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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 814

H. R. 12138

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 12138

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- May 21, 1956 Proposed supplemental appropriations for Agricultural Research Service. H. Doc. 407. Print of Document.
- July 7, 1956 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12138. House Report No. 2638. Print of bill and report. Digest of excerpts from report.
- July 10, 1956 Rules Committee reported resolution for consideration of H.R. 12138. H.Res. 584, House Report No. 2648. Print of resolution and report.
- July 12, 1956 House passed H. R. 12138 with amendments.
- July 13, 1956 H.R. 12138 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred. Digest of H.R. 12138 as reported by Senate Committee on July 14.
- July 14, 1956 Senate committee reported H. R. 12138 with amendments. Senate Report No. 2580. Print of bill and report.
- July 16, 1956 Senate passed H. R. 12138 with amendments. Print of bill
Senate received supplemental appropriation estimate to provide funds for Mediterranean fruitfly. S. Doc. 140. Print of document.
Senate conferees appointed.
- July 18, 1956 House conferees were appointed on H. R. 12138.
- July 21, 1956 House received conference report. House Report No. 2864. Print of report.
- July 23, 1956 House agreed to conference report.
- July 25, 1956 Senate agreed to conference report.
- July 27, 1956 Approved: Public Law 814, 84th Cong.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations
Committees on H. R. 12138.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 814

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957. Provides \$189,000 increase in the administrative-expense limitation for Sugar Act program; \$13,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in order to provide adequate working capital; \$2,500,000 to ARS, primarily for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly; \$500,000 for acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., subject to local governmental approval; \$40,000 to construct a ski shelter in the Mt. Baker National Forest, Wash.; \$16,250,000 for animal disease laboratory facilities; \$385,000 for the Budget Bureau to assist in effectuating Hoover Commission recommendation on budgeting, accounting, and management; \$300,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control; \$632,500 for the Commission on Government Security; \$3,000,000 for export control by the Commerce Department, \$8,000,000 increase in the capital of the GSA general supply fund; \$125,000 for loans by the Virgin Islands Corporation; \$150,000 for the D. C. Auditorium Commission; and funds for payment of claims, audited claims, and judgments.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHOR-
IZATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1957, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$186,276,929, FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

MAY 16, 1956.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 15, 1956.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal year 1957, and for other purposes, in the amount of \$186,276,929, for various agencies.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attachment to the letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 14, 1956.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal year 1957, and for other purposes, in the following amounts:

The judiciary_____	\$113, 500
Executive branch_____	186, 163, 429
Total_____	186, 276, 929

The 1957 budget included in its totals tentative estimates for a number of these items. The budget also included in its totals a \$250 million reserve for contingencies to cover then unforeseen requirements. Of the total recommended in this submission \$118,250,000, or 63 percent, are covered by tentative estimates; \$53,701,929, or 29 percent, is a charge against the reserve for contingencies; and the remaining \$14,325,000, or 8 percent, represents resubmission of the request for funds to proceed with construction of the Jones Point Bridge which had been included in the estimates in the 1957 budget under Department of the Interior, but which was disallowed by the Congress pending enactment of legislation transferring jurisdiction to the Department of Commerce. Thus, the appropriations recommended herein and the expenditures which will result from them will not further increase the totals of new obligational authority and expenditures contained in the 1957 budget.

In addition there are submitted several proposed changes in appropriation language, none of which will affect the budget totals.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed appropriations and other authorizations for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend their transmission to the Congress in the amounts specified. The proposed appropriation for the judiciary has been included without change and I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHOR IZATIONS

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services: Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	\$113, 500
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School-----	300, 000
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FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program-----	9, 000, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Advisory Committee on Weather Control: Salaries and expenses--	350, 000
Central Intelligence Agency: Construction-----	49, 000, 000
Commission on Government Security: Salaries and expenses-----	665, 000
District of Columbia Auditorium Commission: Salaries and ex- penses-----	150, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Salaries and ex- penses-----	789, 000
National Science Foundation: Synthetic rubber research and development-----	Language
United States Information Agency: Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	2, 000, 000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service:	
1956-----	1, 450, 000
1957-----	3, 550, 000
Acquisition of land, District of Columbia-----	300, 000
Additional court facilities-----	Language
Expenses, general supply fund-----	400, 000
General supply fund-----	9, 000, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions (1956)-----	1, 300, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 000, 000
Commodity Stabilization Service: Sugar Act program-----	Language
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Subscriptions to capital stock--	13, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration: Land acquisition, additional Washington airport-----	2, 429
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Business and Defense Services Administration: Salaries and ex- penses-----	75, 000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Export control-----	3, 000, 000
Bureau of Public Roads: Jones Point Bridge-----	14, 325, 000

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service:

Assistance to States, general.....	\$90, 000
Venereal diseases.....	55, 000
Tuberculosis.....	35, 000
Foreign quarantine service.....	70, 000
Communicable diseases.....	540, 000
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska.....	25, 000
Construction, mental-health facilities, Territory of Alaska.....	500, 000
Grants for hospital construction.....	Language
Hospitals and medical care.....	1, 225, 000
Indian health activities.....	650, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	800, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary: Office of Oil and Gas.....	100, 000
Bureau of Land Management: Construction.....	100, 000
Bureau of Reclamation: Construction and rehabilitation.....	12, 700, 000
Virgin Islands Corporation: Revolving fund.....	550, 000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Extension and remodeling, State Department Building.....	55, 600, 000
International fisheries commissions.....	620, 000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey.....	935, 000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Accounts:	
Salaries and expenses.....	82, 000
Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement.....	275, 000
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses.....	1, 130, 000
Coast Guard: Retired pay.....	425, 000

Total.....	186, 276, 929
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DETAIL OF PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1957, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$113,500.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to pay for the rental and alteration of commercial office and warehouse space to accommodate the larger part of the personnel and operations of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts outside of the Supreme Court Building and for moving from the Supreme Court Building to new quarters. The need for these funds has arisen since the submission of the annual budget for 1957 and stems from the desire of the Supreme Court to use, for its own purposes, the space now occupied by the Administrative Office.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL

For necessary expenses of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, including services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$12 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for persons attending conferences called by the Committee; \$300,000.

The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School was appointed in March of this year to study problems in this field and report its findings and recommendations for appropriate action to the President. Among the problems to be studied by the Committee will be those of providing effective teaching and housing for an expected major increase in college enrollments over the next 10 years; of meeting shortages of scientists, engineers, and other professions; and of insuring that students with talent continue their education until they develop to the fullness of their capacities.

This proposed appropriation is necessary to provide for the expenses of the Committee and its staff and for the expenses of regional conferences planned to be held in six areas of the country between November 1956 and May 1957.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

[EMERGENCY FUND FOR] *PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL*
[AFFAIRS] *PROGRAM*

For expenses necessary to enable the President to [take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation*] *carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$9,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the unexpended balances of appropriations for "Emergency fund for international affairs", granted in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

This proposed appropriation is necessary to continue the President's special international program of artistic and athletic presentations abroad and participation in international trade fairs. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate to foreign peoples in a dramatic and effective manner the excellence of our free institutions as reflected in our cultural values and products. Legislation authorizing this program on a permanent basis has passed the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, established by the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), [\$275,000] \$350,000: *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2913 or H. R. 10336, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

Legislation extending the Advisory Committee on Weather Control for 2 years beyond June 30, 1956, has been passed by the Senate. This proposed appropriation is needed to support the Committee's activities in fiscal year 1957.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONSTRUCTION

For the preparation of detail plans and specifications and the construction of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation and for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 [(Public Law 161)] (69 Stat. 349), to remain available until expended, [\$5,500,000] \$49,000,000.

The sum of \$54,500,000 has been authorized to be appropriated for the construction of a headquarters installation for the Central Intelligence Agency. Of this amount, \$46,000,000 is for construction of the building and \$8,500,000 is for extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway to the proposed headquarters site at Langley, Va.

The \$5,500,000 appropriated to date includes \$3,000,000 for design work on the headquarters building and \$2,500,000 for initial construction on the parkway. The design work has reached the point where the Agency expects to sign a building construction contract in the last quarter of fiscal year 1957. Accordingly, the appropriation of the remaining amount authorized (\$43,000,000 for construction and \$6,000,000 for the parkway extension) is requested at this time in order that construction need not be delayed.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Government Security, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$665,000.

This proposed appropriation is necessary to carry out the objectives of the act of August 9, 1955 (Public Law 304), which created the Commission on Government Security to study and report on the Government's security program. The 1957 budget did not include an estimate of appropriation for the Commission because it had just been organized and its requirements could not then be determined. This proposed appropriation, therefore, represents the requirements of the Commission for the fiscal year 1957 through March 31, 1957, the date on which it expires according to law.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended by the Act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), to be available from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, \$150,000.

The act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), extended until January 31, 1957, the time allowed the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission to formulate plans for the design, location, financing, and construction in the District of Columbia of a national civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center as authorized by the act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128). This proposed appropriation is needed to meet the expenses of the Commission from October 25, 1955, the date of its first meeting, to January 31, 1957, the date on which its report must be submitted.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

* SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$789,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide for the cost during fiscal year 1957 of wage board increases recently approved for certain employees of the Committee's Langley, Ames, and Lewis laboratories.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SYNTHETIC RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The funds transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation to the National Science Foundation for support of the Government's synthetic rubber research program, including funds from operations of the Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which are unexpended on June 30, 1956, shall remain available until June 30, 1957, for necessary expenses of terminating operations of the Government laboratories and concluding the research responsibilities transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation to the Foundation.

This proposed provision is needed to provide authority for the National Science Foundation to use during fiscal year 1957 balances available under the synthetic rubber research program transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation on July 1, 1955, for terminating operations of the Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, and for concluding the rubber research program as transferred.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (33 U. S. C. 733), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency: Provided further, That the unexpended balances of amounts made available for the foregoing purposes, under the head "International information and educational activities" in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be merged with this appropriation.

This proposed appropriation, in addition to \$830,000 of presently available funds, would be used to construct a land-based broadcasting facility in the Near East to replace the United States Coast Guard vessel *Courier* as the medium-wave transmitting base in that area. The project would be completed within 2½ years of authorization, would increase the coverage of the Voice of America to the Near East, and would permit use of the *Courier* as a mobile transmitter as originally planned.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", including payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721), \$1,450,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to pay wage board increases granted since February 13, 1956, and for the payment of moneys in lieu of taxes to proper taxing authorities for 39 properties under General Services Administration control which qualify under the act of August 12, 1955 (Public Law 388).

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", including payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721), \$3,550,000.

An additional sum is needed in fiscal year 1957 to pay on a full-year basis the wage board increases which have been granted in fiscal year 1956 and for the payment of moneys in lieu of taxes to proper taxing authorities under the act of August 12, 1955 (Public Law 388).

ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of a portion of the land, including improvements thereon, in square 62, District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926 (40 U. S. C. 341), as amended, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Administrator of General Services is authorized to exchange the same or a part thereof for any other land in said square on such terms and conditions as the Administrator may determine with the approval of the National Capital Planning Commission.

This proposed appropriation is needed to purchase lots 10 and 18 of square 62, District of Columbia. No other funds are available for the purchase of these lots adjacent to the site of the proposed extension of the State Department building. They are directly south of the building site and ownership by the Government is considered essential for reasons of security and appearance.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

The unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall remain available until June 30, 1957.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, appropriated \$2,970,600 to provide facilities for 29 of the additional Federal judges authorized under the act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8). Facilities for 3 of the 29 judges have been held up for reasons beyond the control of General Services Administration. The appropriation will expire for obligation June 30, 1956, therefore extension of availability to June 30, 1957, is proposed so that facilities for the three judges can be provided as contemplated under the original appropriation.

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$400,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to permit the General Services Administration to continue to pay for leased stores warehouse space at three locations. Provision for such rental at four locations had been omitted from the regular 1957 budget in expectation that Government-owned space could be secured. In only one instance was it possible to accomplish the objective.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$9,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to increase the capital of the general supply fund in order to provide an efficient working margin in handling increasing sales to Federal agencies.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Annual contributions", \$1,300,000.

The present appropriation to pay annual contributions to privately financed local housing authorities will be exhausted on June 15, 1956. Under the law the United States is obligated to make these contributions, therefore, a supplemental appropriation is needed to meet requirements for the remainder of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$1,000,000, to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds for cooperation with the State of Florida in eradicating the newly found infestation of the Mediterranean fruitfly, and to accelerate the eradication program currently underway on the burrowing nematode.

Of the \$1 million required, the sum of \$675,000 would be available to the extent needed to eradicate the Mediterranean fruitfly, an outbreak of which was found in the outskirts of Miami, Fla., on April 13, 1956. The infestation is now known to be present in an area involving about 15 to 18 square miles in the general vicinity of docks and an airport. Federal and State officials have jointly agreed on an immediate program to determine the exact areas of infestation, and to initiate a program leading to the prompt eradication of the pest.

The remaining \$325,000 is needed for participation in the cooperative program to eradicate the burrowing nematode in Florida. The Florida State Plant Board, the agency which carries out the eradication work, is now expected to accelerate its work beyond that estimated when the 1957 budget was prepared. The increased amount will permit the Federal survey and identification work to go ahead on the speeded-up schedule.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount of expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers is increased by \$189,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7030, Eighty-fourth Congress.

The expected enactment in the near future of H. R. 7030, a bill to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and for other purposes, will result in a need for additional funds to administer the

new and revised functions imposed by that bill. Recent experience also indicates a real need to place compliance checking on as current a basis as possible. The additional amount estimated to be required for administrative expenses, \$189,000, would be made available by increasing the authority to use a part of the appropriation for the Sugar Act program for purposes other than payments to sugar producers. No additional appropriation would be required for this purpose.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), \$13,000,000.

This proposed appropriation is necessary to provide the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation with adequate working capital. The Secretary of the Treasury has previously advanced \$27 million against the \$100 million authorized capital stock, leaving \$73 million unsubscribed and unissued. Inasmuch as premiums are not normally collected until after harvest time, and since the net capital available as of June 30, 1956, will be only about \$13,700,000, an additional advance of \$13,000,000 is needed to provide sufficient funds to pay indemnity claims promptly if 1956 crop losses should be early and heavy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States District Courts, \$2,429, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to cover additional deficiency judgments rendered by a Federal court in connection with acquisition of land near Burke, Va. Appropriation of this amount will accomplish full settlement with former owners who have requested court review of appraisals of land acquired by the Federal Government under condemnation proceedings.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 shall be available during the calendar year 1957 for expenses of appropriate activities commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The year 1957 will mark the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The proposed language would authorize the use of the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation during the calendar year 1957 for expenses incident to activities commemorating that occasion.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$75,000.

Existing information on resources of obsolete ferrous scrap, which consists of iron and steel articles which have been discarded or junked, is not considered adequate to permit the Government to make an informed judgment concerning the extent to which this vital mobilization resource is being affected by current high levels of domestic consumption and increasing exports. This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to permit the Business and Defense Services Administration to have a study made of the future demand for and the availability of obsolete ferrous scrap.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), **[\$2,650,000]** \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed **[\$800,000]** \$950,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed **[\$82,500]** \$88,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under **[the Office of the Secretary]** *General administration: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3238 or H. R. 9052, Eighty-fourth Congress.*

Legislation to extend the authority for export controls for 2 years from June 30, 1956, is being considered by the Congress. This proposed appropriation is to provide the funds needed for this important work in fiscal year 1957.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

JONES POINT BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964), as amended, \$14,325,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7228 or S. 2560, Eighty-fourth Congress.

H. R. 7228, which has been passed by the House, and S. 2560 would transfer responsibility for constructing the Jones Point Bridge from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce. The Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate have both recognized the probable transfer of responsibility and have denied the funds requested in the President's 1957 budget for the Department of the Interior for the construction of the bridge. Accordingly, this proposed appropriation to the Department of Commerce is to provide the necessary funds for construction and land acquisition.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:

- "Assistance to States, general", \$90,000;*
- "Venereal diseases", \$55,000;*
- "Tuberculosis", \$35,000; and*
- "Foreign quarantine service", \$70,000.*

These amounts are necessary to provide funds required for payment of increased pay to medical and dental commissioned officers of the Public Health Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 30, 1956 (Public Law 497), and to provide allowances for uniforms and equipment to be paid to certain officers in accordance with the act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 492).

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

For an additional amount for "Communicable diseases", \$540,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$60,000 needed to provide funds for payment of increased pay to medical and dental commissioned officers of the Public Health Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 30, 1956 (Public Law 497).

The remaining \$480,000 is needed to provide for additional epidemiological and laboratory diagnostic work in connection with the poliomyelitis surveillance program. Analyses of the cases reported as poliomyelitis in 1955 indicate that as many as one-third of the cases studied failed to reveal the presence of poliomyelitis virus but did disclose the presence of other viruses. In order to study the effectiveness of the poliomyelitis vaccine and to further identify these other viruses it now appears that it will be necessary to conduct a more intensive program.

DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska", for the purpose of assisting the Territory in making a comprehensive survey of the need for the construction of mental health facilities, \$25,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376 or S. 2973, Eighty-fourth Congress.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to permit the Public Health Service to render technical assistance to the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of a comprehensive survey of the need for construction of mental health facilities.

CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For payments to the Territory of Alaska for the construction of hospital and other facilities in Alaska needed for the carrying out of a comprehensive program for the mentally ill, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376 or S. 2973, Eighty-fourth Congress: Provided further, That amounts appropriated to the Public Health Service for "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", for the fiscal year 1957 and succeeding fiscal years, shall be available for carrying out the responsibilities of the Surgeon General in connection with the projects appropriated for herein.

This proposed appropriation is necessary to provide funds for the construction of hospital and other facilities in Alaska for the mentally ill. During the first year following the enactment of H. R. 6376 or S. 2973, it is anticipated that these funds will be largely expended for preparation of plans with the bulk of construction costs to be met in later years.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The unobligated balance of funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1955, for rehabilitation facilities, may be transferred to other appropriations to Public Health Service available for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1956, in such amounts, not exceeding a total of \$350,000, as may be necessary to meet the increased costs authorized by the Act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 492), and the Act of April 30, 1956 (Public Law 497).

This proposed provision is necessary in order to make available from funds which would otherwise lapse on June 30, 1956, the amounts which are required for increased pay for May and June 1956 to medical and dental commissioned officers of the Public Health Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 30, 1956 (Public Law 497), and to provide allowances for uniforms and equipment to be paid to certain officers in accordance with the act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 492).

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", including payment of claims for certain structures at Carville, Louisiana, as authorized by law, \$1,225,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$1,200,000 needed for uniforms and incentive pay for commissioned officers, as authorized by the act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 492), and the act of April 30, 1956 (Public Law 497). The remaining \$25,000, authorized by H. R. 5787 as passed by both Houses of Congress, is needed to settle claims for residences of patients, constructed at patients' expense at the Public Health Service hospital at Carville, La. This will permit the hospital to assume responsibility for the buildings as part of the hospital operation.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Indian health activities", \$650,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes \$300,000 needed for incentive pay for commissioned officers, as authorized by the act of April 30, 1956 (Public Law 497). The remaining \$350,000 is needed to cover the cost of converting approximately 490 positions in Alaska from "crafts, protective, and custodial" salaries to wage board rates, and to meet the full cost of conversions in the United States.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$800,000, of which \$780,000 is to be available only upon enactment into law of S. 3076, Eighty-fourth Congress.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to initiate a national health survey as would be authorized by S. 3076 which has passed the Senate and to provide funds necessary for payment of increased pay to medical and dental commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant to the act of April 30, 1956 (Public

Law 497). The national health study would provide much needed data for research as well as other medical, public health, and welfare programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

For an additional amount for "Office of Oil and Gas", \$100,000.

A recent determination of the Attorney General requires a change in the relationship between this Office and an industry advisory committee concerned with problems of foreign petroleum operations. Hereafter this Office must use regular salaried personnel to secure data formerly supplied by the industry committee at no cost to the Government. This proposed supplemental appropriation will finance the personnel and other expenses necessary to perform the additional work during fiscal year 1957. A supplemental estimate of \$35,000 for fiscal year 1956 for this purpose is now pending before the Congress.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

The act of May 4, 1956 (Public Law 507), authorizes the construction of campgrounds and other public recreation-area facilities as an aid to the settlement and development of Alaska. The act authorizes appropriations of \$100,000 a year for 5 years, beginning with the fiscal year 1957. The provision of adequate, safe camping facilities is also necessary to reduce the danger of forest fires. This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide for the construction of the campsite facilities.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$12,700,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to permit the making of loans to irrigation districts for construction of irrigation distribution systems under the provisions of recently enacted legislation amending Public Law 130, 84th Congress, which provided basic authority for this purpose.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation as authorized by law, \$550,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to increase from \$450,000 to \$1 million the amount authorized for loans by the Virgin Islands Corporation. Such an increase has been requested by the Board of Directors so that loan applications from borrowers unable to obtain funds from private sources may be given consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning, *and* the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., *and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment,* to remain available until expended, **[\$1,000,000] \$55,600,000**, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, provided funds to begin the preparation of plans for extension and remodeling of the existing main building of the Department of State. An additional appropriation to continue this phase of the work is contained in the pending Second Supplemental Appropriation Act. The new structure, together with the present building, is designed to accommodate all the Washington staff of the Department, including the International Cooperation Administration, in a single building rather than scattered, as at present, among 29 separate buildings. Preliminary plans are presently nearing completion and it is expected that final plans will be sufficiently advanced by September 15 of this year to issue a call for bids and enter into the initial construction contract by October 1. This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to cover the costs of construction, supervision and inspection, furnishings and special equipment, and other related miscellaneous items, as well as temporary space in fiscal year 1957 for personnel now housed in existing buildings on the site of the new building.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "International fisheries commissions", \$620,000: *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3524, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

Over the past several years the parasitic sea lamprey has spread through the Great Lakes and has all but destroyed the trout population in Lakes Huron and Michigan. In Lake Superior, the trout population is falling off rapidly as the lamprey spread. The loss to the United States and Canada in trout and other fish is estimated to be \$5 million annually. This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to continue and expand, on a joint basis with Canada, the lamprey control and research activities conducted since 1947 by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; \$935,000, to remain available until expended.

Public Law 401, approved January 31, 1956, authorized not to exceed \$3 million to be appropriated for a final survey, to be arranged for by the International Joint Commission, and to determine (1) the cost of construction of the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay in Maine, United States, and New Brunswick, Canada, (2) whether or not such cost would allow hydro-

electric power to be produced at a price that is economically feasible, and (3) what contribution such project would make to the national economy and the national defense.

This proposed appropriation is needed to initiate the survey in fiscal year 1957.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$82,000.

Pursuant to the Revenue Act of 1954, enacted August 16, 1954, a penalty provision was included in the Internal Revenue Code for failure to deposit withheld taxes in Government depositories as required by regulations. The Federal Reserve banks charge 11 cents for each depository receipt processed, and their experience to date indicates that it will be necessary to process 8,500,000 depository receipts in fiscal year 1957. Since the 1957 appropriation makes provision for only 7,800,000 receipts, this proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to enable the Treasury Department to reimburse the banks for processing the 700,000 additional depository receipts and to purchase more receipt forms and envelopes than originally contemplated.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$275,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,130,000.

On April 2, 1956, Public Law 466 was enacted, amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm for farming purposes, and provides, in the case of gasoline, that farmers' claims are to be filed annually on or before September 30 for refund of the excise tax paid during the preceding fiscal year. The Internal Revenue Service estimates that it will process about 5 million claims in fiscal year 1957 and forward them to the Division of Disbursement for payment. These proposed supplemental appropriations are needed to enable the Treasury Department to process these claims and issue the necessary refund checks.

COAST GUARD

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$425,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide for the voluntary retirement of a considerable number of Coast Guard personnel who will have completed the required numbers of years of service during the fiscal year 1957, and for increased retired pay to a small number of retired personnel as the result of recently enacted legislation.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS OF \$1,250,000 FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1956 AND \$250,000 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1957
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAY 21, 1956.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 19, 1956.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations of \$1,250,000 for the fiscal year 1956 and \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1957 for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 18, 1956.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$1,250,000 for the fiscal year 1956 and \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1957 for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Salaries and expenses" for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$1,250,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1957, for "Salaries and expenses" for plant and animal disease and pest control, \$250,000.

In the 1957 supplemental now pending before the Congress (H. Doc. No. 403) an amount of \$1 million is included for this item, of which \$675,000 was provided for the Mediterranean fruitfly work in Florida. However, within the past few days it has been ascertained that the situation is critical and that a vigorous eradication program should be started as quickly as possible.

The current proposal of \$1,500,000 would finance the eradication work needed to be done at once on approximately 250,000 acres in the Miami area, the program to be developed under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the act of August 13, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 148). It is believed that treatment of these acres immediately could easily save the treatment of several times that amount a few weeks from now.

Of the total amount of funds being recommended of \$1,500,000, \$1,250,000 would become available in fiscal year 1956 and the remaining \$250,000 would become available in 1957 in addition to the funds proposed in House Document No. 403.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 9, 1956
For actions of July 6 and 7, 1956
84th-2nd, Nos. 113 and 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported mutual security appropriation bill. House passed bill to increase postal rates. Senate committee reported bill for payment-in-lieu-of-taxes on Government property. Sen. Watkins introduced and discussed bill to transfer antitrust authority over packers from USDA to FTC. House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to increase CCC borrowing power. House received conference reports on: Mutual security authorization bill. Military construction bill. House committee reported Great Plains bill. House passed fisheries bill. Senate committee ordered reported bill for study of foreign assistance program.

HOUSE - July 6

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, which includes the following items: Sugar Act program, CSS, \$189,000 increase (same as Budget estimate) in administrative-expense limitation (no additional appropriation required); Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, \$13,000,000 (same as Budget estimate) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Corporation in order to provide adequate working capital; export control, Commerce Department, \$3,000,000; Budget Bureau, \$375,000 (\$30,000 below the Budget estimate), to assist in effectuating Hoover Commission recommendations on budgeting, accounting, and management; Commission on Government Security, \$600,000; increase in capital of general supply fund, GSA, \$8,000,000; Virgin Islands Corporation, for loans, \$125,000; D.C. Auditorium Commission, \$150,000; and funds for payment of claims, audited claims, and judgments. (H. R. 12138, H. Rept. 2638, Congressional Record of July 7, p. 10862.)

Excerpts from committee report:

Sugar Act program. "Language was included in House Document No. 403 to increase by \$189,000 the limitation for administrative expenses for fiscal year 1957 to meet additional functions contained in revisions to the Sugar Act... To enable the Department to meet these new responsibilities, and to place compliance checking on a current basis as rapidly as possible, the Committee recommends the budget proposal."

Crop insurance. "The proposed language contained in the accompanying bill will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide an additional \$13,000,000 for capital stock of the corporation. Capital stock of \$100,000,000 is authorized of which \$27,000,000 has been subscribed to date."

"In view of heavy crop losses in certain disaster counties in recent years, the capital stock of the Corporation has been substantially reduced. It is estimated that the Corporation's net capital was about \$13.7 million as of June 30, 1956. Since a major portion of indemnities for the current year will be due in August and the bulk of premium collections are not available until several months later, early loss claims could exhaust the \$13.7 million before premium income is available."

"The Committee therefore recommends the proposed increase in the capital stock at this time to assure continued operation of this program, particularly in view of possible heavy losses in drought and disaster areas. It believes that assistance in disaster areas through this program is preferable to aid through disaster relief programs."

Advisory Committee on Weather Control. "The Committee has denied the estimate of \$350,000 for this activity, feeling that serious question exists as to whether or not its continuation is necessary. In addition, legislation authorizing extension of the Advisory Committee has not as yet been approved."

Budgeting; accounting. The committee report discusses in detail the Hoover Commission recommendations regarding cost-type budgets, annual accrued expenditure budgeting, etc.

The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "deferred action on a bill making supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957. Representative Patman requested rule waiving points of order, Representative Taber opposed granting of rule until authorizing legislation is enacted." p. D751

2. POSTAL RATES. Passed, 217 to 165, with amendments H. R. 11380, to increase certain postal rates (p. 10808). Rejected a Hoage amendment to modify the increases in rates for publications devoted to agriculture (p. 10847).

3. CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 11833, to authorize a Great Plains conservation program. p. D750

4. FOREIGN AID. The "Daily Digest" states: "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 11356, mutual security program for fiscal year 1957. As agreed by the conferees, the bill would authorize a total of \$3.927 billion. The Senate- and House-passed totals were \$4.310 and \$3.567 billion, respectively." p. D751

The Appropriations Committee reported the mutual security appropriation bill for 1957 (H. R. 12130, H. Rept. 2636), and Rep. Taber waived points of order on the bill. p. 10854

The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of the mutual

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

JULY 7, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12138]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 256, 318, 373, 400, 401, 403, 420, 424, 426, and 440. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full Committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$1,222,849,525. Appropriations recommended total \$1,555,535,425, an increase of \$332,685,900. The various items of increase are more than offset by specific and indefinite rescissions in excess of \$365,000,000. Amounts of the estimates and recommendations are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Report page No.	Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
3	I	Agriculture.....	\$13, 000, 000	\$13, 000, 000	-----
5	II	Commerce.....	17, 752, 429	17, 402, 429	-\$350, 000
8	III	Defense.....	¹ 1, 090, 450, 000	² 1, 447, 450, 000	+ 357, 000, 000
37	IV	Foreign operations.....	2, 380, 000	2, 350, 000	-30, 000
39	V	General Government matters.....	1, 070, 000	975, 000	--95, 000
43	VI	Independent offices.....	16, 989, 000	14, 789, 000	-2, 200, 000
47	VII	Interior.....	900, 000	475, 000	-425, 000
49	VIII	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4, 290, 000	3, 664, 500	-625, 500
54	IX	State, Justice, and the Judiciary.....	68, 297, 700	51, 191, 600	-17, 106, 100
58	X	Treasury.....	1, 912, 000	1, 432, 000	-480, 000
61	XI	District of Columbia ³	3, 000, 000	-----	-3, 000, 000
70	XII	Legislative.....	125, 000	122, 500	-2, 500
72	XIII	Claims and judgments.....	2, 683, 396	2, 683, 396	-----
		Total.....	1, 222, 849, 525	1, 555, 535, 425	+ 332, 685, 900

¹ Plus transfers from various stock funds of \$785,000,000.

² Plus transfers from various stock funds of \$428,000,000, and rescission of \$357,000,000 from Army Stock Fund.

³ Federal funds only. Detail of District of Columbia funds at end of chapter XI.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota
CHARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
WALT HORAN, Washington
CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—House Documents Nos. 403 and 407 included estimates of \$2,500,000, \$2,175,000 for eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in Florida and \$325,000 for the burrowing nematode problem in Florida. Of the amount for the Mediterranean fruitfly, \$1,250,000 was provided for the fiscal year 1956; the balance was proposed for the fiscal year 1957.

Inasmuch as these items were included in the regular appropriation bill for fiscal year 1957 (P. L. 554, 84th Congress), they have been excluded from the accompanying bill.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

Sugar Act program.—Language was included in House Document No. 403 to increase by \$189,000 the limitation for administrative expenses for fiscal year 1957 to meet additional functions contained in revisions to the Sugar Act approved on May 29, 1956 (P. L. 545, 84th Congress). To enable the Department to meet these new responsibilities, and to place compliance checking on a current basis as rapidly as possible, the Committee recommends the budget proposal.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Subscription to capital stock.—The proposed language contained in the accompanying bill will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide an additional \$13,000,000 for capital stock of the corporation. Capital stock of \$100,000,000 is authorized of which \$27,000,000 has been subscribed to date.

In view of heavy crop losses in certain disaster counties in recent years, the capital stock of the Corporation has been substantially reduced. It is estimated that the Corporation's net capital was about \$13.7 million as of June 30, 1956. Since a major portion of indemnities for the current year will be due in August and the bulk of premium collections are not available until several months later, early loss claims could exhaust the \$13.7 million before premium income is available.

The Committee therefore recommends the proposed increase in the capital stock at this time to assure continued operation of this program, particularly in view of possible heavy losses in drought and disaster areas. It believes that assistance in disaster areas through this program is preferable to aid through disaster relief programs.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
403 } 407 }	Agricultural Research Service.....	(1)	(1)	-----
403	Commodity Stabilization Service, Sugar Act program.....	(2)	(2)	-----
403	Federal Crop Insurance Corp.....	\$13, 000, 000	\$13, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter I.....	13, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	-----

¹ Estimates of \$2,500,000 consisting of \$675,000 for eradication of Mediterranean fruitfly and \$325,000 for control of burrowing nematode, contained in H. Doc. 403, and \$1,500,000 for Mediterranean fruitfly contained in H. Doc. 407 (of which \$1,250,000 made available during balance of 1956) included in Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1957 (P. L. 554).

² Language increasing limitation for administrative expenses in 1957 bill by \$189,000.

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia, *Chairman*

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
WALT HORAN, Washington
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$2,429 to cover two deficiency judgments in connection with land acquired near Burke, Va. in 1951. This amount will complete settlement with landowners who had requested court review of land appraisals acquired under initial condemnation proceedings.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes language which will permit the use of up to \$10,000 during the calendar year 1957 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. A similar event was held at the time of the 100th anniversary of this organization.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The sum of \$75,000 is provided to undertake a special study by contract of available supplies of scrap within the United States. House Document No. 403 proposed this amount to undertake such a study for iron and steel scrap pursuant to Public Law 631, 84th Congress. In approving this amount, the Committee directs that such survey be expanded to include a similar study of supplies of nickel pursuant to legislation now pending before Congress.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Export control.—The budget estimate of \$3,000,000 is proposed for the fiscal year 1957 for this program. This item was not included in the regular annual appropriation bill in view of the need for legislation to continue the program after June 30, 1956. Now that continuing legislation has been enacted, the Committee recommends funds for the coming fiscal year.

Effective enforcement of export controls requires checking of export declarations and inspection of outgoing shipments by Customs Agents. In order to permit more careful checking and more complete inspections, an increase of \$200,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Customs is provided for the next year.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Jones Point Bridge.—The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$14,325,000 for this project. This amount provides \$12,755,000 for construction, \$500,000 for right-of-way and approach grading in Maryland, and \$1,070,000 for field supervision and contingencies. It is expected that work will get underway early in calendar year 1957 and will be completed in about three years.

Insofar as the Committee is advised, this is the first time Federal funds have been appropriated to cover the full cost of constructing a bridge between two States with neither end touching the District of Columbia. It does not feel that approval of this appropriation establishes any precedent on this matter, however, since the principal purpose of the bridge is to provide a by-pass for interstate traffic and thereby relieve congestion on District of Columbia streets. The Committee does feel, however, that benefits to the States of Maryland and Virginia justify their assumption of the full cost of maintenance and operation, as contemplated by the authorizing legislation.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee has denied the estimate of \$350,000 for this activity, feeling that serious question exists as to whether or not its continuation is necessary. In addition, legislation authorizing extension of the Advisory Committee has not as yet been approved.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
403	Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport.....	2, 429	2, 429	-----
403	Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	(1)	(1)	-----
403	Business and Defense Services Administration.....	75, 000	75, 000	-----
403	Bureau of Foreign Commerce: Export control.....	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
403	Bureau of Public Roads: Jones Point Bridge.....	14, 325, 000	14, 325, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	17, 402, 429	17, 402, 429	-----
	RELATED AGENCIES			
403	Advisory Committee on weather control.....	350, 000	-----	-\$350, 000
	Total, Chapter II.....	17, 752, 429	17, 402, 429	-\$350, 000

¹ Language making funds available to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

CHAPTER III

SURCOMMITTEE

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina
CHARLES B. DEANE, North Carolina
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The bill includes the full budget estimate of \$49,000,000 for proceeding with the construction of a building to house this agency. This amount represents the balance of the total of \$54,500,000 authorized for the project, although the Committee is informed that an increase in the amount authorized will be requested of the Congress next fiscal year. Of the total thus far authorized and appropriated, \$46,000,000 is for the building and appurtenances and \$8,500,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Public Roads for extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The budget documents (H. Doc. 318 and 373) contained a total request of \$1,041,450,000 in direct appropriations for military construction, including \$5,450,000 to be transferred to the Coast Guard for construction of Loran stations. The bill includes the total amount of \$1,398,450,000, an increase of \$357,000,000, which increase results from a decision of the Committee to provide a direct appropriation to the Air Force in lieu of partially funding this program by a transfer of \$357,000,000 from the Army Stock Fund as proposed by the Budget. Instead, a rescission of this amount is recommended in the Army Stock Fund. The total in direct appropriations represents an increase of \$210,080,700 over the amount provided for fiscal year 1956.

However, an accurate statement as to the cost of the military construction program must include the amounts made available by transfer from other appropriations or departmental funds. The total fund availability for the fiscal year 1956 program (including \$2,250,000 for access roads) is \$1,928,446,300, of which \$740,077,000 was derived by transfer from the procurement and production appropriation of the Army. The comparable fund availability for the fiscal year 1957 program, as recommended, is \$1,826,450,000, of which the amount of \$428,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from Army, Navy and Marine Corps stock funds. Accordingly, total funds made available

for the fiscal year 1957 program are nearly \$102,000,000 less than for the 1956 program.

The total of unobligated balances anticipated to be carried into fiscal year 1957 by the three military departments is approximately \$873,000,000. While nearly all of these funds are expected to be committed, the Committee feels that such large unobligated balances are unnecessary and discusses the matter subsequently in this report.

The total cost of projects contained in the 1957 program, as presented, is estimated at \$2,967,000,000. Reduction by the Committee of the number of projects that may be initiated during the ensuing fiscal year reduces this total to approximately \$2,305,000,000.

The Committee recalls its recent investigation of procurement policies and procedures of the Department of Defense and the improvements which have been made are continuing to be made as a result of this inquiry. A similar investigation covering all phases of military construction will be soon initiated and the results thereof considered in connection with the fiscal year 1958 program.

FAMILY HOUSING

The matter of adequate family housing continues to be of great interest to the Committee, and the bill reflects substantial approval of the family housing program which was presented.

The major portion of the military construction program is based on peacetime requirements projected into an indefinite future. Methods of warfare are becoming increasingly complex and technical, and, similarly, the duties and responsibilities of the individual serviceman have become increasingly complex and technical. The tremendous annual cost resulting from the large turnover of military personnel is undoubtedly one of the most wasteful features of our defense spending. The Committee ascribes a substantial portion of this turnover and resultant costs to inadequate and substandard family housing.

Legislation, recently enacted and pending, will do much to retain the highly skilled and trained technicians required to operate our present-day war machine. One important factor which has been lacking and to which the Department must devote greater effort is that of family housing. Technicians trained by the Services are in constant and increasing demand for employment in private industry. While the Services cannot provide all of the benefits entailed in private employment, reasonable living conditions, a basic requirement, can and should be provided.

The fiscal year 1957 program provides for a total of 84,218 housing units, as follows:

	Number of units	Cost
Army—		
Appropriated funds.....	196	\$4,136,000
Public Law 480, 83d Cong. (surplus agricultural commodities).....	505	5,046,000
Public Law 345, 84th Cong. (Capehart).....	19,000	¹ 15,000,000
Subtotal.....	19,701	24,182,000
Navy—		
Appropriated funds.....	338	6,807,000
Public Law 345, 84th Cong. (Capehart).....	7,670	(²)
Subtotal.....	8,008	6,807,000
Air Force—		
Appropriated funds.....	3,349	54,292,000
Public Law 480, 83d Cong (surplus agricultural commodities).....	607	12,541,000
Public Law 345, 84th Cong (Capehart).....	52,000	¹ 15,238,000
Public Law 534, 82d Cong. (rental guaranty).....	553	
Subtotal.....	56,509	82,071,000
Grand total.....	84,218	113,060,000

¹ Provides for land, utilities and site preparation.

² Reverting fund of \$2,000,000 previously established.

While it is not expected that more than 10 or 20 percent of the Public Law 345 housing will be constructed during 1957, the Department is urged to do everything possible to expedite all family housing construction.

GROUND-TO-AIR GUIDED MISSILES

Recent developments and testimony before the Committee have disclosed the fact that the Army and the Air Force are planning ground-to-air guided missile installations for air defense purposes that appear to be duplicative from the standpoint of missions assigned to each of these Services. In this regard, the Air Force is now proposing to purchase sites and install launching equipment for the ground-to-air Talos guided missile for the air defense of certain important areas in the same manner that the Army is planning an increase in the present number of equipped sites for launching the Nike-B guided missile for air defense of similar areas. This raises the question as to which Service can best carry out the mission. In the opinion of the Committee, based on currently available information, this mission should not be divided between the two Services. There has been considerable discussion of the relative merits of the Talos and Nike missiles as air defense weapons, as well as charges by both Army and Air Force officials that each Service is invading missions in the air defense field assigned to the other Service. It appears that the taxpayer will be the principal loser in such a quarrel.

It is the responsibility of the Secretary of Defense to see that funds and effort are not wasted in useless competitive rivalry between the Services. The Committee has previously requested, but not yet received, a statement from the Secretary on this problem. That request is reiterated. The Committee is most anxious that this phase of the air defense program be finalized and specific service assignments made. This problem should be immediately resolved in the interest of national defense and the most effective utilization of appropriated funds. The Committee is very much concerned that squabbling between the Services will delay the necessary build-up of our air defenses. Con-

sequently, it is strongly urged that the Secretary take immediate steps to appoint a committee of qualified experts in this field, selected from outside of the military departments or private business enterprises which may be directly involved, to make an impartial and objective evaluation as to the merits and potentialities of the Talos and Nike missiles as air defense weapons. In addition, it is imperative that the question of air defense missions in the missile field be resolved and definitized as between the two Services involved.

APPORTIONMENT AND FUNDING PROCEDURES

It has become increasingly apparent to the Committee that the methods of handling military public works funds and projects from the time they are presented for approval by the military services through the authorization, appropriation, and apportionment procedures, are so time-consuming and extensive as to be indefensible. Prior to the presentation of construction programs to the Congress for authorization, the individual projects are reviewed by both the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations) as well as the Bureau of the Budget. These three offices similarly review the estimates submitted to Congress for funding these same projects. The programs are subsequently authorized and funded by the Congress after thorough reviews by the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate.

In presenting the fiscal year 1957 program the individual military services and the Office of the Secretary of Defense justified to the Congress the immediate need for these projects, and the Bureau of the Budget in its formal submission states as follows:

The foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations will be necessary to implement existing statutory authority for military and naval public works as well as authority expected to be provided during the current session of Congress for projects which are essential in the current and long-range programs to strengthen and modernize our Armed Forces.

Yet, it is disclosed that in implementing the authorization and appropriation actions of the Congress in the past, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget did not consider these approved programs as being sufficiently firm and specific to permit the release of funds for construction work. Instead, they repeat almost the entire action of review, examining and requiring rejustification of each individual line item in the request of each military department for the necessary apportionment of funds, and frequently changing policies and programs previously presented to the Congress as firm and necessary. Such action clearly indicates that the programs were not properly reviewed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget in advance of their presentation to the Congress and were not based on the sound and firmly established requirements which the witnesses would have the Congress believe.

The Committee and the Congress not only expect but must insist on thorough reviews of military construction programs by the agencies concerned prior to submission of authorization and appropriation

requests. The Committee is of the firm belief that the present method of apportioning for military construction involving re-reviews of previously approved line items is unnecessarily cumbersome and serves to delay and confuse the effective implementation of the military construction program as approved by the Congress.

Section 1211 of Public Law 759 of the 81st Congress states in part:

All apportionments of funds not limited to a definite period of time, * * * shall be so apportioned as to achieve the most effective and economical use thereof.

Certainly the method of apportionment of funds now employed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget permits neither the most effective nor economical use of funds.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget annually request the Congress to approve construction programs in excess of the funds requested. Yet, following Congressional approval, they insist that the military services tie down their specific request to them for funds to individual line items, the total costs of which are not in excess of the requested apportionment of funds. The Committee believes that a proper and sensible approach to this matter would be a lump-sum apportionment for each Service. Under this procedure, the individual Services would prepare a specific list of items of construction which would be limited to projects authorized by law, approved for funding by the Congress, and determined by that military service to be currently valid requirements. Such an apportionment procedure would permit the Department to make maximum utilization of available funds in accomplishing essential construction as well as serve to reduce the time-consuming and non-productive administrative work entailed by the present procedure.

A provision effectuating the procedure above outlined is included in the accompanying bill as section 309. The Committee, by its action, is by no means advocating a loose fiscal policy for a program involving billions of dollars, or for any other program. On the contrary, it is firmly convinced that the recommendations contained in both the bill and this report will result in substantial savings without in any way diminishing the needed administrative controls.

The present practice relative to the control of funds reserved for government cost and construction contingencies also seems impractical. Existing policy of the Executive Branch requires the military services to reserve funds for all government costs and construction contingencies anticipated during the construction period of the project, even though only a portion of these funds will be obligated during the operating fiscal year. The Committee believes that modification of the present system, to provide for the reservation of only the government costs and construction contingencies anticipated to be needed during the operating fiscal year would be a more fiscally sound procedure. This would reduce the amount of unobligated balances carried forward each year and, in addition, free a substantial amount of money for application to actual construction of projects. The Committee desires that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Office of the Secretary of Defense modify their present funding procedures by discontinuing the present practice of reserving funds for government cost and construction contingencies in excess of amounts required for obligation during the operating fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PROGRAM

For its 1957 Military Construction Program the Department of the Army has requested approval of authorization totaling \$350,758,560 composed of new authorization in the amount of \$304,562,000, prior authorization not previously approved by the Committee totaling \$42,163,000, an increase of \$460,000 to meet a deficiency over the amount granted in fiscal years 1955 and 1956, \$25,000 for a study to determine an appropriate site for the relocation of the San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, and \$3,548,560 for access roads serving defense facilities, as set out in the general provisions of this chapter. Coupled with this request for consideration of the fiscal year 1957 program is prior authorization previously approved and funded by the Committee, but not executed by the Department, in the amount of \$338,000,000 which gives a total contemplated program for execution in the coming fiscal year of \$688,758,560.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$10,069,000 in the new authorization requested thus allowing \$340,689,560 and reducing the total program to \$678,689,560. The specific reductions made are set forth in detail later in this report.

The program as recommended will provide facilities in the following categories: Operational and training facilities, \$161,035,000; maintenance and production facilities, \$28,484,000; research, development and test facilities, \$33,877,000; supply facilities, \$18,940,000; hospital and medical facilities, \$4,218,000; administrative facilities, \$11,341,000; housing and community facilities, \$21,595,000; utilities and ground improvements, \$22,738,000; real estate, \$4,563,000; advance planning, \$9,865,000; emergency construction, \$5,000,000; Capehart housing utilities, \$15,000,000; totaling \$336,656,000 including both prior and new authorization, of which \$237,869,000 is for work within Continental United States and \$98,787,000 for installations overseas including United States territories.

FUNDING

Funds to be made available for implementation of the program total \$497,000,000 of which \$304,000,000 is carried over from fiscal year 1956, and \$193,000,000 is to be derived from excess cash balances generated through the operation of the Army Stock Fund and transferred to the appropriation "Military Construction, Army". The Committee recommends that the full amount requested by transfer be allowed and that the program be financed in the manner proposed. This provides an overprogramming of \$181,689,560 or 27 percent. Obligations during fiscal year 1957 are estimated to be \$400,000,000, approximately the same level as for the current fiscal year. Experience of the Department has been that it is necessary to overprogram by approximately 25 percent to provide for the normal delays in execution and to keep a program of this magnitude in operation.

The Committee has noted the manner in which the Army has reduced the large unobligated balances which have been available during the past few years. It is estimated that by the end of the coming fiscal year only \$97 million will remain and approximately two-thirds of that amount will be committed in government costs and contingen-

cies. The Committee recognizes the need for a minimum carryover of unobligated balances at the end of each year in order that the momentum of the program is not lost during the period of processing new appropriations to the construction agencies in the field. It is noted that the program of advance design which the Committee has provided for the past few years has made possible more definite requirements and improved the accuracy of project estimates.

COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTS

The tabulation which follows sets forth the amounts programmed for the different projects as justified to the Committee and for which approval is recommended:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

Ordnance Corps:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$147, 000
Black Hills Ordnance Depot, S. Dak.....	445, 000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Calif.....	143, 000
Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo.....	2, 142, 000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....	5, 259, 000
Seneca Ordnance Depot, N. Y.....	88, 000
Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg.....	258, 000
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.....	693, 000

Total, Ordnance Corps.....	9, 175, 000
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Quartermaster Corps:

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.....	832, 000
Columbia QM Market Center, S. C.....	98, 000
Fort Worth General Depot, Tex.....	1, 285, 000
New Cumberland General Depot, Pa.....	631, 000
Sharpe General Depot, Calif.....	655, 000

Total, Quartermaster Corps.....	3, 501, 000
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Chemical Corps:

Army Chemical Center, Md.....	368, 000
Camp Detrick, Md.....	913, 000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	867, 000

Total, Chemical Corps.....	2, 148, 000
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Signal Corps: Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....

Corps of Engineers: Fort Belvoir, Va.....	6, 856, 000
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Transportation Corps:

Fort Eustis, Va.....	1, 231, 000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	371, 000
West Coast Ammo Terminal, Calif.....	3, 209, 000

Total, Transportation Corps.....	4, 811, 000
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Medical Corps: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D. C.....	4, 209, 000
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Total, Technical services facilities.....	31, 192, 000
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FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

First Army Area:

Fort Devens, Mass.....	\$302, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	54, 000
Oswego, N. Y.....	583, 000
Fort Totten, N. Y.....	1, 212, 000

Total, First Army Area..... 2, 151, 000

Second Army Area:

Fort Knox, Ky.....	1, 698, 000
Fort George G. Meade, Md.....	5, 885, 000
South Park Military Reservation, Pa.....	190, 000

Total, Second Army Area..... 7, 773, 000

Third Army Area:

Fort Benning, Ga.....	718, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	645, 000
Charlotte Induction Station, N. C.....	302, 000
Fort McClellan, Ala.....	397, 000
Fort Rucker, Ala.....	7, 300, 000

Total, Third Army Area..... 9, 362, 000

Fourth Army Area:

Fort Bliss, Tex.....	5, 301, 000
Fort Hood, Tex.....	2, 457, 000
Fort Sill, Okla.....	4, 173, 000

Total, Fourth Army Area..... 11, 931, 000

Fifth Army Area:

Fort Carson, Colo.....	3, 253, 000
Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.....	140, 000
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	6, 325, 000
Fort Riley, Kans.....	1, 850, 000
St. Louis Support Center, Mo.....	3, 346, 000

Total, Fifth Army Area..... 14, 914, 000

Sixth Army Area:

United States Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.....	197, 000
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	3, 357, 000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	223, 000

Total, Sixth Army Area..... 3, 777, 000

Military District of Washington: Fort McNair, D. C.....

250, 000

Armed Forces special weapons project:

Bossier Base, La.....	30, 000
Sandia Base, N. Mex.....	448, 000

Total, Armed Forces special weapons project..... 478, 000

Tactical sites, support facilities: Various locations.....

8, 506, 000

Total, field forces facilities..... 59, 142, 000

Total, continental United States..... 90, 334, 000

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Alaska Area:	
Ladd Air Force Base-----	\$1,688,000
Fort Richardson-----	2,333,000
Whittier-----	2,849,000
Wildwood Station-----	352,000
Total, Alaska Area-----	7,222,000
Pacific Command Area:	
Alimanu Crater, T. H-----	143,000
Helemano, T. H-----	136,000
Schofield Barracks, T. H-----	2,668,000
Total, Pacific Command Area-----	2,947,000
Caribbean Command Area: Panama Canal Zone-----	1,060,000
United States Army, Europe (various locations)-----	17,994,000
Total, outside continental United States-----	29,223,000

CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS

Various locations (including tactical)-----	187,234,000
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GENERAL CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OVERSEAS

Advance planning-----	9,865,000
Emergency construction-----	5,000,000
Utilities, Capehart housing-----	15,000,000
Deficiency in prior authorization/appropriation:	
Fort Jay, N. Y-----	350,000
Adak Station, Alaska-----	110,000
San Jacinto Ordnance Depot study-----	25,000
Access roads-----	3,548,560
Total, general-----	33,898,560
Grand total-----	340,689,560

Included in the program is \$136,900,000 for tactical facilities, principally Nike, and \$8,506,000 for tactical sites support facilities. The latter item consists of logistical support-type facilities for the Nike system within Continental United States. The Committee recommends approval of these two items, however it is very concerned with the problems currently under discussion in the antiaircraft and missile fields and is expressing its position in regard to this matter in the preceding portion of this report.

As indicated above, certain reductions in the program have been effected by the Committee, as follows:

Army Chemical Center, Md., \$521,000.—The request of \$280,000 to renovate two buildings for troop housing has been denied. The Committee doubts that the conversion of these old structures will meet the standards desired for permanent troop housing. The Department is directed to restudy this project to determine if it is economically wise and desirable to proceed with the renovations proposed. Funds for the marine dock in the amount of \$241,000 have been denied. This request provided for the rehabilitation of the existing dock and construction of a new dock. A restudy of this item is also in order and it is felt that the entire problem of transporting materials to the test area should be explored with a view toward developing alternate plans to accomplish the mission.

Yuma Test Station, Ariz., \$1,520,000.—The facilities proposed for this installation were to be permanent type construction. Inasmuch as this station has not been designated a permanent base and testimony indicated that construction would not be started until such designation, the Committee has denied the funds. The items eliminated were bachelor officers' quarters, \$357,000; barracks for enlisted men, \$1,016,000; engineering laboratory, \$30,000; and a weapons storage and security building, \$117,000. Temporary facilities are presently available and can continue to be utilized.

Fort Lesley J. McNair, D. C. (Academic Building, Industrial College), \$3,861,000.—The Committee has deferred funding for the actual construction of this project due to the long lead time required for design of the structure and has allowed \$250,000 for that purpose. It is felt that the program will not be delayed by this procedure and it will enable the Department to refine the estimates for presentation next year.

Fort Buckner, Okinawa, \$540,000.—The Committee recognizes the need for facilities at this important installation, but is not satisfied that the items requested are presently needed or located where they can be fully utilized in the future. These projects should be restudied and full consideration given to coordination with construction programs of the other Services. The items eliminated are as follows: Dredging, White Beach pier, \$100,000; POL storage facilities, \$158,000; veterinary and preventive medicine building, \$52,000; and a maintenance shop and motor pool facilities, \$230,000.

Nuclear Heating and Power Plant, \$3,627,000.—This project is a continuation of the Fort Belvoir development project carried on jointly by the Army and the Atomic Energy Commission. It is planned to build a test plant in Alaska to determine the feasibility of such plants in remote areas. It was testified that actual construction probably could not be started before fiscal year 1958 and the Committee believes that this is an optimistic estimate due to the long lead time necessary in the development of the equipment as well as the special design required for the structure to house it. For this reason the Committee has deferred funds for construction, but has allowed \$500,000 for design purposes, feeling that estimated requirements will be on a much firmer basis when presented next year.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The Committee has made provision for the rescission of \$357,000,000 of excess cash available in the Army Stock Fund, such money to be returned to the Treasury. This amount is in addition to the transfer of \$193,000,000 to the appropriation "Military Construction, Army."

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates for the Department of the Navy, Military Construction, as contained in House Document 318 of the present Congress, total \$400,000,000. The Committee has approved the estimate as submitted to the Congress, which provides \$165,000,000 of new money and \$200,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the Navy stock fund, and \$35,000,000 from the Marine Corps stock fund.

This is a decrease of \$42,628,300 from the funds appropriated for similar activities in fiscal year 1956.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The need for a fully implemented military construction program to provide the proper facilities for the modern Navy cannot be over-emphasized. The fact that such a program does not exist today is obvious to the Committee. The reasons for this situation are legion, many of them beyond the control of the Department of the Navy. Others, however, are decidedly within their control, and must be eliminated. Chief among these is the apparent need for realization on the part of the top command and administrative echelons of the Navy, both military and civilian, that the military construction program is one of the chief factors in providing the proper facilities and skilled personnel which today's Navy demands. The constant emphasis and vigorous leadership required for a realistic program have been provided at best only spasmodically. They must be provided most diligently in the future. The lack of firm requirements, insufficient personnel, inadequate advance planning, are examples of the problems which have plagued this program in the past. The Navy has made progress in alleviating some of these difficulties, but it is insufficient progress and must be increased at a rapid rate. The time to eliminate the indecision and timidity which have characterized this program in the past is overdue. It must be pushed ahead with the vigorous leadership and boldness of action, which have become so characteristic of other Navy programs.

There are several factors outside the control of the Department of the Navy which have contributed to unduly delaying the military public works program. Many of these factors are attributable to the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. The matter of apportionment procedures has been discussed in other sections of this report. In addition to these restrictive procedures, in the past, it has been the policy of the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget to place apportionment and obligation ceilings and restrictions on construction funds available to the Navy. In fiscal year 1956, the President, on the recommendations of the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, requested approval of a military construction funding program in excess of \$646,000,000, and appropriations of \$528,550,000. Congress approved a funding program of \$609,158,000, and appropriations of \$442,628,300. These funds, when coupled with available unobligated balances, made \$601,509,110 available to the Navy for the military public works program in fiscal year 1956. Despite the apparent intent of the Executive Branch in requesting these funds and the obvious intent of the Legislative Branch in making them available, the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense limited Navy requests for apportionment initially to \$500,000,000 for the entire year. This program was later increased, at the insistence of the Navy, to \$585,000,000. Obligations, however, were limited to \$400,000,000 for the entire fiscal year. The Committee fails to see either the need or the desirability for imposing such restrictions on this program. Either the military construction program of the Department of the Navy is essential to our military posture, and must go forward as

efficiently as possible, or it is not essential and then no request should be made of the Congress for funds. The Committee believes that the program is essential and must move forward.

An equally serious problem relates to those projects which are essential to the Navy program, but upon which the Navy is dependent on other government agencies for such matters as base rights, land acquisition, approval of criteria, and other authority needed prior to construction. For example, in fiscal year 1951, the Department requested and Congress approved funds for a communication facility outside the continental limits of the United States. This project was justified to the Committee as being immediately essential to the Navy program. As of the present date, the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary authority to proceed with this program from the Department of State, which is charged with securing the authority from the foreign government for such construction. Similarly, in the 1956 program, funds were requested for an overseas aviation facility, represented as being critical to the Navy program. As of the present date, the same Department has been unable to supply the Navy with the authority to proceed with the construction of this installation. In fiscal year 1952, Congress approved funds for the construction of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia. These funds were augmented by additional appropriations in fiscal year 1955, based upon the immediate need for such facilities. Due to delays imposed upon the Navy by other agencies of the Executive Branch, contracts have been awarded only for minor work such as site preparation and foundations. This has resulted in untoward delay of this project. These examples but point up the obvious fact that military construction programs submitted to the Congress for funding have either not been properly screened as to the ability of the Executive Branch to implement the programs or that there is a marked inability on the part of the agencies involved to properly carry out their duties in this program. Whatever might be the reason, the result has been the same, preclusion of the Department of the Navy from properly implementing its military public works program.

DISTANT EARLY WARNING LINE

In the military construction program for fiscal year 1956, \$39,247,000 was approved for support of the Distant Early Warning line in the Pacific area at certain locations justified to the Committee. On April 14, 1956 the Committee was informed that since the approval of this project by the Congress, a reevaluation had been made of the effectiveness of the concept as originally proposed. As a result of this reevaluation, the Joint Chiefs of Staff proposed that the line be changed and that the seaward extension of the early warning line be operated from installations other than those presented to the Congress. Meanwhile, approximately \$1,285,000 had been used for preparation of plans and specifications for the original sites. Hearings on the matter disclosed that on the 4th of January, 1956, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations issued instructions putting into effect the aforementioned change in the early warning program. Final approval of the relocation was delayed by the Secretary of Defense until March 14, 1956. Despite the Chief of Naval Operation's instructions in January to proceed with the change in concept, the Bureau of Yards

and Docks did not select an architect-engineer contractor to begin planning this project until April 16, 1956, and invitations to bid were not sent to construction contractors until April 13. The contract negotiation board did not meet with these prospective construction contractors until the 24th of April, with the board reporting its final decision to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on April 27. It must be noted that despite the fact that this change was officially known to the Department of the Navy early in 1956 and was approved by the Secretary of Defense in March of 1956, that the Congress was not notified of the change until April 14, at which time request was made for the reprogramming of funds to implement the new concept. The Department of the Navy now feels that it must proceed with this work at the maximum rate, necessitating the use of a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, if they are to meet the planned operational schedule. Congress and the Executive Branch have long decried the use of costly cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in the military construction program. Last year the Committee was advised by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks that the Navy desired to discontinue the use of contracts of this type in the Pacific area and were taking steps to implement this policy. Generally speaking, there is little or no justification for the use of such contracts except in highly technical construction or in the construction of facilities in isolated and previously unknown areas. Certainly, with the information available to the Department of the Navy from previous construction activities at the new DEW line location, there would have been no need for the use of a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract had the Department acted promptly in implementing the relocation as soon as it was made known to them. This is a prime example of the lethargy that seems to creep into the military construction program whenever efficiency and celerity of action are required. The loss of time in construction of these needed facilities and the increased cost arising from the use of a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract instead of the more conventional competitive bid method are directly attributable to those in the Department of Defense, and the Department of the Navy, especially in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who used valuable time in procrastination and indecision before implementing the afore-mentioned construction. The Committee will hold these officials directly responsible for any untoward costs in this work and will expect the Navy to discontinue the use of this cost-plus-fixed-fee contract and revert to more acceptable means of contracting at the first opportunity. The Department of the Navy is directed to submit to the Committee in connection with the military construction program for fiscal year 1958 a full and complete report on activities carried on in the construction of these facilities, including cost data and the ability to meet the schedule of construction which it is claimed dictates the use of the cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, as well as information as to when the Department contemplates the discontinuance of the contract.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The military public works program presented to the Committee for funding approval totals \$455,092,000. Projects which have been approved by the Committee in the past but which have not been funded by the Navy amount to \$181,672,700. This provides an estimated military construction program of \$636,764,700. These

projects have all been justified to the Committee as being immediately essential to the Navy. To fund this program, \$400,000,000 was requested, which would be coupled with estimated savings of approximately \$51,000,000 from prior year funds, or total funds of \$451,000,000 available for application to the \$636,764,700 program. The Committee realizes that due to various administrative difficulties and other factors that the approved funding program must be larger than the funds available. The request for funding approval of projects \$185,764,700 in excess of the available funds is, however, far from satisfactory and is entirely too large a differential to provide for a definite and positive military construction program. At the request of the Committee the Department of the Navy analyzed its overall military construction program and submitted to the Committee a priority list containing all of the items in this program listed in order of their essentiality. Using this priority list as the basis for action, the Committee has approved a funding program of \$541,318,700 and has allowed the full amount of the budget estimate of \$400,000,000, which will make \$451,000,000 available for implementation of this program in FY 1957. This represents approval of a funding program approximately 20 percent greater than the total available funds, a differential which the Committee deems to be more satisfactory than that proposed in the budget submissions. It will be expected that the military construction programs submitted in future years will be more realistic in this respect and the differential between the funds available and the total program will be even less than that approved by the Committee for the fiscal year 1957. The funding program approved by the Committee is in accordance with the priority list formulated by the Department of the Navy and submitted to the committee, with the exceptions of the deletion of the Naval Air Facility, Annapolis, Maryland, and increased funds for advanced planning. Explanation of these specific actions will be found in subsequent paragraphs. The program resulting from the Committee action is set forth in the following tabulation:

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.....	\$6, 260, 000
Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S. C.....	148, 000
Naval Minecraft Base, Charleston, S. C.....	7, 902, 000
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.....	5, 984, 000
Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London, Conn.....	304, 000
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.....	244, 000
Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.....	84, 000
Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.....	321, 300
Naval Industrial Reserve Shipyard, Tampa, Fla.....	200, 000
Classified locations: Oceanographic research facilities.....	11, 815, 000
Naval Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif.....	19, 000

Subtotal.....	33, 281, 300
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Overseas:

Naval Base, Guam, M. I.....	1, 835, 000
Naval Ship Repair Facility, Subic Bay, P. I.....	1, 637, 000
Naval Base, Subic Bay, P. I.....	9, 378, 000

Subtotal.....	12, 850, 000
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Total, shipyard facilities.....	46, 131, 300
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FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval Station, Key West, Fla.....	\$927, 000
Naval Station, Long Beach, Calif.....	2, 256, 000
Naval Station, New Orleans, La.....	226, 000
Naval Station, Newport, R. I.....	11, 672, 000
Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.....	2, 844, 000
Naval Station, Orange, Tex.....	265, 000
Naval Base, Newport, R. I.....	25, 000
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.....	33, 000

Subtotal..... 18, 248, 000

Overseas:

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska.....	2, 351, 000
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	680, 000

Subtotal..... 3, 031, 000

Total, fleet base facilities..... 21, 279, 000

AVIATION FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval air training stations:

Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Alice-Orange Grove, Tex.....	2, 242, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex.....	2, 247, 000
Naval Air Station, Glyneo, Ga.....	4, 247, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex.....	2, 018, 000
Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn.....	341, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian, Miss.....	8, 231, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, New Iberia, La.....	21, 446, 000
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.....	3, 012, 500
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla.....	197, 000
Naval Air Missile Test Station, Point Mugu, Calif.....	684, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, Calif.....	84, 000

Subtotal..... 44, 749, 500

Fleet support air stations:

Naval Air Stations, Alameda, Calif.....	2, 675, 000
Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, N. J.....	50, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Brown Field, Calif.....	214, 600
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.....	4, 290, 000
Naval Air Station, Chincoteague, Va.....	170, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, Calif.....	84, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev.....	8, 304, 000
Naval Air Facility, Harvey Point, N. C.....	4, 233, 000
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.....	3, 189, 000
Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla.....	49, 000
Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif.....	10, 089, 000
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.....	3, 035, 000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.....	89, 000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.....	3, 626, 000
Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, Calif.....	13, 259, 000
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.....	5, 942, 000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.....	3, 979, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Sanford, Fla.....	6, 926, 000
Outlying Field, Whitehouse Field, Fla.....	1, 037, 000

Various locations, land acquisition and obstruction removal..... 22, 945, 000

Classified locations:

Advanced underseas weapons shops.....	2, 666, 000
Special weapons storage facilities.....	1, 235, 000
Guided missile support facilities.....	806, 000

Subtotal..... 98, 892, 600

AVIATION FACILITIES—continued

Continental United States—Continued

Marine Corps air stations:

Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, S. C.....	\$14,872,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, S. C.....	650,000
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.....	340,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Fla.....	1,223,000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Mojave, Calif.....	10,813,000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, New River, N. C..	143,000

Subtotal..... 28,041,000

Special service air stations:

Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif.....	2,615,000
Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.....	693,000
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.....	6,438,000
Naval Air Facility, Litchfield Park, Ariz.....	239,000
Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md.....	305,000
Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif.....	84,000
Naval Air Turbine Test Station, Trenton, N. J.....	6,764,600

Subtotal..... 17,138,600

Subtotal, Aviation facilities, continental..... 188,821,700

Overseas:

Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Marshall Islands.....	4,980,500
Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan.....	1,961,000
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, P. I.....	1,849,000
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	238,000
Naval Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan.....	1,704,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, T. H.....	1,485,000
Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska.....	2,613,100
Naval Station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands.....	3,606,000
Naval Air Facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco.....	1,180,000
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.....	4,470,000
Naval Station, Sangley Point, P. I.....	2,512,900

Classified locations:

Advanced underseas weapons shops.....	2,351,000
Special weapons storage building.....	3,049,000
Classified location A-34.....	934,000
Classified location A-35.....	4,010,000
Classified location A-36.....	2,259,000
Classified location, NAF No. 1.....	1,867,000
Classified location, AEW No. 2.....	19,099,200
Classified location, AEW No. 3.....	8,275,000
Classified location, AEW No. 4.....	7,987,000
Classified location, NAS No. 3.....	3,296,000

Subtotal, overseas..... 79,726,700

Total, aviation facilities..... 268,548,400

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval Supply Depot, Clearfield, Utah.....	149,000
Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R. I.....	390,000
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.....	50,000
Naval Supply Depot, Seattle, Wash.....	199,000

Subtotal..... 788,000

SUPPLY FACILITIES—continued

Overseas:

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska-----	\$5,000,000
Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland-----	1,599,000
Naval Supply Depot, Guam, Marshall Islands-----	400,000
Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, T. H-----	60,000
Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, P. I-----	11,598,000
Classified Locations: Family housing-----	427,100

Subtotal----- 19,084,100

Total, supply facilities----- 19,872,100

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga-----	1,471,000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif-----	3,410,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C-----	2,785,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C-----	4,266,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif-----	3,429,000
Marine Corps Cold Weather Battalion, Bridgeport, Calif-----	294,000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif-----	1,165,000
Marine Corps Supply Forwarding Annex, Portsmouth, Va-----	91,000
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va-----	2,178,000
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif-----	1,679,000

Subtotal----- 20,768,000

Overseas: Fleet Marine Force, Pacific----- 16,000,000

Total, Marine Corps facilities----- 36,768,000

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor, Wash-----	1,100,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S. C-----	404,000
Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif-----	6,028,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N. J-----	673,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook, Calif-----	1,584,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Mass-----	993,000
Naval Underwater Ordnance Station, Newport, R. I-----	370,000
Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif-----	2,176,000
Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va-----	3,480,000

Classified locations:

Guided missile facilities-----	25,000,000
Special weapons storage facility-----	3,500,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada-----	230,000

Subtotal----- 45,538,000

Overseas:

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, T. H-----	971,000
Naval Ordnance Facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco-----	245,000
Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka, Japan-----	241,000

Classified locations:

S-1-----	1,306,300
S-2-----	2,369,600
S-3-----	1,609,000

Subtotal----- 6,741,900

Total, ordnance facilities----- 52,279,900

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.....	\$7, 469, 000
Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.....	4, 000, 000
Naval Receiving Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	97, 000
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.....	5, 660, 000
Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck, Va.....	237, 000
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.....	8, 460, 000
Naval Receiving Station, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 428, 000
Classified location: School facilities.....	853, 000

Total service school facilities..... 28, 204, 000

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.....	12, 730, 000
Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.....	12, 582, 000
Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.....	57, 000

Subtotal..... 25, 369, 000

Overseas: Naval Hospital, Guam, Marshall Islands..... 269, 000

Total, medical facilities..... 25, 638, 000

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Md.....	2, 498, 000
Naval Radio Station, Maine.....	2, 450, 000
Naval Communication Station, San Francisco, Calif.....	2, 029, 000
Naval Communication Station, Seattle, Wash.....	45, 000
Naval Radio Station, Winter Harbor, Maine.....	83, 000

Subtotal..... 7, 105, 000

Overseas:

Naval Communication Unit, Futema, Okinawa.....	75, 000
Naval Communication Station, Guam, Marshall Islands.....	222, 000
Naval Communication Station, Kodiak, Alaska.....	1, 813, 000
Naval Communication Facility, Philippine Islands.....	4, 320, 000
Naval Communication Facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco.....	28, 000

Classified locations:

Communication unit No. 1.....	771, 000
Direction Finder No. 5.....	520, 000

Subtotal..... 7, 749, 000

Total, communication facilities..... 14, 854, 000

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Continental United States: Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.....

1, 300, 000

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Continental United States:

Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.....	443, 000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.....	2, 581, 000

Subtotal..... 3, 024, 000

Overseas:

15th Naval District, Canal Zone.....	2, 210, 000
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YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES—continued

Various locations, United States and overseas:	
Advance planning.....	\$11, 000, 000
Replacement of damaged facilities.....	4, 000, 000
Pollution abatement program.....	6, 210, 000
Subtotal.....	21, 210, 000
Total, yards and docks facilities.....	26, 444, 000
Summary:	
Grand total, continental United States.....	372, 447, 000
Grand total, overseas.....	147, 661, 700
Grand total, various locations, United States and overseas..	21, 210, 000
Grand total, military construction program.....	541, 318, 700

The Committee has eliminated the request of the Department for \$4,000,000 for the Naval Air Facility, Annapolis, Maryland. The site for this facility is in doubt at the present time and under the terms of the Military Construction authorization bill, as passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, is subject to detailed study and further legislative action. The Committee has deleted the project without prejudice and will expect the Navy to make further presentations as to accurate costs and the need therefor after selection of the site and completion of the study contemplated by the authorizing legislation.

Funding approval was requested for a support squadron operation compound, and a control squadron operation compound, at the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, as well as for tactical area development at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California. These projects are of relatively low priority and are not in the approved funding program. The Committee desires that the Navy thoroughly study this proposed construction with the idea of combining many of the facilities in these compounds and in the so-called tactical area instead of constructing numerous separate buildings as is presently contemplated.

The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 for advance planning. In the past, advance planning has been limited to preparation of minimum plans prior to authorization of projects. It is the desire of the Committee that this concept be expanded to include preparation of final plans and specifications for a limited number of essential projects for which construction funds have not been made available. If this concept is followed out, it will permit the earlier awarding of construction contracts and will result in economy as well as in accelerating the public works program of the Navy. The Committee desires that future budget submissions for advance planning be based on this same concept and also include all funds requested for architect-engineer planning service, prior to requests of funds for actual construction.

Funds were requested by several of the bureaus of the Navy for the construction of family housing at certain classified overseas locations. At many of these locations, several of the bureaus are involved. Where this situation exists, the Committee will expect the Department to carefully coordinate the housing requirements, so that the needs of the bureaus are met in the most economical fashion and without duplication of facilities.

The concentration of Naval facilities in specific locations is a matter of concern to the Committee. There are examples of areas on both

the east and west coast of this country where the Department has concentrated important naval facilities in limited geographical areas. While this policy is admittedly more convenient and has been concurred in by the Congress in the past, the Committee feels that continuation of it with the construction of new installations is questionable. It is desired that the Department make a thorough study of the overall problem of the concentration of facilities prior to requesting additional funds for the further augmentation of the military public works program in these presently highly concentrated areas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Department of the Air Force initially presented to the Committee a military construction program totaling approximately \$2,161,700,000. This program included thousands of individual projects at over 300 Air Force bases and installations throughout the world. To apply against the requested program, as partial financing, the Department was permitted by the President to request an appropriation of \$1,228,000,000, including the \$128,000,000 submitted as a supplemental estimate in House Document 373. This would have left approximately \$933,700,000, or over 43 percent of the total construction program presented to the Committee unfinanced at the end of fiscal year 1957.

Along the lines of the previous discussion pertaining to various reviews of military construction requests and the apportionment procedures as they are presently practiced in connection with these construction items the Committee determined that it was ridiculous to even consider a construction program so much in excess of the funds to be made available for application against that program. Accordingly, the Committee directed the Department to review the entire proposed program, including previously approved but unfunded projects, for the purpose of bringing the overall construction program more nearly into line with the request for funds to be applied. As a result of this review, the Air Force eliminated approximately \$561,800,000 in projects from the original request. This reduced the anticipated unfunded portion of the total construction program to approximately \$371,900,000 or 23% of the revised program. The Committee has made a further reduction in specific projects, amounting to \$16,896,000. Therefore, with the cooperation of the Air Force, the total initial construction program request has been reduced by approximately \$578,700,000. The total projects estimated as remaining unfunded as of June 30, 1957, have been reduced to \$355,000,000 or slightly over 22% of the total approved construction program.

The changes effected by these actions are shown in the following summary tabulation.

Air Force construction program, fiscal year 1957

[In millions of dollars]

	Original Air Force request	Revised request as instructed by committee	Final committee recommendation
New authorization (pending bill H. R. 9893)-----	\$1,223.8	\$936.8	} \$1,114.3
Prior years authorization-----	269.7	193.7	
Planning-----	35.5	35.5	
Minor construction-----	20.0	20.0	
Funding of deficiency authorization-----	59.7		
Total, new program request-----	1,608.7	1,186.0	1,169.8
Less:			
Anticipated reimbursements-----	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5
Application of Spanish Pesetas-----	-8.5	-8.5	-8.5
Net total, new program request-----	1,596.7	1,174.0	1,157.8
Projects previously approved for funding by Appropriations Committee for which funds were not immediately provided-----	565.0	425.9	425.2
Total construction program applicable to 1957 funds-----	2,161.7	1,599.9	1,583.0
New appropriation request-----	1,228.0	1,228.0	1,228.0
Projects remaining unfunded at end fiscal year 1957-----	933.7	371.9	355.0

It will be noted from the preceding tabulation that the Committee is not proposing to reduce the \$1,228,000,000 requested for appropriation. The projects to be constructed with these funds and many additional projects to be financed in subsequent years, will be needed if facilities necessary for the planned 137 wing Air Force are to be provided and kept up-to-date. It is realized that perhaps even more money than the requested amount could be spent during fiscal year 1957 toward building for the targeted force goals. However, since the Administration seems to think that the amount requested is the proper amount for use in fiscal year 1957, the Committee has provided only the budget request. The proposed transfer of \$357,000,000 from surplus funds in the Army Stock Fund to this appropriation was not approved. Rather than do this, the Committee has provided the full amount by direct appropriation.

The Committee is pleased with the way the Air Force has responded through its budget office in bringing the proposed construction program more nearly into line with requested appropriation dollars and also in providing the Committee with necessary information in support of the estimates. Reviewing such a massive construction program is a laborious process at best, and requires cooperation all around. The Committee is appreciative of the efforts of all concerned in attempting to improve the military construction budget presentation. As a result of those efforts, the Committee has only a few suggestions to make at the present time.

It is understood, of course, that future military construction programs presented to the Appropriations Committee will be more nearly in line with the requested dollar appropriations to be made available for financing those construction programs. The Committee feels that for the Air Force, its action this year in insisting that not more than 20 to 25 percent of the total program remain unfunded is about right. It is expected that future requests received from the Air Force, including the carryover of unfunded projects from prior years' budget submissions, will be kept within this percentage range.

The Committee was not satisfied with the information available during the hearings for explaining substantial variations in the estimated unit cost for a number of proposed projects. For example, the estimated cost for constructing dormitories for airmen varied from \$1,100 per man at one base to approximately \$4,400 per man at another location, and at the first base, where two separate dormitories were proposed for construction, the unit cost varied from \$1,100 to \$1,600 per man for these two units.

It is realized that the Department of the Air Force is not responsible for the individual project cost estimates contained in the annual military construction request. However, the Air Force is responsible for providing an adequate justification in support of such requests. To conserve the time of the Committee, it is expected that in the future whenever unit costs are not in line with the general average for such facilities, the reasons therefore will be given in the narrative statements accompanying the projects in the budget justifications. It would be helpful to Members of Congress and others interested, if these brief narrative statements could be prepared in such a way so that they also give the essential fiscal elements of the projects being supported. The information given should be limited to unclassified statements and properly edited for possible insertion in the record.

Listed in the following tabulation are the amounts approved by the Committee for Air Force construction programed at installations within continental United States and the several Area Commands overseas:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMED FOR AIR FORCE INSTALLATIONS, FISCAL
YEAR 1957

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Air Defense Command:

Buckingham Air Force Base, Fort Myers, Fla.....	\$100, 000
Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minn.....	925, 000
Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo.....	661, 000
Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Burlington, Vt.....	4, 003, 000
Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash.....	3, 966, 000
Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Mont.....	3, 677, 000
Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	19, 752, 000
Grandview Air Force Base, Belton, Mo.....	1, 433, 000
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pa.....	843, 000
Greater Portland Area, St. Paul, Oreg.....	2, 400, 000
Hamilton Air Force Base, Ignacio, Calif.....	3, 611, 000
K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Mich.....	5, 648, 000
Kinross Air Force Base, Kinross, Mich.....	1, 783, 000
Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	1, 025, 000
McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Wash.....	762, 000
McGhee/Tyson Airport, Maryville, Tenn.....	2, 119, 000
Majors Field, Greenville, Tex.....	440, 000
Minot Air Force Base, Minot, N. Dak.....	20, 181, 000
New Castle County Airport, Wilmington, Del.....	6, 377, 000
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	4, 720, 000
Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Mass.....	12, 551, 000
Oxnard Air Force Base, Camarillo, Calif.....	4, 333, 000
Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Wash.....	4, 337, 000
Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine.....	8, 737, 000
Richard Bong Air Force Base, Kansasville, Wis.....	2, 950, 000
Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Mich.....	6, 474, 000
Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa.....	2, 110, 000
Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, N. Y.....	1, 179, 000
Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.....	5, 690, 000
Truax Field, Madison, Wis.....	5, 298, 000

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

Air Defense Command—Continued

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Mich.....	\$3,744,000
Youngstown Municipal Airport, Yena, Ohio.....	2,189,000
Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Ariz.....	3,878,000
Various locations.....	28,721,000
Various locations.....	16,120,000

Total, Air Defense Command.....	193,287,000
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Air Materiel Command:

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Ala.....	3,454,000
Caribou Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine.....	64,000
Deep Creek Air Force Station, Spokane, Wash.....	99,000
Fairfield Air Force Station, West Fairfield, Calif.....	56,000
Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, N. Y.....	32,326,000
Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah.....	1,339,000
Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.....	1,256,000
McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.....	4,696,000
Mukilteo Fuel Storage Station, Mukilteo, Wash.....	4,000
Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, Calif.....	1,786,000
Olmstead Air Force Base, Middletown, Pa.....	27,038,000
Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Ga.....	3,515,000
Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine.....	732,000
Stony Brook Air Force Station, Holyoke, Mass.....	56,000
Tacoma Fuel Storage Station, Tacoma, Wash.....	129,000
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3,498,000
Topeka Air Force Station, Topeka, Kans.....	6,000
Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio.....	89,000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.....	21,936,000

Total, Air Materiel Command.....	102,079,000
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Air Proving Ground Command:

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida.....	15,523,000
Eglin Air Force Base, Auxiliary No. 6, Valparaiso, Fla.....	742,000
Eglin Air Force Base, Auxiliary No. 9, Fort Walton, Fla.....	3,141,000

Total, Air Proving Ground Command.....	19,406,000
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Air Research and Development Command:

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tenn.....	22,050,000
CANEL Air Force Plant No. 62, Middletown, Connecticut.....	30,139,000
Cape Canaveral, Pat. No. 1, Cocoa, Florida.....	7,820,000
Edwards Air Force Base, Lancaster, California.....	3,420,000
Eleuthera, Pat. No. 4, Governors Harbor, British West Indies.....	75,000
Grand Bahama, Pat. No. 3, W. End Settlement, British West Indies.....	543,000
Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, N. Mex.....	7,071,000
Indian Springs Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev.....	1,377,000
Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	7,922,000
Laredo Test Site, Laredo, Tex.....	1,219,000
Laurence G. Hanscom, Boston, Mass.....	7,560,000
National Reactor Test Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	11,415,000
Mount Washington Climatic Laboratory, Mount Washington, N. H.....	588,000
Patrick Air Force Base, Melbourne, Fla.....	2,148,000
Sacramento Peak, Alamogordo, N. Mex.....	153,000
Various locations.....	64,000,000
Headquarters Building, Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.....	6,000,000

Total, Air Research and Development Command.....	173,500,000
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CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

Air Training Command:

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Tex.....	\$17, 121, 000
Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Tex.....	1, 288, 000
Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Ala.....	595, 000
Ellington Air Force Base, Genoa, Tex.....	4, 673, 000
F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyo.....	1, 654, 000
Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Tex.....	12, 103, 000
Harlingen Air Force Base, Harlingen, Tex.....	452, 000
James Connally Air Force Base, Lacy Lakeview, Tex.....	805, 000
Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.....	3, 350, 000
Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Tex.....	149, 000
Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Tex.....	157, 000
Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo.....	410, 000
Luke Air Force Base, Litchfield Park, Ariz.....	4, 066, 000
Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, Calif.....	21, 650, 000
McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kans.....	396, 000
Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Ga.....	1, 579, 000
Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nev.....	3, 536, 000
Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Tex.....	440, 000
Randolph Air Force Base, Universal City, Tex.....	709, 000
Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Tex.....	4, 063, 000
Scott Air Force Base, Shiloh, Ill.....	4, 847, 000
Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex.....	17, 861, 000
Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nev.....	2, 350, 000
Tyndall Air Force Base, Springfield, Fla.....	716, 000
Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Okla.....	1, 226, 000
Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Ariz.....	7, 468, 000

Total, Air Training Command..... 113, 664, 000

Air Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo..... 77, 401, 000

Total, Air Academy..... 77, 401, 000

Air University:

Gunter Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.....	272, 000
Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.....	1, 698, 000

Total, Air University..... 1, 970, 000

Continental Air Command:

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, Calif.....	9, 760, 000
Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.....	9, 037, 000
Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Ga.....	489, 000
Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, N. Y.....	205, 000

Total, Continental Air Command..... 19, 491, 000

Continental Air Command—Reserve:

Akron-Canton Airport, Canton, Ohio.....	2, 472, 000
Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md.....	89, 000
Bakalar Air Force Base, Columbus, Ind.....	4, 858, 000
Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, La.....	1, 821, 000
Bates Field, Mobile, Ala.....	6, 214, 000
Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn.....	2, 394, 000
Chico Municipal Airport, Chico, Calif.....	1, 176, 000
Clinton County Air Force Base, Wilmington, Ohio.....	4, 783, 000
Davis Field, Muskogee, Okla.....	2, 217, 000
Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, S. C.....	2, 200, 000
Elvin Calendar Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La.....	852, 000
General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee, Wis.....	749, 000
Grandview Air Force Base, Grandview, Mo.....	211, 000
Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah.....	1, 493, 000
McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kans.....	2, 015, 000
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	307, 000
Paine Air Force Base, Mukilteo, Wash.....	90, 000

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—Continued

Continental Air Command—Reserve—Continued

Toledo Express Airport, Toledo, Ohio	\$2, 113, 000
Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa	4, 165, 000
Total, Continental Air Command—Reserve	40, 219, 000
Headquarters Command: Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.	279, 000
Total, Headquarters Command	279, 000

Military Air Transport Service:

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md	7, 272, 000
Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, S. C.	5, 090, 000
Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Del	3, 334, 000
McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, N. J.	2, 349, 000
Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Fla	2, 036, 000
St. Louis Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, Mo	494, 000
Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va	768, 000

Total, Military Air Transport Service	21, 343, 000
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Strategic Air Command:

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Tex	1, 658, 000
Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Okla	6, 887, 000
Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, La	1, 615, 000
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Tex	16, 618, 000
Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Tex	1, 982, 000
Carswell Air Force Base, Ft. Worth, Tex	3, 093, 000
Castle Air Force Base, Atwater, Calif	2, 043, 000
Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Burns Flat, Okla	9, 006, 000
Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Miss	15, 917, 000
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Ariz	3, 610, 000
Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine	8, 523, 000
Ellsworth Air Force Base, Box Elder, S. Dak	1, 347, 000
Fairchild Air Force Base, Medical Lake, Wash	4, 909, 000
Forbes Air Force Base, Pauline, Kans	1, 146, 000
Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Tex	23, 000
Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Miss	1, 807, 000
Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Fla	1, 913, 000
Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Ga	1, 131, 000
Iake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, La	1, 266, 000
Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebr	2, 229, 000
Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Ark	807, 000
Lockbourne Air Force Base, Lockbourne, Ohio	7, 436, 000
Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine	2, 916, 000
MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla	3, 626, 000
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Mont	706, 000
March Air Force Base, Riverside, Calif	4, 724, 000
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho	1, 162, 000
Offutt Air Force Base, Bellevue, Nebr	3, 698, 000
Pinecastle Air Force Base, Taft, Fla	4, 726, 000
Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, N. Y	4, 035, 000
Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, N. H.	4, 155, 000
Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kans	2, 932, 000
Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, Calif	8, 558, 000
Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Ga	729, 000
Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, N. Mex	3, 854, 000
Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Mass	9, 474, 000
Whiteman Air Force Base, Knob Noster, Mo	470, 000
SAC Special Storage (Hunter Air Force Base)	1, 652, 000

Total, Strategic Air Command	152, 383, 000
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CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—continued

Tactical Air Command:

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Okla.....	\$254, 000
Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Ark.....	2, 085, 000
Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Ind.....	1, 681, 000
Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, N. Mex.....	4, 505, 000
Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, S. C.....	3, 532, 000
England Air Force Base, Alexandria, La.....	3, 435, 000
Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Tex.....	478, 000
George Air Force Base, Adelanto, Calif.....	2, 398, 000
Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Va.....	4, 813, 000
Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Wash.....	2, 863, 000
Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, S. C.....	3, 793, 000
Pope Air Force Base, Fayetteville, N. C.....	1, 921, 000
Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tenn.....	2, 079, 000
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, N. C.....	5, 391, 000
Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, S. C.....	4, 647, 000
Wendover Air Force Base, Utah, Utah.....	67, 000

Total, Tactical Air Command.....	43, 942, 000
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Various TACAN.....	1, 160, 000
Various locations, special.....	1, 240, 000
Aircraft control and warning.....	148, 458, 000
Access roads.....	7, 142, 000
Title VIII housing.....	18, 738, 000
Land acquisition, urgent requirements.....	200, 000
Construction program planning.....	35, 503, 000
Minor construction.....	20, 000, 000

Total, continental United States and miscellaneous.....	1, 191, 405, 000
Less anticipated reimbursements.....	—3, 500, 000

Total.....	\$1, 187, 905, 000
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OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Alaskan Air Command.....	32, 202, 000
Caribbean Air Command.....	163, 000
Far East Air Forces.....	26, 716, 000
Military Air Transport Service.....	21, 738, 000
Northeast Air Command.....	70, 792, 000
Strategic Air Command.....	25, 958, 000
USAFE, Atlantic Area.....	4, 015, 000
USAFE, Middle East.....	30, 165, 000
USAFE, Spain.....	37, 185, 000
USAFE, United Kingdom.....	25, 751, 000
Various sites.....	26, 366, 000
Various TACAN.....	526, 000
Aircraft control and warning.....	102, 000, 000

Total, outside continental United States.....	403, 577, 000
Less application of Spanish pesetas.....	—8, 500, 000

Total.....	395, 077, 000
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Total, Air Force.....	\$1, 582, 982, 000
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As stated previously, the Committee has made only a small reduction of \$16,896,000 affecting projects in addition to the \$561,800,000 in specific projects eliminated by the Air Force from the initial overall construction program in accordance with Committee instructions. Comments regarding specific changes made by the Committee and instructions or suggestions for further action by the Department of the Air Force and others are contained in the following paragraphs.

The Committee considered eliminating projects for construction at Talos guided missile launching sites, pending a decision by the Secretary of Defense regarding the apparent interservice conflict over this phase of the air defense program, in conformity with the recent action of the Senate Armed Services Committee on the authorizing legislation. However, in order to expedite the settlement of this complex problem and avoid any undue delay in the air defense build-up the projects have been left in the approved program for possible funding pending a final decision regarding authorization. Nevertheless, and irrespective of the authorizing legislation, it is expected that a decision will be made as soon as possible, regarding the indicated interservice conflict, along the lines discussed in a preceding statement on the ground-to-air guided missile program.

The request for the Air Academy at Colorado Springs has been reduced by \$5,433,000, since specific items in this project for that amount were approved for earlier action by letter. This earlier action was taken for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary delays in utility installation and site preparation work.

The Air Force construction program, as originally presented to the Committee, included \$6,000,000 for a proposed Air Research and Development Command Headquarters building to be constructed at a location to be determined. During the course of the hearings, the Secretary of the Air Force notified the Committee that in accordance with the terms of Public Law 161, 84th Congress, 1st Session, he had decided that the headquarters building should be constructed at the Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, D. C. While persuasive arguments were presented in support of this decision, the Committee still has some doubt that the immediate vicinity of the Nation's Capital is the best location for command headquarters of this type. The Committee would have preferred that another location have been selected. However, since the decision was obviously made after considerable study had been given to the problem, the project has been approved somewhat reluctantly.

For over a year a decision has been pending in the Bureau of the Budget regarding the construction of a hospital at the Lincoln Air Force Base or as an alternative the conversion of an existing Veterans' Hospital in the Lincoln, Nebraska, area for joint use by the Air Force and Veterans. Hospital facilities are badly needed for Air Force personnel at this base. Yet the matter has been waiting a firm decision for over a year. Last year, and again this year, the Committee was requested to approve the construction of a hospital at this site on a tentative basis, pending a final determination as to whether or not the Veterans' facility would be converted to joint use. Last year, the Committee eliminated this item with the following statement:

Funds for hospital facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base have been deleted pending a decision regarding use of the existing Veterans' Hospital near this base.

Again this year, the Committee is eliminating the hospital project from the program with reluctance but in the hope that such action will focus attention on the need for an early decision in this matter. If officials in the respective agencies working on this problem cannot reach a decision, then higher authority, probably the White House, should immediately step in and resolve the question.

In the overseas portion of the program, the Committee has eliminated \$9,236,000 from projects proposed for construction in the United Kingdom. This action will postpone on a priority basis construction of a number of central heating plants at various locations.

In the Far East area, the Committee notes that some fairly expensive individual family housing units are planned for construction at the Naha Air Force Base. It is suggested that the possibility of converting this housing to multiple family units be fully explored before the work is undertaken.

The Committee understands that a much needed recreational facility for Wheelus Air Force Base may be added to the pending Military Construction Authorization Bill, H. R. 9893. If this is done, the Committee expects that the project will be undertaken within the total program approved for that area.

In a number of areas throughout the world, treaties affecting existing base rights are under consideration or will soon be subject to review with the nations involved. The Committee feels that additional funds should not be firmly committed for further construction in these areas until the base rights are reasonably secure. It is certainly not unreasonable to expect the United States to protect its rights in connection with these bases to the fullest extent possible, compatible, of course, with the sovereign rights of each of the nations involved.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
403	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Construction-----	\$49, 000, 000	\$49, 000, 000	-----
318	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES			
	Loran Stations-----	5, 450, 000	5, 450, 000	-----
318	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Military construction, Army-----	1(193, 000, 000)	1(193, 000, 000)	-----
318	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY Military construction, Navy-----	165, 000, 000 2(235, 000, 000)	165, 000, 000 2(235, 000, 000)	-----
318 and 373	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE Military construction, Air Force-----	871, 000, 000 3(357, 000, 000)	1, 228, 000, 000 -----	+ \$357, 000, 000 (- 357, 000, 000)
	Total, military construction-----	1, 041, 450, 000	1, 398, 450, 000	+ 357, 000, 000
	Total, Chapter III-----	1, 090, 450, 000	1, 447, 450, 000	+ 357, 000, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from the "Army Stock Fund."² \$200,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the "Navy Stock Fund" and \$35,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the "Marine Corps Stock Fund."³ To be derived by transfer from the "Army Stock Fund." In lieu of this transfer the Committee recommends rescission of this amount.

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
CLARANCE CANNON, Missouri
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

JOHN TABER, New York
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
GERALD R. FORD, JR., Michigan
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Government and relief in occupied areas.—There is included in the bill \$2,350,000 for this item. The Ryukyu Islands are the remaining responsibility under this appropriation. Under the treaty of peace with Japan, the United States is empowered to continue to exercise all powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory of the Ryukyu Islands. A system of military bases and other installations pertinent to the defense of the Pacific area has been developed in the islands. Since these are of critical strategic importance to the security of the free world, the above amount is recommended by the Committee.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Administrative expense limitation.—The Committee has approved the budget request that not to exceed \$1,670,000 of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available for all administrative expenses of the bank for the coming year. The amount allowed is \$170,000 over the funds authorized for the current fiscal year. The Committee was advised that the Bank's operations are expanding because the foreign market is changing from a seller's to a buyer's market, resulting in more sales on credit and because of the increase in investment for economic development in many countries.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
256	Government and relief in occupied areas.....	\$2, 380, 000	\$2, 350, 000	--\$30, 000
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK			
256	Administrative expense limitation.....	(1, 670, 000)	(1, 670, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter IV.....	2, 380, 000	2, 350, 000	--30, 000

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman*

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas
HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California
J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
JOHN F. SHELLEY, California

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York
EARL WILSON, Indiana
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$465,000 for fiscal year 1957, and recommends the appropriation of \$375,000, a reduction of \$30,000.

The communication from the President (H. Doc. No. 400), stated:

As explained in my message to the Congress of May 10, 1956, [H. Doc. No. 401] *the proposed appropriation represents a necessary step in carrying out the recommendations for further improvement in executive branch budgeting, accounting, and management generally which were made by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government—* [Italic supplied.]

In the hearing on the request before the Committee, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget submitted a thorough analysis of the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (see page 855 of the Hearings). The position of the Administration was stated, and the analysis indicated that only relatively minor recommendations of the Commission were subject to either further study or objection by the Bureau.

COST-TYPE BUDGET

The recommendations acceptable to the Administration, which form the basis for the pending estimate, embrace the entire field of the Federal fiscal structure, from preliminary estimating through accounting and final reporting. Included in these recommendations are those which call for extension of the use of cost-type budgets based upon accrued expenditure accounting. There has been a gradual increase, over the past five years, in the number of activities of the Government whose accounts and/or budgets are on a cost basis. It was testified that the current recommendation does not require implementing legislation, and can be accomplished without any basic change in the present method of appropriating funds. Continuation of this evolu-

tion, as to significant appropriation items, is recommended and approved by the Committee.

In conjunction with the increase in Bureau staff in the accounting field, the Committee wishes to suggest that the Joint Accounting Improvement Program might well be re-examined with a view to establishing (either by mutual agreement, or through appropriate legislation) a single director for the program, with a degree of authority sufficient to insure that the Program be revitalized and pursued aggressively.

RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS

Other recommendations endorsed by the Administration which can be accomplished without legislation, or which are not within the purview of the Committee, or which otherwise do not significantly affect the present appropriating process include:

1. Expand the management and budgetary functions of the Bureau of the Budget.
2. Simplify and improve budget classifications.
3. Synchronize organization structures, budget classifications, and accounting systems.
4. Establish staff Office of Accounting in Bureau of the Budget.
5. Use of the comptroller organization within principal Federal agencies and major subdivisions.
6. Simplify the allotment system.
7. Simplify methods of handling claims (H. R. 9593, establishing simplified system, now in conference).
8. Authorize relief for accountable officers under certain conditions. (Legislation approved Aug. 9 and 11, 1955, Public Laws 334 and 365).
9. Simplify summary central accounts and reports for the Government as a whole.

ANNUAL ACCRUED EXPENDITURE BUDGETING

The principal remaining recommendation of the Commission is adoption of a system of appropriating on an annual accrued expenditure basis. This is a significant departure from present procedures for the bulk of Governmental activities.

As a corollary to the system of accrued expenditure appropriation, the Administration proffers the admittedly debatable concept of contract authority for programs which extend beyond one fiscal year. The Committee has repeatedly rejected such proposals and elects to express again its emphatic objection to the use of contract authority, a device tending to lull the Congress and the public into accepting as mere "authority" a program which, if presented as an appropriation in full, might be summarily dismissed. Like installment buying, it would become easier to acquire programs of impressive appearance but, when payment became due, the unfortunate taxpayer very likely would fare even more poorly. The Committee has had unhappy experience with a type of authority implicit in appropriations for Civil Functions—Department of the Army, and for the Bureau of Reclamation, illustrated on one occasion this year by the ease of adoption of an appropriation item in the order of \$1,000,000 for a project the ultimate cost of which will be in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

Appropriations, under the accrued expenditure system, would be in effect limitations on annual expenditures. The contention that money

can be saved by a combination of such appropriations and contract authority is a snare and a delusion. If, for example, an aircraft carrier is approved for construction under a contract authorization of \$200,000,000 (and assuming it is constructed with the \$200,000,000), total appropriations must and will be \$200,000,000. The fact that, under contract authority, the appropriation may be only \$5,000,000 in the first year in no way alters the inevitable. Under the present one-time total appropriations system, the Congress makes available the total funds required, enabling the Executive Branch to plan its operations more systematically and in a proper businesslike manner. The Congress, however, reserves to itself its privilege of review with the attendant right and ability to rescind appropriations for those projects or programs no longer desirable or necessary.

ESTIMATED SAVINGS

The Committee wishes to point out, in passing, the dangers of arbitrary and unfounded assumptions as to the value of revisions in financial management and accounting systems per se. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government quoted its Task Force claiming savings "from improved financial management—to amount to 4 billions of dollars". Many well intentioned persons, corporations and associations have spent much time and money bombarding the Congress and the public to effect these savings. No witness appeared before the Committee during consideration of the 1957 Budget request to point out, nor could the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at the present hearing identify, any part of these "savings". It is preposterous to assert that a mere change in recordkeeping, unaccompanied by specific reductions in appropriations, can result in any appreciable savings, let alone such a vast sum as \$4,000,000,000.

The Committee is fearful that forcing the entire Federal fiscal structure to the accrued expenditure concept of appropriating is a professional accountant's dream that may well become the taxpayer's nightmare. In approving \$375,000 of the pending estimate for the Bureau, the Committee is therefore approving the strengthening of the staff of the Bureau of the Budget, but without subscribing to the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in their entirety.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends appropriation of \$600,000, a reduction of \$65,000 in the budget request, for the Commission. This amount supplements the amount of \$250,000 contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, and the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, and is made available for the fiscal year 1957. The Act of August 9, 1955 (Public Law 304, 84th Congress) requires the Commission to render a final report by December 31, 1956, on all matters pertaining to legislative and executive actions in the field of Government employee and government-contractor employee security including law, order, regulation, operations thereunder, and recommendation for legislation designed to bring all such matter into agreement with the Congressional policy established by Section 1 of the said Act.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	BUREAU OF THE BUDGET			
400	Salaries and expenses-----	\$105, 000	\$375, 000	—\$30, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICE			
	COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY			
403	Salaries and expenses-----	665, 000	600, 000	—65, 000
	Total, Chapter V-----	1, 070, 000	975, 000	—95, 000

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

JOHN PHILLIPS, California
CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.—The bill contains the budget estimates of \$1,450,000 for fiscal year 1956, and \$3,550,000 for fiscal year 1957, to finance the cost of wage board increases which have recently been granted to certain General Services Administration employees throughout the United States, and for making payments in lieu of taxes to proper taxing authorities as required by Public Law 388, 84th Congress.

The supplemental amount in the bill for 1956 includes \$150,000 for wage board increases that have been granted since February 12, 1956, a previous supplemental having provided for increases granted through that date, and \$1,300,000 for payments in lieu of taxes for the tax year 1955 on certain former RFC properties now under the control of the General Services Administration.

The additional amount in the bill for fiscal year 1957 includes \$2,250,000 for financing the cost of wage board increases in 1957 granted during fiscal year 1956, and \$1,300,000 for payments in lieu of taxes for the tax year 1956. The 1957 budget estimates previously considered by the Congress for the Public Buildings Service did not include these additional costs.

Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.—The bill contains \$150,000, a reduction of \$150,000 in the budget estimate, for initiating condemnation proceedings to obtain certain land now in private ownership in square 62 in the District of Columbia adjacent to the site of the proposed extension of the State Department building. Acquisition of the properties is strongly supported by the State Department for security reasons. After the Government obtains title it is proposed that it make certain exchanges of land with other owners of property in the block to permit future widening of streets in the area around the State Department buildings. The bill places responsibility for terms and conditions relating to such exchanges of properties in the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

Additional court facilities.—The unobligated balance for this purpose in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, is continued available until June 30, 1957, as recommended in the budget estimate. This will allow an additional year for completing the court facilities for twenty-nine judges as contemplated in the original appropriation. The start on facilities for two judges has been delayed pending ap-

pointment of the judges and the space requirements at the third location where facilities are yet to be started, are expected to be determined early in fiscal year 1957.

United States post office and courthouse, Nome, Alaska.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$200,000 for post office and courthouse facilities at Nome, Alaska, which is in addition to \$1,100,000 previously appropriated for this purpose. The bids on the general contract, which have recently been opened, exceeded earlier estimates of cost and the amount available, and the additional amount recommended is required so that construction may get underway during this building season.

Expenses, general supply fund.—The bill contains \$200,000, a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate, to permit the General Services Administration to continue to pay for leased stores warehouse space instead of moving into Government-owned space as proposed in the original 1957 budget estimate. It has not been possible to obtain other Government-owned space to date, but the agency should continue vigorously its efforts to obtain space in Government-owned buildings.

General supply fund.—The bill contains \$8,000,000 to increase the capital of the general supply fund, which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, provides an increase of \$10,000,000 in such capital fund, and the amount in the bill increases the total capital to \$65,700,000. Such an increase is needed for financing the increasing amount of business in the stores system.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Public Housing Administration, annual contributions.—The bill provides \$450,000, a reduction of \$850,000 in the budget estimate, for payments to local public housing authorities on projects where annual contribution payments fall due toward the end of fiscal year 1956. Since submission of the \$1,300,000 budget estimate the Public Housing Administration informed the Committee that subsidy payments on six projects originally scheduled for payment in fiscal year 1956 have been transferred to fiscal year 1957. This accounts for \$819,451 of the reduction and does not involve a corresponding increase in requirements for 1957 since the 1957 budget already includes funds for payments on the six projects.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes the supplemental budget estimate for \$789,000 to provide for the cost during fiscal year 1957 of wage board increases granted in the months of April and June, 1956, for certain employees in the NACA laboratories. Such increases became effective subsequent to the submission of the Budget for 1957.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Synthetic rubber research and development.—The bill makes available \$500,000 of prior year funds for the fiscal year 1957 for the synthetic rubber research program transferred to the National Science Foundation from the Federal Facilities Corporation on July 1, 1955. The unobligated balance in excess of such amount, estimated at \$56,000, is returned to the Treasury as of June 30, 1956.

The funds provided are for transitional research grants to university and institute research scientists who are engaged in synthetic rubber research, and for the cost of maintenance of the Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which ceased operations on June 30, 1956. A proposal is pending for disposal of the laboratories.

The Foundation plans to continue to support a new and expanded program of basic high polymer research in universities through the regular research programs of the Foundation.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
403	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, 1956-----	\$1, 450, 000	\$1, 450, 000	-----
403	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, 1957-----	3, 550, 000	3, 550, 000	-----
403	Acquisition of land, District of Columbia-----	300, 000	150, 000	-\$150, 000
403	Additional court facilities-----	(¹)	(¹)	-----
420	United States post office and courthouse, Nome, Alaska-----	200, 000	200, 000	-----
403	Expenses, general supply fund-----	400, 000	200, 000	-\$200, 000
403	General supply fund-----	9, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	-\$1, 000, 000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	14, 900, 000	13, 550, 000	-\$1, 350, 000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
403	Public Housing Administration, annual contributions-----	1, 300, 000	450, 000	-\$850, 000
	NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS			
403	Salaries and expenses-----	789, 000	789, 000	-----
	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			
403	Synthetic rubber research and development-----	(¹)	(²)	-----
	Total, Chapter VI-----	16, 989, 000	14, 789, 000	-\$2, 200, 000

¹ Unobligated balances continued available until June 30, 1957.

² \$500,000 of the unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1957.

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

DON MAGNUSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Office of Oil and Gas.—The budget estimate of \$100,000 is recommended. A recent decision of the Attorney General requires that this Office assume certain defense planning responsibilities previously carried out by industry committees at no cost to the Government.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction.—The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$100,000 for the construction of campsites in Alaska as authorized by Public Law 507, approved May 4, 1956. This amount will finance camping facilities at 28 locations along the most traveled highways to serve as a fire prevention measure and to provide needed accommodations for the increasing number of visitors.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Revolving fund.—The Committee has approved an additional amount of \$125,000 for loans, a reduction of \$425,000 in the budget request. The amount recommended by the Committee together with the balance of \$370,000 presently available will provide a total of \$495,000 for new loans. After making provision for two loans recently pledged by the Corporation and a pending application by the Virgin Isle Hotel, a balance of \$55,000 will be available. This is believed adequate for meeting additional new small loan requirements.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate of \$150,000 has been recommended by the Committee for the formulation of plans for the construction of a national civic auditorium in the District of Columbia as authorized by the act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128). The act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), extended until January 31, 1957, the time allowed the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission to submit its report and recommendations to the President and the Congress. The amount allowed will permit the Commission to complete the planning by this deadline, including recommendations as to the design, location, and financing of the auditorium.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
403	Office of Oil and Gas-----	\$100, 000	\$100, 000	
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
403	Construction-----	100, 000	100, 000	
	VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION			
403	Revolving fund-----	550, 000	125, 000	-\$425, 000
	Total, Department of Interior-----	750, 000	325, 000	-425, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION			
403	Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	150, 000	
	Total, Independent offices-----	150, 000	150, 000	
	Total, Chapter VII-----	900, 000	475, 000	--425, 000

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico
HENDERSON LANHAM, Georgia
WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana

JOHN TABER, New York
T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL

In March, 1956 the President appointed a committee to study problems in the field of higher education and, to facilitate these studies, to sponsor regional and state meetings on this subject. The program of the Committee closely parallels that of the White House Conference on Education authorized by Public Law 530, 83d Congress.

The Committee is in wholehearted agreement that a serious problem exists with regard to education beyond the high school. The Committee does not presume to pass on the question of whether or not the program proposed is the best way of attacking the problem. This question is one that should be analyzed and passed on by the proper legislative committees. It was not until several days after the hearing on this subject by the Committee on Appropriations, and three months after the President's Committee was set up, that proposed legislation was submitted to the legislative committee. The long delay on the part of the Executive Branch in submitting a legislative proposal in this field is, in the opinion of this Committee, inexcusable.

The request that funds for the continuation of the President's Committee and its program be included in the bill was obviously not in order. Such shortcutting of the legislative processes cannot be condoned and the request has been denied. Furthermore, since there is no law authorizing the President's Committee, the inclusion of such an item in the bill would be contrary to the rules of the House of Representatives. The financing of this activity from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President, national defense" is just as obviously not in order. It is especially difficult to understand why this method of financing was employed in view of the assurances the Committee has received, from both Budget Bureau Director Dodge and his successor Director Hughes, regarding the proper use of these emergency funds. Pertinent quotations from their testimony is contained on pages 354 and 355 of the hearings on this bill.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Requests were made to supplement several appropriations to cover mandatory pay costs and uniform allowances under recently enacted legislation or not foreseeable at the time the regular annual budget was prepared. All of these requests were approved in full except for decreases from the estimates volunteered informally by the Public Health Service subsequent to the hearings. These decreases are all in items for 1956 and were made on the basis that later obligation estimates indicated the amount requested would not be needed. A direct appropriation is recommended for each rather than transferring funds from other appropriations as was requested in several instances. It was suggested that transfers be made from the appropriation "Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccination" since a recent reduction in the price of vaccine will result in an estimated surplus of over \$4,000,000 in this account. It appears that the more cleancut method is to make direct appropriations where funds are needed and rescind those appropriated funds that are not needed and it is so recommended in the bill. The rescission of \$4,000,000 will in no way affect the operation of the polio vaccination program. Action on each of the other requests is set forth below.

Communicable diseases.—The request for \$540,000 was approved. This amount includes \$60,000 for mandatory pay costs under Public Law 497 and \$480,000 for additional epidemiological and diagnostic work in connection with the poliomyelitis surveillance program.

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska; and Construction, mental health facilities, Territory of Alaska.—Both the request for \$25,000 for a survey of the need for construction of mental health facilities in Alaska and the request for \$500,000 for such construction have been denied without prejudice for the reason that authorizing legislation has not yet been enacted.

Grants for hospital construction.—The bill contains language which will have the effect of rescinding any appropriated funds for this program that are not obligated within two years after they were made available. It has been repeatedly testified before the Committee that these funds are available for only two fiscal years and everyone connected with the program, including the State agencies that receive these grants, has been proceeding on this assumption. Recently, however, the General Accounting Office has stated that these funds are available indefinitely until expended. The language in this bill simply places these funds on the basis that, until very recently, has been accepted by all concerned since the time the original Hill-Burton Act was passed, inasmuch as that Act provides that allotments to the States are available for a two-year period only.

Hospitals and medical care.—The request for \$1,225,000 has been approved. This will provide \$1,200,000 for mandatory pay and uniform allowances under recently enacted legislation, and \$25,000 to settle claims resulting from residential construction performed by patients at the Carville, Louisiana, hospital at their own expense.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$20,000 requested for mandatory pay and uniform expenses under recently enacted legislation and \$700,000 for a national health study under legislation that was passed during this session of Congress. The request for the latter purpose was \$780,000 but since these funds will not be available until a part of the fiscal year 1957 has passed, the Committee has reduced the request by \$80,000.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
403	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	\$300, 000	-----	-\$300, 000
403	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Assistance to States, general:			
	1956-----	1 (11, 000)	\$11, 000	+11, 000
	1957-----	90, 000	90, 000	-----
403	Venereal disease:			
	1956-----	1 (9, 900)	-----	-----
	1957-----	55, 000	55, 000	-----
403	Tuberculosis:			
	1956-----	1 (6, 600)	-----	-----
	1957-----	35, 000	35, 000	-----
403	Communicable diseases:			
	1956-----	1 (10, 800)	-----	-----
	1957-----	540, 000	540, 000	-----

403	Hospitals and medical care:				
	1956-----	1 (268, 500)	268, 500	+268, 500	
	1957-----	1, 225, 000	1, 225, 000		
403	Foreign Quarantine Service:				
	1956-----	1 (8, 000)			
	1957-----	70, 000	70, 000		
403	Indian health activities:				
	1956-----	1 (25, 700)			
	1957-----	650, 000	650, 000		
403	Microbiology activities, 1956-----	1 (8, 800)			
403	Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska-----	25, 000		-25, 000	
403	Construction, mental health facilities, Territory of Alaska-----	500, 000		-500, 000	
403	Salaries and expenses-----	800, 000	720, 000	-80, 000	
	Total, Chapter VIII-----	4, 290, 000	3, 664, 500	-625, 500	

¹ Authority was requested to transfer this amount from other appropriations.

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
DON MAGNUSON, Washington

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Extension and remodeling, State Department building.—The sum of \$1,000,000 was provided in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, and \$800,000 in The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, for design and planning work for the extension and remodeling of the existing State Department building here in the District of Columbia. There is included in this bill the additional sum of \$44,920,000, a reduction of \$10,680,000 in the amount of the budget estimates for this item. The Committee was advised by the Department of State that the reduction should in no way delay or alter plans for the construction of the building since the requested additional funds would not be obligated during fiscal year 1957. The estimated total cost of the project is \$57,400,000. The Committee directs that such amount be considered the ceiling on costs of this project, and that every effort be made to reduce same in keeping with the needs of the Department.

The new structure, together with the present building is designed to accommodate all the Washington staff of the State Department, including the International Cooperation Administration, in a single building, rather than scattered, as at present, among 29 separate buildings.

The Committee was advised that the estimated savings to the United States Government by housing the Department of State in one building instead in scattered buildings as at present would be \$2,116,041 per annum but was amazed to discover that no present estimate of future savings as a result of the need for fewer employees had been computed by the Department. It is expected that such an estimate will be furnished the Committee in the near future.

International Fisheries Commissions.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimates, \$620,000, to continue and expand, on a joint international basis with Canada, the sea lamprey control and research activities conducted since 1947 by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

The Committee was advised that over the past several years the parasitic sea lamprey has spread through the Great Lakes and has all but destroyed the trout population in Lakes Huron and Michigan. In Lake Superior the trout population is falling off rapidly due to the spread of the sea lamprey. The loss to the United States and Canada in trout and other valuable fish is presently estimated to be \$5,000,000 annually.

Vatican City claims.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate (\$964,200) for the payment of claims for damages to properties of the Vatican City during World War II, as authorized by Public Law 656, 84th Congress.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

Administrative Office of the United States Courts.—The request for \$113,500 to pay for the rental and alteration of commercial office and warehouse space in the District of Columbia to accommodate the larger part of the personnel and operations of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts outside of the Supreme Court Building, where the entire Office is presently located, is not approved at this time.

No indication could be given to the Committee as to where the space might be obtained to relocate part of this Office. It was testified that dividing up the Administrative Office would be an unwieldy operation and that the Office would function better if it were kept together where it is now located. If more definite plans are formulated in the coming fiscal year the Committee will be glad to reconsider the proposal.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.—The request for an additional \$2,000,000 for the construction of a land-based broadcasting facility in the Near East, to replace the vessel *Courier* as the medium-wave transmitting base in that area is not approved at this time. An item such as this should be presented in the regular annual budget request and not as a supplemental item. If and when this request is again presented to the Committee for consideration the Agency should be prepared to advise the Committee what it proposes to do with the vessel *Courier*, now costing the taxpayer \$608,000 annually, when the land-based facility is completed.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program.—The bill includes \$4,687,400, a reduction of \$4,312,600 in the amount of the budget estimates, to continue the President's special international program of artistic and athletic presentations abroad and participation in international trade fairs. The sum allowed is the same amount as appropriated for fiscal year 1955 and also for fiscal year 1956 less the amount requested for the United States Information Agency.

The Committee was told that from \$1,240,000 to \$1,700,000 of previously appropriated funds for this program would be unexpended as of June 30, 1956.

The sum of \$312,600 was requested for the United States Information Agency, principally for promoting and publicizing this program. The Committee is of the opinion that this Agency should be able to carry on this work within its regular annual appropriation which is in the amount of \$113,000,000 for the fiscal year 1957, and therefore,

directs that no part of the funds recommended herein be allocated to the United States Information Agency.

The testimony before the Committee reveals that of the \$229,738 available to the United States Information Agency from this fund for fiscal year 1956, the sum of \$120,615, or over 52 percent was expended for entertainment. Large amounts of the USIA funds were used for the purchase of tickets which were given away to people to attend the performances. If the performers or companies sent abroad were of such consequence that free tickets had to be given away at government expense for them to have an audience they should not have been sent in the first place. For example, the Agency expended \$3,000 of the taxpayers' money to purchase tickets to present to people free of charge to listen to the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra in Tokyo.

It is inconceivable that a Government Agency would even consider a payment of \$23,000 for royalties in connection with a touring play, in addition to all the other costs of an overseas tour. Nevertheless, such is the case, as an examination of the hearings will disclose.

The Committee expects that all agencies in any way connected with this program will correct the loose financial operations pointed out in the report of the General Accounting Office and the investigative report of this Committee, and take the necessary action to prevent their reoccurrence in the future.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
403	Extension and remodeling, State Department building-----	\$55, 600, 000	\$44, 920, 000	—\$10, 680, 000
403	International Fisheries Commission-----	620, 000	620, 000	-----
440	Vatican City claims-----	964, 200	964, 200	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	57, 184, 200	46, 504, 200	—10, 680, 000
	THE JUDICIARY			
403	Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	113, 500	-----	—113, 500
	U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY			
403	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	2, 000, 000	-----	—2, 000, 000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
403	President's special international program-----	9, 000, 000	4, 687, 400	—4, 312, 600
	Total, Chapter IX-----	68, 297, 700	51, 191, 600	—17, 106, 100

CHAPTER X

SUBCOMMITTEE

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey
JAMES C. MURRAY, Illinois

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey
EARL WILSON, Indiana
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate, \$82,000, for the processing of an increasing workload of depository receipts. Originally estimated at 7,800,000 for fiscal year 1957, the number of receipts actually processed in this fiscal year, through March 1956 was in excess of 6,100,000, and is now expected to reach 8,500,000 in fiscal year 1957. The increase stems in part from increasing compliance with the deposit requirements (in turn because of the penalty provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954), and in part from revised regulations, effective January 1, 1956, governing farmer-employer deposits.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$175,000, a reduction of \$100,000 in the estimate. This item is to cover the cost of processing gasoline tax refund checks. The reduction is discussed below in connection with the item for the Internal Revenue Service.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—An appropriation of \$750,000 is recommended for this item, a reduction of \$380,000 in the estimate.

The estimate was submitted covering the costs of servicing an anticipated number of five million claims for refunds of gasoline taxes to farmers under the terms of Public Law 466 of this Congress. This is a completely new program, and the Committee is of the opinion that the estimated number of claims will not materialize, having determined that there were but 5,100,000 farms in the United States in 1954, and that the number of farms has been diminishing yearly.

The Committee suggests that, as experience is gained under the tax refund law, the Service continue to study its methods and procedures to assure that economy and simplification in operations are achieved.

Several of the States have gasoline tax refund laws, and the Committee wholeheartedly adopts the language of the Senate Finance Committee report (S. Rept. 1609, 84th Cong.) urging the coordination

of the Federal refund program with the administration of refund programs of the various States.

There has recently been enacted legislation which would place the receipts from gasoline and other taxes associated with highway use in a special trust fund. It is the opinion of the Committee that the administrative expense incurred in making refunds of this nature ought to be a proper charge against the trust fund rather than against the general revenues of the Treasury.

COAST GUARD

Retired pay.—The Committee recommends \$425,000 for this item, the amount of the budget estimate. This amount is found necessary after a recomputation of costs following action on the regular annual appropriation for 1957. The total includes funds for the increased pay of certain retired officers as authorized by Public Law 489, approved April 23, 1956; for the increased costs for certain personnel as reviewed under authority of Public Law 220, approved October 25, 1951; and for the continuation of the program of voluntary retirements of personnel with over 20 but under 30 years service.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
403	Salaries and expenses-----	\$82, 000	\$82, 000	-----
	DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT			
403	Salaries and expenses-----	275, 000	175, 000	-\$100, 000
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
403	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 130, 000	750, 000	-380, 000
	COAST GUARD			
403	Retired pay-----	425, 000	425, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter X-----	1, 912, 000	1, 432, 000	-480, 000

CHAPTER XI

SUBCOMMITTEE

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

EARL WILSON, Indiana
BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL PAYMENT

A budget estimate of \$3,000,000 was submitted to increase the Federal payment to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1957 to \$23 million—\$20 million having been appropriated in the regular bill.

If it were to approve the budget estimate, the Committee would be in the position of recommending an appropriation of Federal funds to create a surplus in the general fund of the District of Columbia. The Committee has, therefore, disapproved the request.

OPERATING EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

To finance the additional workload of the various units of the Finance Office which is anticipated as a result of the recently enacted District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1956, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000, a reduction of \$32,000 in the budget estimate.

The Committee has reduced the estimates for several of the subactivities of the Finance Office as follows:

Accounting-----	\$8, 990
Assessing-----	5, 440
Processing-----	17, 570

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

The Committee approves \$3,600 for this Office to provide an additional secretary. This item was not included in the estimates but is recommended at this time as representations have been made to the Committee, since the passage of the regular bill when the estimate for this position was denied, that this position is vitally needed for the proper functioning of the office.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

The budget estimate of \$21,800 to provide four additional examiners for the Department of Insurance, in the opinion of the Committee, is not a proper item for inclusion in a supplemental appropriation bill.

However, in view of the urgent need for more adequate supervision and inspection of insurance companies domiciled in the District of Columbia, the full budget estimate is approved.

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

The Committee considered a budget estimate of \$3,200 to provide for the services of a clerk-typist for the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Board. The Committee is of the opinion that the very minor workload of the Board can be absorbed by the present personnel of the Department and has denied the request.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The budget estimate recommended an appropriation of \$155,000 for fiscal year 1957, and \$155,000 and language making the proposed salary increase for teachers and officers in the evening and summer schools and for per diem educational employees in the regular day schools retroactive to July 1, 1955. The Committee recommends the full appropriation for each fiscal year.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

The Committee considered an estimate of \$831,200 to provide for the salaries and expenses of 228 police privates (payable from the general and highway funds) and 8 additional motorcycle policemen (payable from the motor vehicle parking fund). The Committee has reduced the estimate \$136,200, disallowing the salaries and expenses of 28 man-years of employment of police privates in the belief that the proposed recruiting schedule cannot be accomplished. Included in the total reduction is the request of \$7,200 for the purchase of six automobiles to be used as "spares."

COURTS

The budget estimate and the Committee recommendation is as follows:

Item	Estimate	Recommended
Central Violations Bureau-----	\$19, 600	-----
Domestic Relations Branch-----	375, 150	\$350, 000
Retirement of Municipal Court Judge-----	12, 250	12, 250
Retirement of Municipal Court of Appeals Judge-----	17, 000	17, 000
Total-----	424, 000	379, 250

The Committee has disapproved the estimate for the Central Violations Bureau as it is of the opinion that such an estimate should have been presented for consideration in the annual bill rather than for this supplemental appropriation bill.

The request of \$375,150 to provide funds for the Domestic Relations Branch of the Municipal Court is in two parts, \$208,750 for salaries and expenses of 3 judges and 31 supporting personnel, and \$166,400

for remodeling of courtrooms, judges' chambers and office space. The Committee has reduced the total estimate by \$25,150.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The budget estimate and the amount recommended for each activity is indicated below:

Item	Estimate	Recommended
Reallocations.....	\$25,915	\$25,915
Dental health services.....	24,415	15,000
Mental health services.....	46,254	30,000
Maternal care.....	22,375	22,375
Ringworm control.....	32,785	28,000
Legal psychiatric services.....	13,756	-----
Coordinated dental program.....	30,000	-----
Salary increase for residents and interns.....	126,000	-----
First aid assistants for Ambulance Service.....	14,500	-----
Medical charities (fiscal year 1955).....	75,000	75,000

Dental health services.—The Committee has approved funds to provide personnel for the establishment of a dental clinic in addition to the 14 presently in operation. It has disallowed the request for an Assistant Chief Dental Clinician.

Mental health services.—The budget estimate requested funds to provide personnel and other expenses for the operation of 1½ mental health clinics in addition to the 1½ presently in operation. The Committee recommends \$30,000 to institute operations of one additional clinic.

Ringworm control.—Funds were requested to expand the part-time ringworm clinic to a full-time basis. The Committee recommends \$28,000 for this activity and has denied the request for a Laboratory Technician. It also points out that this is an emergency program to combat what appears to be an epidemic and expects a corresponding reduction in the estimates as soon as the problem is again under control.

Legal psychiatric services.—The Committee has denied the request of \$13,756 for additional legal psychiatric services. There is available now \$50,276 for such services.

Coordinated dental program.—The budget estimate requested \$30,000 to inaugurate a coordinated dental program. The Committee is of the opinion that this item is not pertinent to a supplemental appropriation bill and that the proposed program is of doubtful value to the community. It has, therefore, denied the request.

Salary increase for residents and interns.—The Committee has disapproved the budget estimate for this item. Testimony was presented to the Committee that an increase in the salary schedule would aid in recruiting interns and residents at the District of Columbia General Hospital. Testimony was also presented that recruiting for fiscal year 1957 has already been completed. Therefore, the Committee is of the opinion that if it were to approve this request it would be appropriating funds to facilitate recruiting which has already been accomplished.

First-aid assistants for ambulance service.—The Committee has denied funds requested to replace interns serving on ambulances with first-aid assistants. While such a proposal is an administrative matter, the Committee is of the opinion that such a move would tend to increase the cost of operation of the hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Public assistance grants.—The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$450,000 to continue grants at 78 percent of need to the number of cases eligible for public assistance at the end of fiscal year 1956.

DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

The budget estimate contained language requesting authorization for the expenses of sending personnel to specialized traffic engineering schools, and a request for funds for an additional clerk-typist. The Committee has denied the language request on the basis that it is not a pertinent item for a supplemental bill. With reference to the request for the clerk-typist position, the Committee is of the opinion that the additional workload involved in connection with the mailing of permanent drivers' permits can be absorbed within the total funds provided this Department in the annual appropriation bill.

NATIONAL GUARD

Compensation for commanding general.—The budget estimate contained language providing for the compensation of the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard at an annual rate of \$11,600 and making this language retroactive to January 1, 1956. The Committee has approved the language but has reduced the amount requested to \$7,500 per annum.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$943,000 for this item, which provides for pay increases of wage-scale employees of the District Government.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,427,929 for fiscal year 1957 capital outlay items, a reduction of \$1,390,571 in the budget estimates. For fiscal year 1956 capital outlay items, the Committee recommends \$335,000, a reduction of \$8,000.

A table setting forth the various projects and the Committee recommendation in each instance follows:

Public Building Construction

Item	Estimate	Recommended
Public schools:		
Permanent Improvements-----	\$32, 000	\$32, 000
Anacostia Senior High School Addition, 1956----	83, 000	83, 000
LaSalle Elementary School, 1956-----	30, 000	30, 000
Garfield Elementary School Addition, 1956----	25, 000	25, 000
Police Department: Women's Bureau, equipment----	38, 000	38, 000
Fire Department:		
Fire boat-----	100, 000	-----
Site, repair shop and engine house No. 7-----	215, 000	190, 000
Department of Public Health:		
District of Columbia General Hospital:		
Dormitory for residents and interns-----	775, 000	775, 000
Conversion of psychiatric buildings-----	28, 000	28, 000
Permanent improvements-----	58, 000	58, 000
Operating suite, 1956-----	80, 000	72, 000
Glenn Dale Hospital:		
Medical laboratory expansion-----	77, 000	-----
Expansion of surgical facilities-----	94, 000	-----
Permanent improvements-----	44, 000	44, 000
Survey of hospital facilities-----	35, 000	35, 000
Department of Public Welfare:		
Children's Center:		
Detention unit-----	469, 900	-----
Warehouse-----	425, 000	425, 000
Junior units-----	803, 600	803, 600
Staff housing-----	110, 000	110, 000
Nursery cottage:		
Construction, 1956-----	125, 000	125, 000
Equipment-----	25, 000	25, 000
Maximum security cottage, equipment-----	30, 000	30, 000
Permanent improvements, Junior Village-----	78, 000	50, 000
Receiving Home for Children, equipment-----	20, 000	20, 000
Recreation Department:		
Land improvement-----	221, 671	200, 000
Structures-----	175, 000	150, 000
Debt retirement-----	3, 329	3, 329
Department of Corrections:		
Youth Correctional Center-----	3, 550, 000	3, 000, 000
Industrial facility-----	1, 062, 000	1, 062, 000
Improvement of utilities-----	125, 000	125, 000
Improvements to electrical system-----	195, 000	195, 000
Repairs to jail-----	8, 000	8, 000
Department of Buildings and Grounds: Permanent improvements-----	21, 000	21, 000
Total, public building construction-----	9, 161, 500	7, 762, 929

Fire Department.—The Committee has denied a request of \$100,000 to replace the fire boat. In the seven years since July 1, 1949, the fire boat has responded to a total of 23 fires, an average of three per year. It is interesting to note that during this period annual operating and maintenance expense for the present fire boat has averaged \$96,000. If the Commissioners deem a fire boat essential, consideration should be given to equipping one or more of the harbor police boats with fire-fighting equipment which should be adequate for the type of fire to which the present fire boat has been responding.

The Committee considered a request for funds to purchase a site in the Southwest Redevelopment Area for a repair shop and an engine

company. The estimate has been reduced \$25,000 in the belief that the proposed cost of the land at approximately \$3.40 per square foot is excessive.

Department of Public Health.—The Committee has reduced the fiscal year 1956 estimate for increased costs of constructing the operating suite at District of Columbia General Hospital by \$8,000, allowing \$72,000, or approximately 10 percent of the original appropriation.

The Committee has approved the request for funds to conduct a survey of hospital facilities of the District Government and suggests that such a survey be conducted by disinterested parties.

The budget estimate requested \$171,000 to provide for expansion of facilities at Glenn Dale Hospital. The Committee has denied this request pending completion of the survey noted above.

Department of Public Welfare.—The budget estimate of \$469,900 for a detention unit at the Children's Center has been denied. The Committee is of the opinion that the total cost of this building (\$500,000 for a building with a capacity of 50 children) is excessive and suggests that the plans be revised with the objective of bringing this cost estimate in line with other projects under construction at the Center.

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$110,000 for staff housing at the Children's Center but directs that a more realistic rental schedule than the one presently in use be instituted prior to occupancy of these units.

A reduction of \$28,000 in the budget estimate of \$78,000 for permanent improvements to the grounds at the Junior Village is recommended. The project is to be completed within the total funds provided.

Recreation Department.—The budget estimate proposed \$221,671 for Land Improvement, \$175,000 for Structures, and \$3,329 for Debt Retirement. The Committee has made a general reduction of \$21,671 in the Land Improvement program and \$25,000 in the Structures program in the belief that the total program can be accomplished within the funds provided.

Department of Corrections.—The budget estimate included \$3,550,000 to continue construction of a Youth Correctional Center. The Committee has reduced the estimate \$550,000 as the Department still has available \$600,000 in construction funds which was appropriated last year.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Item	Estimate	Recommended
11th Street Bridge.....	\$140, 000	\$140, 000

The Committee approves the budget estimate of \$140,000 for major improvements to the 11th Street Bridge.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

Item	Estimate	Recommended
Stormwater sewers.....	\$4, 097, 000	\$4, 000, 000
Sanitary sewers.....	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000
Total.....	5, 197, 000	5, 000, 000

The Committee has made a general reduction of \$197,000 in the budget estimate of \$5,197,000. The amount recommended is in addition to \$10,068,000 contained in the regular bill and should provide for a greatly expanded level of operations.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
424	Federal payment.....	\$3, 000, 000	-----	-\$3, 000, 000
	OPERATING EXPENSES			
424	Department of General Administration.....	(332, 000)	(\$300, 000)	(-32, 000)
-----	Office of Corporation Counsel.....	-----	(3, 600)	(+3, 600)
424	Regulatory agencies.....	(21, 800)	(21, 800)	-----
424	Department of Occupations and Professions.....	(3, 200)	-----	(-3, 200)
	Public schools:			
424	Fiscal year 1957.....	(155, 000)	(155, 000)	-----
424	Fiscal year 1956.....	(155, 000)	(155, 000)	-----
424	Metropolitan Police.....	(831, 200)	(695, 000)	(-136, 200)
424	Courts.....	(424, 000)	(379, 250)	(-44, 750)
	Department of Public Health:			
424	Fiscal year 1957.....	(336, 000)	(121, 290)	(-214, 710)
424	Fiscal year 1955.....	(75, 000)	(75, 000)	-----
424	Department of Public Welfare.....	(450, 000)	(450, 000)	-----
424	Department of Vehicles and Traffic.....	1 (3, 175)	-----	(-3, 175)

424	National Guard-----	1 (11, 600)	1 (7, 500)	(-4, 100)
424	Personal services, wage scale employees-----	(943, 000)	(943, 000)	-----
	Total, operating expenses-----	(3, 740, 975)	(3, 306, 440)	(-434, 535)
	CAPITAL OUTLAY			
	Public building construction:			
424	Fiscal year 1957-----	(8, 818, 500)	(7, 427, 929)	(-1, 390, 571)
424	Fiscal year 1956-----	(343, 000)	(335, 000)	(-8 000)
424	Department of Highways-----	(140, 000)	(140, 000)	-----
424	Department of Sanitary Engineering-----	(5, 197, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	(-197, 000)
	Total, capital outlay-----	(14, 498, 500)	(12, 902, 929)	(-1, 595, 571)
424	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(22, 281)	(22, 281)	-----
424	Judgments-----	(13, 461)	(13, 461)	-----
424	Audited claims-----	(83, 093)	(83, 093)	-----
	Grand total, Chapter XI:			
	Federal funds-----	3, 000, 000	-----	-3, 000, 000
	District of Columbia funds-----	(18, 358, 310)	(16, 328, 204)	(-2, 030, 106)

1 And language.

CHAPTER XII

SUBCOMMITTEE

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York

WALT HORAN, Washington
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

This chapter carries funds for the usual gratuity payment to the beneficiary of a deceased member of the House of Representatives.

In addition, a supplemental item for the Contingent Expenses of the House (Miscellaneous Items) is included for fiscal year 1956 in the amount of \$100,000 which, together with previous appropriations will make a total of \$965,000 available for the 1956 fiscal year.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Gratuity payment to beneficiary of deceased Member-----	-----	\$22, 500	+ \$22, 500
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES			
426	Miscellaneous items (1956) -----	\$125, 000	100, 000	- 25, 000
	Total, Chapter XII-----	125, 000	122, 500	- 2, 500

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends, in section 1301, the full amount of \$2,683,396 contained in House Document Numbered 426 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$2,049,310 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$634,086.

Section 1302 contains language establishing a permanent indefinite appropriation for the payment of judgments (not in excess of \$100,000 each). This recommendation will permit a simplification of the payment procedure, will provide uniformity in interest computation, and will serve to reduce the total amount of interest paid by the government. The language incorporated in the bill bears the approval in principle of the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Department of Justice, and should serve to alleviate objections to a slightly different provision which was rejected by the Congress in final consideration of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954.

Hearings before the General Government Matters Subcommittee of the Committee indicated that this procedure would satisfy approximately 98 percent of the judgments rendered. The remaining 2 percent, being for amounts in excess of \$100,000, and all claims for damages and audited claims will continue to be handled as at present.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, line 1, in connection with Coast and Geodetic Survey:

Not to exceed \$10,000 of the funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available during the calendar year 1957 for expenses of appropriate activities commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

On page 4, line 6, in connection with Bureau of Public Roads:

Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland.

On page 9, line 1, in connection with General Provisions, Military Construction:

SEC. 306. Appropriations to the military departments for construction may be charged for the cost of administration,

supervision and inspection of family housing authorized pursuant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half per centum of the cost of each such project: Provided, That such appropriations shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of any mortgage executed on each such project.

SEC. 307. Any limitations contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1957, on the unit cost of construction of family quarters shall not be applicable to (a) forty-seven units of family quarters at the United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for department heads, and (b) \$31,500 on three units for the Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations to be constructed at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

On page 10, line 4, in connection with General Provisions, Military Construction:

SEC. 309. No funds appropriated for military construction shall be made available to the respective military departments in a manner so as to restrict the application of funds to any specific project or installation.

On page 14, line 15, in connection with Export-Import Bank of Washington:

and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment allowances for members of the board of directors when specifically authorized by the chairman of the board:

On page 16, line 11, in connection with General Services Administration, Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia:

Provided, That the Administrator of General Services is authorized to exchange the same or a part thereof for any other land in said square on such terms and conditions as the Administrator may determine.

On page 17, line 19, in connection with National Science Foundation:

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation to the National Science Foundation for support of the Government's synthetic rubber research program, including funds from operations of the Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which are unobligated on June 30, 1956, shall remain available until June 30, 1957, for necessary expenses of terminating operations of the Government laboratories and concluding the research responsibilities transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation to the Foundation.

On page 19, line 6, in connection with District of Columbia Auditorium Commission:

to be available from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission,

On page 24, line 5, in connection with Public Schools, District of Columbia:

for increased salaries for teachers and officers in the evening and summer schools and for per diem educational employees in the regular day schools, to be effective on and after July 1, 1955, \$155,000:

On page 25, line 10, in connection with National Guard, District of Columbia:

including compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed \$7,500 per annum, \$7,500.

The appropriation for the National Guard contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for the payment, beginning January 1, 1956, of compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed \$7,500 per annum.

On page 28, line 7, in connection with Capital Outlay, Public Building Construction, District of Columbia:

The Commissioners are authorized to construct on land owned by the District of Columbia at the Lorton Reformatory a warehouse building for the storage of materials at a cost of not to exceed \$35,000, to be paid from the permanent revolving fund created by the Act of July 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 514).

On page 31, line 18, in connection with Claims, Audited Claims and Judgments:

There are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of the postal revenues, respectively, such sums as may hereafter be necessary for the payment, not otherwise provided for, as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments (not in excess of \$100,000 in any one case) rendered by the District Courts and the Court of Claims against the United States which have become final, together with such interest and costs as may be specified in such judgments or otherwise authorized by law: Provided, That, whenever a judgment of a District Court to which the provisions of subsection 2411 (b) of title 28, United States Code apply, is payable from this appropriation, interest shall be paid thereon only when such judgment becomes final after review on appeal or petition by the United States, and then only from the date of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Accounting Office to the date of the mandate of affirmance (except that in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court interest shall not be allowed beyond the term of the Court at which the judgment was affirmed): Provided further, That whenever a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims is payable from this appropriation, interest payable thereon in accordance with subsection 2516 (b) of title 28, United States Code, shall be computed from the date of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Accounting Office.

○

Union Calendar No. 1062

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12138

[Report No. 2638]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 7, 1956

MR. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

4

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

5

The limitation under this head in the Department of

6

Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation

7

Act, 1957, on the amount of expenditures (including trans-

8

fers) from this appropriation for other than payments to

9

sugar producers is increased by \$189,000.

10

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

11

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK

12

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe

13

and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance

14

Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop

15

Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), \$13,000,000.

16

CHAPTER II

17

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

19

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

20

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-

21

tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-

22

ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$2,429,

23

together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay

24

interest as specified in such judgments.

1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 Not to exceed \$10,000 of the funds appropriated under
4 this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available during
5 the calendar year 1957 for expenses of appropriate activi-
6 ties commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary
7 of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

8 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$75,000.

12 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

13 EXPORT CONTROL

14 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
15 of the Export Control Act of 1949 as amended, relating to
16 export controls, including awards of compensation to in-
17 formers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of
18 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,000,000, of which
19 not to exceed \$950,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of
20 Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the
21 export control program, and of which not to exceed \$88,000
22 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and
23 expenses" under General administration.

1 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

2 JONES POINT BRIDGE

3 For expenses necessary for the construction of a bridge
4 over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the
5 Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964), as amended,
6 \$14,325,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
7 That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted
8 under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation
9 Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only
11 upon the final consummation of agreements for the mainte-
12 nance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the
13 States of Virginia and Maryland.

14 CHAPTER III

15 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For the preparation of detail plans and specifications
18 and the construction of a Central Intelligence Agency head-
19 quarters installation, and for other purposes as authorized by
20 title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 349), to
21 remain available until expended, \$49,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

LORAN STATIONS

For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,450,000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$193,000,000, to be derived by transfer during the current fiscal year from the "Army stock fund".

1 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

2 ARMY STOCK FUND

3 The amount available in the Army stock fund is hereby
4 reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the
5 Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

7 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

8 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
9 of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations,
10 and facilities for the Navy as authorized by section 505 of the
11 Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of
12 July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7,
13 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public
14 Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law
15 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the
16 Act of —, 1956 (Public law —), without regard to
17 sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
18 cluding hire of passenger motor vehicles; and personnel in
19 the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services
20 necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; to remain
21 available until expended, \$400,000,000, of which \$200,-
22 000,000 shall be derived by transfer during the current fiscal
23 year from the "Navy stock fund" and \$35,000,000 shall be
24 derived by transfer from the "Marine Corps stock fund".

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

2 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

3 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
4 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
5 tions, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the
6 Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783) by section
7 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155),
8 the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of
9 August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1,
10 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public
11 Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law
12 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and of
13 the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———), without regard
14 to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended,
15 including hire of passenger motor vehicles, to remain avail-
16 able until expended, \$1,228,000,000.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 301. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
19 ments for construction in prior years are hereby made avail-
20 able for construction authorized for each such department
21 by the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———).

22 SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
23 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
24 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to

1 be performed within the continental United States without
2 the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense
3 setting forth the reasons therefor.

4 SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
5 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
6 construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such
7 costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and
8 establishes a reasonable completion date for each project,
9 taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement,
10 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal
11 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
12 economical construction practices.

13 SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
14 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-
15 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the
16 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the
17 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his
18 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such
19 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at
20 reasonable rates.

21 SEC. 305. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
22 ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-
23 vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-
24 ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September
25 28, 1951, as amended, 69 Stat. 352.

1 SEC. 306. Appropriations to the military departments for
2 construction may be charged for the cost of administration,
3 supervision and inspection of family housing authorized pur-
4 suant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law
5 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half per
6 centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*, That such
7 appropriations shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of any
8 mortgage executed on each such project.

9 SEC. 307. Any limitations contained in the Depart-
10 ment of Defense Appropriation Act, 1957, on the unit
11 cost of construction of family quarters shall not be appli-
12 cable to (a) forty-seven units of family quarters at the
13 United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of
14 which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000
15 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units
16 for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for depart-
17 ment heads, and (b) \$31,500 on three units for the Deputy
18 Chiefs of Naval Operations to be constructed at the United
19 States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

20 SEC. 308. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
21 ments for construction may be used for advances to the
22 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the
23 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
24 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-

1 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,
2 when projects authorized therein are certified as important
3 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

4 SEC. 309. No funds appropriated for military construc-
5 tion shall be made available to the respective military
6 departments in a manner so as to restrict the application
7 of funds to any specific project or installation.

8 CHAPTER IV

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

11 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
13 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
14 in connection with the government or occupation of the
15 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
16 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
17 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
18 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
19 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
20 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
21 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess
23 of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
24 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits,
25 and dissemination of information, including preview and

1 review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor
2 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor ve-
3 hicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of
4 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such
5 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential
6 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,350,000,
7 of which not to exceed \$1,280,000 shall be available for
8 administrative and information and education expenses:
9 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
10 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of
11 the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures
12 made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided*
13 *further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be
14 made outside continental United States when necessary to
15 carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136,
16 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service
17 or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting pay-
18 ment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Pro-*
19 *vided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder
20 for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu
21 Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general
22 objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act
23 of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a)
24 and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appro-
25 priated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termi-

1 nation of occupation by the United States, of any area for
2 which such funds are made available, may be expended by
3 the President for the procurement of such commodities and
4 technical services, and commodities procured from funds
5 herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief
6 in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior
7 to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized
8 by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the main-
9 tenance of the political and economic stability of such areas:
10 *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made
11 available, an agreement shall be entered into between the
12 United States and the recognized government or authority
13 with respect to such area containing such undertakings by
14 such government or authority as the President may deter-
15 mine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of
16 such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided*
17 *further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include
18 requirements and undertakings corresponding to the require-
19 ments and undertakings specified in section 303 of the
20 Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds
21 appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable,
22 and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed
23 by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay
24 ocean transportation charges from United States ports, in-
25 cluding territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the:

1 movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United
2 States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with
3 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary
4 Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals
5 residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the
6 rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the de-
7 partment or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform
8 rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief
9 packages of food or other general classification of commodi-
10 ties shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of ship-
11 ment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of
12 transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments
13 made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That
14 the President may transfer to any other department or
15 agency any function or functions provided for under this
16 appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such
17 department or agency without reimbursement and without
18 regard to the appropriation from which procured, such prop-
19 erty as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall de-
20 termine to relate primarily to any function or functions so
21 transferred.

22 CORPORATION

23 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
24 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
25 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with

1 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
2 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104
3 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
4 as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth
5 in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation,
6 except as hereinafter provided:

7 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

8 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

9 Not to exceed \$1,670,000 (to be computed on an ac-
10 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of
11 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year
12 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
15 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment al-
16 lowances for members of the board of directors when spe-
17 cifically authorized by the chairman of the board: *Provided*,
18 That necessary expenses (including special services per-
19 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
20 personal services, and fees or dues to international organiza-
21 tions of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade)
22 in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance,
23 improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property
24 belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, includ-
25 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the in-

1 vestigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which
2 an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered
3 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

4 CHAPTER V

5 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

6 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$375,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in
10 the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1957,
11 on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased
12 from "\$70,000" to "\$110,000".

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICE

14 COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Govern-
17 ment Security, including expenses of attendance at meetings
18 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$600,000.

19 CHAPTER VI

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

22 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Operat-
24 ing expenses, Public Buildings Service", including payments
25 in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955
26 (69 Stat. 721), \$1,450,000.

1 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Pub-
2 lic Buildings Service", including payments in lieu of taxes
3 pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721),
4 \$3,550,000.

5 ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
7 for the acquisition by condemnation of a portion of the land,
8 including improvements thereon, in square 62, District of
9 Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings
10 Act of May 25, 1926 (40 U. S. C. 341), as amended,
11 \$150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
12 That the Administrator of General Services is authorized to
13 exchange the same or a part thereof for any other land in said
14 square on such terms and conditions as the Administrator
15 may determine.

16 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

17 The unobligated balance of the appropriation granted
18 under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act,
19 1955, shall remain available until June 30, 1957.

20 UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE,

21 NOME, ALASKA

22 For an additional amount for "United States post office
23 and courthouse, Nome, Alaska", \$200,000, to remain avail-
24 able until expended.

1 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

2 For an additional amount for "Expenses, general sup-
3 ply fund", \$200,000.

4 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

5 To increase the general supply fund established by the
6 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
7 as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$8,000,000.

8 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

9 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, ANNUAL

10 CONTRIBUTIONS

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Annual
12 contributions", \$450,000.

13 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$789,000.

17 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

18 SYNTHETIC RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

19 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds transferred from
20 the Federal Facilities Corporation to the National Science
21 Foundation for support of the Government's synthetic rubber
22 research program, including funds from operations of the

1 Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which are un-
2 obligated on June 30, 1956, shall remain available until
3 June 30, 1957, for necessary expenses of terminating opera-
4 tions of the Government laboratories and concluding the
5 research responsibilities transferred from the Federal Facili-
6 ties Corporation to the Foundation.

7 CHAPTER VII

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

11 For an additional amount for "Office of Oil and Gas",
12 \$100,000.

13 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$100,000,
16 to remain available until expended.

17 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

18 REVOLVING FUND

19 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
20 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
21 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
22 Corporation as authorized by law, \$125,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended by the Act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), to be available from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, \$150,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$11,000; and

“Hospitals and medical care”, \$268,500.

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$90,000;

“Venereal diseases”, \$55,000;

- 1 “Tuberculosis”, \$35,000;
2 “Communicable diseases”, \$540,000;
3 “Foreign quarantine service”, \$70,000;
4 “Indian health activities”, \$650,000; and
5 “Salaries and expenses”, \$720,000.

6 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

7 For an additional amount for “Hospitals and medical
8 care”, including payment of claims for certain structures at
9 Carville, Louisiana, as authorized by law, \$1,225,000.

10 REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

12 Funds heretofore appropriated under this head are
13 hereby reduced by \$4,000,000, which sum shall be covered
14 into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

15 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

16 Funds appropriated under this head in the Supplemen-
17 tal Appropriation Act, 1955, and all appropriation acts
18 prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are
19 hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury
20 immediately upon approval of this Act; funds appropriated
21 under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and
22 Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, remaining unobligated

1 on June 30, 1957, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be
2 covered into the Treasury as of that date; and funds appro-
3 priated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
4 Appropriation Act, 1957, remaining unobligated on June
5 30, 1958, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered
6 into the Treasury as of that date.

7 CHAPTER IX

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT

10 BUILDING

11 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
12 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
13 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
14 Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for pro-
15 viding temporary office space, including payment of rent
16 in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase and in-
17 stallation of air conditioning equipment, to remain avail-
18 able until expended, \$44,920,000, to be transferred to the
19 General Services Administration.

20 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

21 For an additional amount for "International fisheries
22 commissions", \$620,000.

1 VATICAN CITY CLAIMS

2 For claims of the Vatican City, to be transferred to
3 the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as authorized
4 by the Act of July 3, 1956 (Public Law 656), \$964,200.

5 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

6 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
8 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange
9 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$4,687,400,
10 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
11 unexpended balances of appropriations for "Emergency
12 fund for international affairs", granted in the Supplemental
13 Appropriation Act, 1956, and the Supplemental Approp-
14 priation Act, 1955, shall be merged with this appropria-
15 tion: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be
16 effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-
17 fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

18 CHAPTER X

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$82,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

2 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
3 \$175,000.

4 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$750,000.

8 COAST GUARD

9 RETIRED PAY

10 For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$425,000.

11 CHAPTER XI

12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

14 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

15 For an additional amount for "Department of General
16 Administration", including purchase of two passenger motor
17 vehicles, \$300,000.

18 OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

19 For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation
20 Counsel", \$3,600.

21 REGULATORY AGENCIES

22 For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies",
23 \$21,800.

1 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

2 For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$155,-
3 000.

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Public
5 schools", for increased salaries for teachers and officers in the
6 evening and summer schools and for per diem educational
7 employees in the regular day schools, to be effective on and
8 after July 1, 1955, \$155,000: *Provided*, That no retroactive
9 compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any
10 individual not in the service of the municipal government
11 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this
12 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary
13 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee,
14 or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered
15 after the effective date of the increase.

16 METROPOLITAN POLICE

17 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
18 \$695,000, of which \$83,000 shall be payable from the high-
19 way fund, and \$62,000 from the motor-vehicle parking
20 fund, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation
21 Act, 1957.

22 COURTS

23 For an additional amount for "Courts", \$379,250.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$121,290.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Department of Public Health", \$75,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", \$450,000.

NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "National Guard", including compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed \$7,500 per annum, \$7,500.

The appropriation for the National Guard contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for the payment, beginning January 1, 1956, of compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed \$7,500 per annum.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1957, from which said employees are properly payable, \$943,000, of which \$134,500 shall be payable from the

1 highway fund, \$75,400 from the water fund, and \$46,100
2 from the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in com-
3 pensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay
4 period beginning after June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That no
5 retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the
6 case of any individual not in the service of the municipal
7 government of the District of Columbia on the date of ap-
8 proval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation
9 or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or
10 employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services
11 rendered after the effective date of the increase.

12 CAPITAL OUTLAY

13 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

14 For an additional amount for "Public building construc-
15 tion", for acquisition of a site for repair shop and engine house
16 No. 7, Fire Department; preparation of plans and specifica-
17 tions for rehabilitation of psychiatric building at District of
18 Columbia General Hospital; erection of the following struc-
19 tures, including building improvement and alteration and
20 the treatment of grounds: replacement of dormitory for
21 resident physicians and interns at the District of Columbia
22 General Hospital, Youth Correctional Center, industrial fa-
23 cilities at the Reformatory, and a warehouse, two junior
24 units, and staff housing at the Children's Center; equipment

1 for new buildings; survey of facilities of District of Columbia
2 government hospitals, by contract or otherwise, as may be
3 determined by the Commissioners; improvement of various
4 recreation units, including preparation of architectural plans
5 and erection of recreation structures without regard to the
6 Act of August 24, 1912 (40 U. S. C. 68); and permanent
7 improvement of buildings and grounds (including purchase
8 and installation of furnishings and equipment, road construc-
9 tion, and elimination of fire hazards) of schools, firehouses,
10 hospitals, correctional institutions, welfare institutions, and
11 other District of Columbia buildings; to remain available until
12 expended, \$7,427,929, of which \$1,910,500 shall not be-
13 come available for expenditure until July 1, 1957, and
14 \$100,180 shall be available for construction services by the
15 Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for archi-
16 tectural engineering services, as may be determined by the
17 Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of
18 Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropria-
19 tion account, "Construction services, Department of Build-
20 ings and Grounds".

21 For an additional amount for public building construc-
22 tion projects included in the District of Columbia Appro-
23 priation Act, 1956, to cover increased estimated costs of the
24 following projects: nursery cottage at the Children's Center,

1 new operating suite District of Columbia General Hospital,
 2 Anacostia Senior High School addition, elementary school
 3 in the vicinity of Sixth Street and Riggs Road, Northeast,
 4 and Garfield Elementary School addition, to remain avail-
 5 able until expended, \$335,000, of which \$210,000 shall not
 6 become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957.

7 The Commissioners are authorized to construct on land
 8 owned by the District of Columbia at the Lorton Reforma-
 9 tory a warehouse building for the storage of materials at a
 10 cost of not to exceed \$35,000, to be paid from the perma-
 11 nent revolving fund created by the Act of July 9, 1946
 12 (60 Stat. 514).

13 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

14 For an additional amount (payable from the highway
 15 fund) for "Capital outlay, Department of Highways", for
 16 major improvements to the 11th Street Bridge, \$140,000,
 17 to remain available until expended.

18 DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

19 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Depart-
 20 ment of Sanitary Engineering", to remain available until
 21 expended, \$5,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be pay-
 22 able from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided*, That
 23 the amount payable from the sanitary sewage works fund
 24 and \$1,500,000 of the amount payable from the general

1 fund shall not become available for expenditure until July 1,
2 1957.

3 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

4 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
5 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
6 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
7 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$22,281.

8 JUDGMENTS

9 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
10 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
11 Numbered 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$13,461, together
12 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-
13 est at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judg-
14 ments, as provided by law, from the date the same became
15 due until the date of payment.

16 AUDITED CLAIMS

17 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
18 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
19 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
20 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
21 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
22 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1954 and
23 prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered
24 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$83,093, together with

1 such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest
2 on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum
3 per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66
4 Stat. 546, sec. 14d) .

5 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

6 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
7 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
8 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
9 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
10 for the fiscal years involved.

11 CHAPTER XII

12 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

13 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

14 For the payment to Kathryn Elizabeth Granahan, widow
15 of William T. Granahan, late a Representative from the
16 State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

17 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

18 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

19 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Mis-
20 cellaneous items", \$100,000.

21 CHAPTER XIII

22 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND

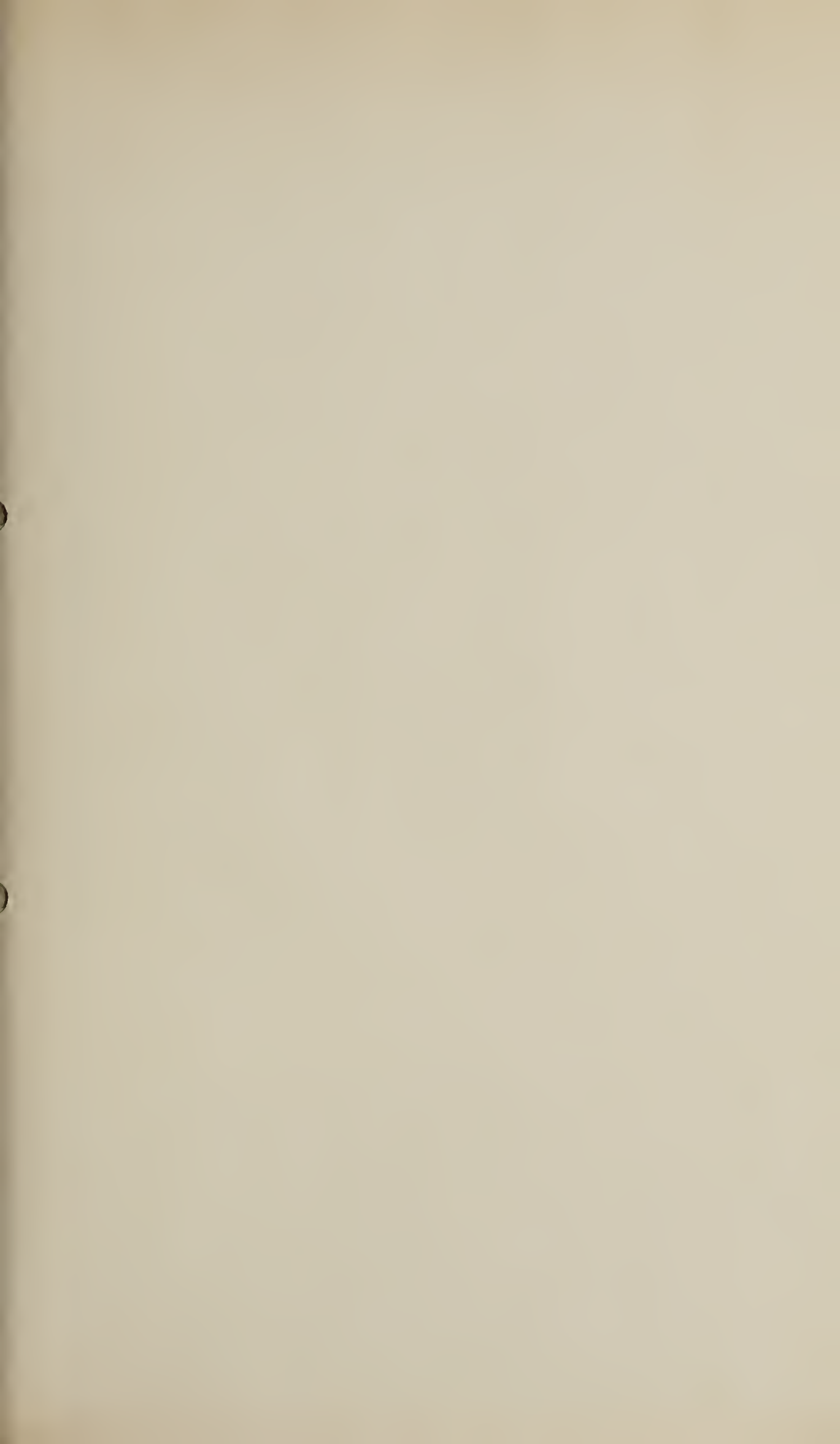
23 JUDGMENTS

24 SEC. 1301. For payment of claims for damages as settled
25 and determined by departments and agencies in accord with

1 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Ac-
2 counting Office, and judgments rendered against the United
3 States by United States district courts and the United States
4 Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered
5 426, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$2,683,396, together with such
6 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
7 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
8 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
9 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
10 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
11 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
12 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
13 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
14 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
15 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
16 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
17 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

18 SEC. 1302. There are appropriated, out of any money
19 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of the
20 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as may hereafter
21 be necessary for the payment, not otherwise provided for,
22 as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments (not
23 in excess of \$100,000 in any one case) rendered by the
24 district courts and the Court of Claims against the United
25 States which have become final, together with such interest

1 and costs as may be specified in such judgments or otherwise
2 authorized by law: *Provided*, That, whenever a judgment
3 of a district court to which the provisions of subsection 2411
4 (b) of title 28, United States Code apply, is payable from
5 this appropriation, interest shall be paid thereon only when
6 such judgment becomes final after review on appeal or
7 petition by the United States, and then only from the date
8 of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Account-
9 ing Office to the date of the mandate of affirmance (except
10 that in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court interest shall
11 not be allowed beyond the term of the Court at which the
12 judgment was affirmed) : *Provided further*, That whenever
13 a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims is payable from
14 this appropriation, interest payable thereon in accordance
15 with subsection 2516 (b) of title 28, United States Code,
16 shall be computed from the date of the filing of the transcript
17 thereof in the General Accounting Office.



84TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 12138

[Report No. 2638]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JULY 7, 1956

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

19th CONGRESSIONAL 1825-1826

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN SENATE

ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY 1826

IN SENATE

ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY 1826

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ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY 1826

House H. R. 12138

(Passed the House)

A BILL

to amend the act to provide for the

of the

of the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 11, 1956
For actions of July 10, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 116

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committees ordered reported the following bills: Farm loan bill. Broaden authority for use and occupancy of land within national forests. Broaden law on practices in marketing perishable commodities. Permit processors to buy cotton futures contracts. Eliminate delay in starting watershed projects. Dispose of Akron synthetic rubber laboratory. House Rules Committee cleared supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to resolution for consideration of marketing facilities bill. House committee ordered reported bill to add cranberries for canning and freezing to Marketing Agreement Act. House agreed to resolution for consideration of trip leasing bill. Rep. Johnson, Wis., discussed need for stabilizing income of dairy farmers.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. p. 11069
2. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to a resolution for consideration of S. 898, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to authorize ICC to regulate the use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them, in the furnishing of transportation of property, but to prohibit regulation of the duration of, or the terms of pay under, certain trip-leasing arrangements. p. 11074
3. MARKETING. Agreed to a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4054, to provide a system of mortgage insurance to municipal and other political subdivisions of the States, to be administered by USDA, for the expansion of public marketing of perishable commodities. p. 11075
The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 8384, to extend the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, to cranberries for canning or freezing processing. p. D767

4. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment (H.Rept. 2668), H. J. Res. 642, to provide for the quitclaim of certain FHA land in Coahoma County, Miss. p. D767
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 10371, to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U. S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress. p. D768
5. RECLAMATION. Agreed to a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 10643, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. p. 11072
Received from the Interior Department a report on the Farwell unit, Neb., of the Missouri River Basin project (H. Doc. 445); to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 11083
6. FLOOD CONTROL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12080, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain Army public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. p. 11083
The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1358, to authorize modification of the flood-control project for Missouri River Agricultural Levee Unit 513-512R, Neb. (H. Rept. 2676). p. 11083
7. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 9396, to provide for the duty-free importation of guar seed. p. D769
8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hand discussed the problems of New Jersey agriculture and suggested that more attention should be paid to the farm problems of the Northeast in research, conservation, and crop insurance. p. 11075

SENATE

9. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE ordered reported the following bills: p.D765
H. R. 5337, without amendment, to broaden the provisions of law relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities;
H. R. 9333, without amendment, to give to certain consuming processors, of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases;
H. R. 9339, without amendment, authorizing the exchange of certain U. S. lands in Union County, Ga., for lands in the Chattahoochee National Forest;
H. R. 11873, without amendment, to decrease the Congressional review period of projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act from 45 days to 15 days;
S. 3429, with amendment, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act;
S. 2216, with amendment, to amend the act of March 4, 1915, to permit the use and occupancy of national forest lands for industrial and commercial purposes, and by States or political subdivisions for constructing facilities for education or other public uses;
S. 3133, with amendment, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the U. S. to Boise, Ida.
10. RESEARCH. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 3832, to provide for the disposal of the Government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio.

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 12138

JULY 10, 1956.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 584]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 584, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

House Calendar No. 279

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 584

[Report No. 2648]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 10, 1956

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

- 1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill
2 (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the
3 fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes,
4 all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

RESOLUTION

Waiving all points of order against the bill
(H. R. 12138) making supplemental appro-
priations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1957, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia

JULY 10, 1956

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 13, 1956
For actions of July 12, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 118

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Senate passed Intermediate Credit Banks bill. Senate committee reported area assistance bill. Senate agreed to resolution extending study of employee security program. Senate committee ordered reported water rights settlement bill. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared Public Law 480 authorization increase bill. Rep. Saylor discussed his bill on wilderness preservation. House committees ordered reported point-of-order bill and flood insurance bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957, having previously defeated a motion to recommit by a vote of 370 to 24. pp. 11350, 11355 (For items of interest to this Department, see Digests No. 113 and 114.)

The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 11682, to authorize certain point-of-order items now carried in USDA appropriation bills relative to the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, and to facilitate the operations of FHA, FCIC, and FS. p. D788

2. FOREIGN TRADE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 11708, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, (Public Law 480, 83rd Congress), so as to increase from \$1,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 the amount for purposes of title I of the Act, to authorize assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad, and to amend the provision against agreements with communist-dominated countries. p. 11397

Passed as reported H. R. 9396, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to place guar seed on the free list. p. 11398

3. FLOOD INSURANCE. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damage. p. D789
 4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1622, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in the Rapid Valley unit, S. Dak., of the Missouri River Basin project. p. 11404
 5. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Saylor spoke in support of his bill H. R. 11703, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation system. p. 11413
 6. PERSONNEL. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 3481, to increase the salaries and provide other benefits for employees in the Foreign Service (H. Rept. 2696). p. 11424
 7. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported the following bills:
p. 11424
H. R. 9743, with amendment, to encourage maximum development of atomic energy reactors for the generation of low-cost electric power, and the production, utilization, and treatment of special nuclear and other materials (H. Rept. 2694).
H. R. 12215, without amendment, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (H. Rept. 2695).
- SENATE
8. FARM LOANS. Passed with amendments H. R. 11544, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers, and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Stennis authorizing insurance on loans in amounts not exceeding \$15,000 per farm for the construction, improvement, repair, or replacement of farm dwellings and other buildings on farms the operation of which requires no more than 3 farm families or 3 farm dwellings. Rejected an amendment by Sen. Humphrey to authorize loans at a "reasonable" rate of interest, rather than not exceeding 5% per annum as provided in the bill. Substituted the language of S. 3429, a similar bill, for the text of the House bill. Conferees were appointed. pp. 11322, 11326
 9. FARM CREDIT. Passed with amendments H. R. 10285, to merge production credit corporations in Federal intermediate credit banks, to provide for retirement of Government capital in Federal intermediate credit banks, and to provide for supervision of production credit associations. Agreed to an amendments by Sen. Barrett providing for the gradual transfer over a 3-year period of the capital funds of the banks involved; and by Sen. Holland to continue Government budgetary supervision over the banks until the farmers had actually bought and paid for 15 percent of the capital stock. p. 11318
 10. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Langer inserted a resolution of the N. Dak. Stockmen's Assoc. relating to various aspects of the livestock industry. p. 11238
 11. AREA ASSISTANCE. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments S. 2663, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas (S. Rept. 2555). p. 11241
 12. EMPLOYEE SECURITY. Agreed to S. Res. 294, extending further the time for a study of the Government employees security program. p. 11257

Marquette L. Neal, Clarksville.
 Clover A. Stiles, Floyd.
 Clarence Starkweather, Jr., Greene.
 Helen E. Stanger, Hopkinton.
 Lyle E. Van Scyoc, Tabor.

KANSAS

Olive M. Rudd, Belpre.
 Lloyd E. Cope, Newwaka.

KENTUCKY

Barber L. Shelton, Nortonville.

LOUISIANA

Nola B. Romero, Avery Island.
 Howell H. Smith, Bossier City.

MAINE

Wesley A. Sawyer, Anson.
 Wille H. Laverriere, Biddeford.

MASSACHUSETTS

John L. Brigham, Boylston Center.
 John R. Fisher, West Dennis.

MINNESOTA

Carl G. Bergstrom, Cokato.
 Wesley P. Rathvon, Deerwood.
 Dexter N. Femling, Dent.
 Leroy F. Lingwall, Emily.
 Charles A. Lukens, Hadley.
 Lester H. Egerstrom, Murdock.
 William R. Marx, Preston.
 Alvord J. Dammann, Sanborn.
 Harold C. Olson, Two Harbors.

MISSISSIPPI

Billy M. McEachern, Ruleville.
 William B. Askew, Sardis.

NEBRASKA

John H. Rethwisch, Carroll.
 Vernon A. Lamb, Hubbell.
 Ivan Jack Gemmell, Ogallala.
 Alvin O. Jones, Sutherland.

NEVADA

Bernice K. Morse, Tungsten.

NEW YORK

Mildred H. Merrell, Afton.
 Bruce E. Champlin, Andes.
 Reginald A. Erick, Angola.
 Maurice W. Keating, Beacon.
 Patrick J. Foley, Bethpage.
 Beatrice L. Stevens, Bridgewater.
 Jeanette Y. Short, Cleverdale.

Seward M. Dawes, Clinton.
 Irwin H. Dent, Davenport.
 Wendell C. Wilber, Delanson.
 Joseph R. Iadarola, Elmsford.
 Ralph L. Marshall, Freeport.
 Reggie J. Abbondandolo, Greenvale.
 Albert A. Clark, Hall.
 Harry C. Cotler, Hicksville.
 Burdette W. Playfoot, Horseheads.
 Oliver K. Palm, Jamestown.
 Alice M. Bird, Lake Peekskill.
 Ronald M. MacKenzie, Lake Placid.
 Ruth P. Benedict, Lewis.
 William A. Maillet, Lockport.
 James C. Browne, Mahopac.
 John S. Volpe, Manchester.
 Willis Clayton Farnham, Manlius.
 Richard G. Gavette, Margaretville.
 James E. Reilly, Massapequa Park.
 Kathryn D. Probert, New Hampton.
 Howard A. Searle, Newfane.
 Richard Charles Rutland, Olcott.
 George Conrad Sauer, Port Jervis.
 Edna C. Yapple, Rock Hill.
 Joseph Huber, Rockville Centre.
 Wesley H. Kline, Sanborn.
 Celia B. Ferguson, Schuylar Lake.
 Reginald T. Stevenson, Sea Cliff.
 John A. Fiero, Shortsville.
 Roy E. Hodges, Spencer.
 Wilbert J. Regnet, Swormville.
 Joseph F. Ambrose, Thornwood.
 Beatrice V. Conway, Warners.
 William H. Olcott, Wurtsboro.

NORTH DAKOTA

Pearl E. Taylor, Alexander.
 Ivan O. Wick, Bocket.

OHIO

Carlton W. Strosnider, Ansonia.
 Gertrude G. Nottke, Berlin Heights.
 Oscar J. Pierce, Coolville.
 Raymond C. Harris, Eaton.
 Harold E. Mills, Franklin.
 John D. Ingram, New Milford.
 Ralph G. Bostwick, North Benton.
 John William Evans, Orville.
 Leo F. Davis, Payne.
 Robert L. Murdock, Ridgeway.
 Clarence B. Stahl, St. Henry.
 Edgar W. Stevanus, Sugar Creek.
 LeRoy A. Wright, West Alexandria.

OREGON

Marie E. Marshall, Cannon Beach.
 Milton H. Ringe, Dundee.
 Audrey S. Phillips, Island City.
 Stella G. Lowe, Rickreall.

PENNSYLVANIA

James W. Daubert, Allentown.

PUERTO RICO

Jose Alberto Porentud, Ponce.

SOUTH CAROLINA

John B. Blanton, Nichols.
 Bennett C. Bedenbaugh, Prosperity.

TENNESSEE

Albert M. Daniel, New Market.

TEXAS

Ponder A. Pickett, Big Wells.
 Joe C. Cobb, Lewisville.
 Gilbert R. Thayer, Port Lavaca.

UTAH

J. Stanford Stahell, Enterprise.

VIRGINIA

Burton R. Floyd, Buena Vista.
 Virgie C. Rawls, Burkeville.
 Thomas N. Langhorne, Evington.
 Frank J. Horlander, Jr., Meherrin.
 Virginia M. Deane, New Canton.

WASHINGTON

Glenn R. Fredericksen, Cashmere.
 Fred S. Hughes, Clarkston.
 Arlow R. Evers, Electric City.
 Dwight L. Cruea, Everson.
 Dean W. Larimore, Granger.
 Jack Doty, Greenacres.
 Henry Grosso, Harper.
 Clifford E. Swenson, Harrington.
 Charley T. Garrison, Hoquiam.
 John H. Bonus, Klcklat.
 Jack A. Middle, Mabton.
 Alice L. Green, Medina.
 Kenneth E. Roberts, Nooksack.
 Robert F. Whitten, Ocean Park.
 Ruby Irene Paulson, Outlook.
 Marion E. Keeney, Pacific Beach.
 Wesley Wayne Gibbs, Woodinville.

WISCONSIN

Lyle A. Gallenbeck, Burnett.
 James E. Davidson, Markesan.
 Henry W. Luebke, Winneconne.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1956

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace and goodness, grant that in these dark and doubtful days we may turn to Thee for light and leading and discover the power and possibilities of prayer.

Inspire us with a daring faith and an unconquerable hope and may we see our duties clearly and discharge them without fear or favor.

May we never be merely content with the deductions and conclusions of our minds but may we be blessed with those spiritual revelations and intuitions which will make us feel instinctively that we are obeying and doing Thy will.

Help us for our joy and strength to strive more earnestly to bring the power of lofty ideals to bear on our everyday life and daily give witness that we belong to an eternal fellowship.

Hear us in the name of the Christ who is our eternal contemporary. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 9774. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the Board of Commissioners of Volusia County, Fla.;

H. R. 10075. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the town of Bald Knob, Ark.; and

H. R. 10479. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to the county of Galveston, Tex.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8817. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the city of Corbin, Ky.; and

H. R. 9342. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 147. An act to require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by the United States, be transmitted to the Senate within 60 days after the execution thereof; and

S. 3956. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 47. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Agosta.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2182) entitled "An act for the relief of the city of Elkins, W. Va.," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DANIEL, Mr. O'MAHONEY, and Mr. DIRKSEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 3957) entitled "An act for the relief of Pauline H. Corbett," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. LANGER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 9593) entitled "An act to simplify accounting, facilitate the payment of obligations, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WOFFORD, and Mr. CORTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I was on the floor of the House all afternoon. Shortly before rollcall No. 98 on the mutual security appropriation bill, I was called back to my office to interview some constituents. Shortly thereafter the bells rang for rollcall No. 98. I waited for the second bells to ring, but they failed to ring. As a consequence I got here on the floor of the House just a minute or so late. Had the second bells rung, I would have been able to vote on rollcall No. 98; therefore I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD record me as voting "aye."

The SPEAKER. It is not possible to do that as it is in violation of the rules of the House. The gentleman from Indiana may state how he would have voted had he been here.

Mr. MADDEN. I made such a statement in the RECORD yesterday, Mr. Speaker.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the Committee on Agriculture may sit during general debate today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DELETION FROM RECORD

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to strike from the permanent RECORD my reference to the distinguished minority leader on page 11192 and 11193 in yesterday's RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be so corrected.

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, 1957

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 584 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill are hereby waived.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution waives points of order on the bill that is about to be called up, which is the supplemental appropriations bill. The reason for the rule is that there are some minor legislative provisions in the bill itself, but the main reason for this rule is that the authorization bill for the military construction, while it has passed the House and I believe passed the Senate, has not as yet, as far as I know, become law. While it will be enacted into law in the next day or so, that is the main reason for this rule waiving points of order. The items for military construction have not as yet been authorized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. That is the main reason for asking for this rule waiving points of order, because some law has not yet been enacted?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Not some law, but the law authorizing military construction projects for this year.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman say there is no legislation in this bill in connection with the Jones Point bridge?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Not to my knowledge. There is no legislation on that matter. If the gentleman will look

at the report on the bill, he will find listed there the legislative provisions concerning which a waiver is sought. That does not apply to the Jones Point bridge.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I desire to announce that the next order of business after the disposition of the supplemental appropriations bill will be the suspension on the veterans bill, for which permission was obtained yesterday.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have permission to sit today and tomorrow during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

As the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has so ably explained, this resolution makes in order the consideration of H. R. 12138 with waiver of points of order on the bill. As a member of the Rules Committee, I voted for this rule, although I have a great interest in one certain provision in this bill, as do the other Members from Ohio, and especially Representative SCHENCK, of Ohio.

On page 7 of this bill is a provision for transferring the Air Research and Development Command of the Air Force to Andrews Field. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK] has in his district a great portion of the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and I have the balance of that installation in my own district. Under the provisions of this bill, on page 7, the Secretary of the Air Force would be authorized to expend some \$6 million for the moving of the Air Research and Development Command headquarters from Baltimore to Andrews Air Force Base in the District of Columbia, where we already have an overcrowded condition. All in spite of the fact we are already spending hundreds of millions of dollars to move Federal institutions and installations out of this congested area in and near the District of Columbia because of dangers involved.

The work of air research and development belongs primarily somewhere close to the Air Materiel Command at Dayton, Ohio, where most of the Nation's war-plane experimentation goes on. The location of the Air Research and Development Command is very important. Prior to 1951, when the Air Force first established an Air Research and Development Command, the Air Materiel Command at Dayton embraced all production, supply, maintenance, and engineering functions at Dayton, Ohio. In order to create the Research and Development Command the engineering functions of the Air Materiel Command were separated therefrom, and most of the personnel to man this new function came from the Air Materiel Command itself.

Since the Air Force had included this research function as a part of the Air Materiel Command for several years before a program of separate research

activity was created, it must be obvious to all that this function still has a very close relationship to the Air Materiel Command itself, and should be a part thereof if it should ever cease to exist as a separate command.

Some time ago the Armed Services Committee of the House investigated this whole matter as to where the Air Research and Development Command should be located very fully and unanimously recommended to the House, and to the Air Force, that the Research and Development Command should be located near the Air Materiel Command in Dayton, where the two could work together as in the past.

The House itself once voted that the Air Research and Development installation should be moved to Dayton. Then, later, the Senate in the closing days or hours of the last session amended that particular section of the bill to provide that the Secretary of the Air Force should decide where such research and development work should be done, and the House rather reluctantly adopted that Senate amendment.

I note the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which reported this bill said in its report:

The committee has some doubt that the immediate vicinity of the Nation's Capital is the best location for command headquarters of this type—

Referring, of course, to Air Research and Development Command. Further the committee said:

This committee would have preferred that another location had been selected.

Let me point out to you, and I give it to you upon my word as a Member of this House, that the experienced officers and men in this research work in the Air Force, who investigated this whole matter, recommended that the Air Research and Development Command be transferred back to Dayton, Ohio, where for many years it operated as part of the Air Materiel Command, where the two commands could again work together, and where, if peace should come or the world situation grow less tense, the two could again be incorporated into one endeavor.

And let me tell you of some of the steps and some of the plans that are now underway, or are being worked out, if this House approves the removal of the Air Research and Development Command to Andrews Air Base.

Mr. Speaker, first, the present plans envision the following steps:

Step 1: The transfer of a majority of the present training command subactivities from Randolph to Waco. This will result in a consolidation of flight training and technical training operations at one headquarters at Waco with a resulting reduction of some 100, or more, people.

Step 2: Involves the transfer of the headquarters of the training command from Scott Field to Randolph Field.

Step 3: This involves the movement of the MATS headquarters from Andrews Field to Scott Field. In this case, the movement of some 700 training headquarters people out of Scott will be replaced by moving in around 1,200 people in the MATS headquarters.

Step 4: ARDC headquarters will be moved from the present location at Baltimore to take over the present MATS headquarters at Andrews. These moves will require the expenditure of maintenance and operating funds of at least \$3 million and more possibly in the area of \$4 million.

Second. Included in this plan is the creation of a new and additional headquarters building for some \$6 million for ARDC at Andrews. Initially, ARDC would move at some point after the third quarter of fiscal year 1957 into the present MATS headquarters building when it was vacated by MATS for the move to Scott. Perhaps 2½ years later, ARDC would move into the new headquarters and the present MATS headquarters would then be available for the move of people out of the Pentagon and out of the temporary buildings in the Washington area.

Third. The proposal which is really the one under consideration as step 1 involves the new headquarters for ARDC retaining the MATS headquarters at Andrews.

Fourth. The net effect of this series of proposals is the increase in the number of organizations in the Washington area and many people believe this should be undesirable both from a vulnerability standpoint and from the overconcentration of Government personnel in this area. In the studied opinion of many people a more desirable course of action appears to be the construction of a new headquarters for ARDC at Dayton, Ohio, and the movement of the headquarters, when it is moved, from Baltimore to Dayton. This consolidation of ARDC on the same base with its major operating activity should result in both increased efficiency of operation and a total reduction of many people, on the order of several hundred.

Fifth. The proposed move of ARDC headquarters to Andrews, along with the other proposed moves involves the maximum expenditure, and maximum disruption in the Washington area.

Mr. Speaker, may I also point out in connection with the proposed location of ARDC headquarters:

First. The separation of the engineering function—ARDC—from the production, supply, and maintenance functions of AMC in 1951 duplicated a somewhat similar separation of functions during World War II, where supply and maintenance functions were separated from production and engineering. In each case, the reason was to reduce the size of the job that any one person or headquarters would be responsible for—in both supervisory and operational functions. When the separation was made in World War II, the resultant problems were solved somewhat more expeditiously because the two headquarters, which of necessity required a great deal of lateral coordination, were only 3 miles apart.

Second. The major problem caused by the creation of the ARDC headquarters at Baltimore was the fact that the close teamwork and working relationships necessary, particularly at the operating level, were made difficult. In the engi-

neering change proposal area alone, it was difficult enough under a single organization to get timely and expeditious action. With the ARDC headquarters removed to Baltimore, it was my personal experience that serious delays were encountered which might have been avoided in getting changes instituted in production aircraft, particularly when the total engineering responsibility from the cradle to the grave was placed in ARDC.

Three. The other serious difficulty encountered was the fact that ARDC headquarters was created, in the main, from the most experienced people of the engineering division at Wright Field. Therefore, at a very critical time in the build-up of the Air Force, the new WADC and the AMC production division were forced to carry on a tremendously accelerated workload with less people at the project level than they had had before the reorganization.

Fourth. The inevitable minor problems and petty jealousies in connection with any such reorganization as this have been pretty well reconciled. The present commanders—Powell and Rawlings—have established a close working relationship, and personnel and organizationwise, both organizations have, within the last year, attained a stable and clear understanding of their common problems, and the total mission requirements to which they must contribute, for the overall advancement of Air Force technology and the Air Force inventory requirements.

Fifth. The coordination and close cooperation attained by the present project office organization have produced real dividends. ARDC initiates the weapon system offices and retains their management until the production cycle is initiated, then AMC takes over the management at Dayton of the project office, until the weapon system has progressed through production to the point where its management may be transferred to the responsible AMC depot.

Sixth. Coupled with the weapons system offices, the related phasing groups, composed of members from USAF headquarters, tactical commands involved, and the pertinent depots and centers, have resulted in a better job of initial planning, detailed operational and materiel planning, production for the inventory and tactical support than has even been accomplished before in the history of the Air Force or its predecessor organizations.

Seventh. In consideration of the many recommendations advanced, both by those people with responsibility for results and those who are only in an advisory capacity, it is obvious that any headquarters for any Air Force function could be located anywhere in the United States. It has been the repeated decision of many senior commanders that if you are to command an operating organization charged with a major portion of the Air Force mission, such as TAC, SAC, ADC, ARDC, or AMC, that the farther you get away from Washington, the better. This is for the simple reason that too close a location of the headquarters to Washington results in confusion rather than coordination. The person-

nel of the Air Staff are inclined to enter into the operating functions of the separate command. The management of the separate command are inclined to endeavor to take over part of the operations of the Air Staff.

Eighth. From a standpoint of long-range economy, it is usually desirable to locate a headquarters so that it is reasonably equidistant, areawise, from the units which it controls. We should take advantage of long-term positions of base availability, and therefore, possible reductions in long-range operating costs. These factors, under the present program of austerity, become of major importance.

Ninth. There are three major factors which make the Wright Field location for ARDC headquarters of overriding importance, first, at the present time, roughly 50 percent of ARDC's total management affairs are carried on through the project offices, in close coordination with AMC; second, the laboratories at Wright Field are the logical areas for the initiation and technical supervision of practically every major program, except the responsibilities of the ICBM and IRBM; and third, it is a central location, which is certainly somewhat less vulnerable than a coastal location and relatively equidistant from the other ARDC centers, as well as reasonably coequal in distance from the various centers of technical knowledge located, in the main, on the West Coast, in the Northeast, and in the Chicago-Detroit areas.

Tenth. In the past, the Air Force has tried operation of engineering, production and procurement from the Washington headquarters. In each case it was found that superior results were obtained when the operating activities were decentralized to Dayton and the Staff responsibilities of the Chief were carried out in the Washington headquarters.

Eleventh. For the same reasons that have been advanced for the placement of the ARDC headquarters at Baltimore, Andrews Air Force Base, Langley Air Force Base, and other eastern points, adjacent to Washington, we could advance the philosophy that AMC headquarters should also be moved to the Washington area.

Twelfth. If either AMC or ARDC headquarters are located within an hour's drive from Washington, then the duties of that headquarters might well be combined with the Deputy on the Air Staff in charge of that responsibility. Certainly, there is no reason for having two senior officers and staffs essentially charged with the same responsibilities in the same local area.

Thirteenth. For the long pull, it appears that the major justification for the relocation of the ARDC headquarters was the construction of a new headquarters building at Wright Field proper. The only additional problem lies in the provision of more housing under the Capehart Act, or by local construction firms. This, from the standpoint of morale and well-being of personnel in the most critical categories, would be the simplest, most straightforward solution.

Fourteenth. The Commander, ARDC, made strong representation last year be-

fore three congressional committees, in which some of the foregoing facts and many other detailed and related matters were brought to the attention of the congressional committees, with the House committees fully supporting the location of headquarters ARDC at Wright-Patterson.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that when the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK] speaks on his amendment you give this matter your serious attention, because I am convinced that the Secretary of the Air Force made a bad decision when he went against the advice of the Air Force leaders, the unanimous advice of the House Committee on Armed Services, and the express wishes of the House of Representatives and soon after he took office issued orders to transfer this ARDC installation to Andrews Field.

I hope all the Members will support the Schenck amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLYNT].

(Mr. FLYNT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

FORT BENNING A MODEL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND GAME CONSERVATION

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, in the light of many loose and unfair charges being made that our military personnel are willfully killing game and taking fish on service reservations in violation of State laws and conservation practices, I include herewith an article from the Army and Navy Journal of July 7, 1956, on wildlife management at the Army's huge reservation at Fort Benning, Ga. Further, I am assured that similar programs are in force at many other service installations. The report on Fort Benning's commendable program follows:

FORT BENNING CITED AS MODEL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND GAME CONSERVATION

The fish and game preserve on Fort Benning's 182,000-acre military reservation is one of the richest and best regulated wildlife sanctuaries in the Southland.

That it is so can be credited largely to the Fort Benning Fish and Game Management Association, a voluntary group which has been working since 1949 to make the area abundant with natural life.

The association is an organization of sportsmen, limited in membership to active military personnel on duty at Fort Benning, members of their families, retired military personnel living in the Columbus, Ga., area, and disabled veterans.

Its aim is to conserve wildlife while at the same time affording its members hunting and fishing grounds where they can indulge in their sport within the limits of the game laws of the States of Georgia and Alabama.

The association's new president is Col. Lester L. Wheeler, United States Army, who recently succeeded Brig. Gen. Frederick R. Zierath, United States Army.

To create and maintain a game refuge on the Fort Benning reservation strict laws and regulations were adopted by the association. These are rigidly enforced by a group of 12 men known as Range Guards, who operate under the supervision of the Infantry Center Provost Marshal's Section. Although their duties vary, they are, essentially, game wardens. They are under the immediate command of 2d Lt. Edward B. Rogers, United States Army, Fort Benning's fish and game officer. Lieutenant Rogers is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a degree in

forestry, with a minor in wildlife management.

In addition to seeing that the association's laws are observed, the Range Guards also carry out the group's restocking and feeding program. They plant and maintain some 500 acres of feed patches around the reservation. Also, they supervise prescribed areas for proper biological balance in fish and wildlife control. This balance entails lake restocking and fertilizing, game feeding and trapping predatory animals. Last season, for example, more than 1,000 predatory animals, such as bobcats, opossums and skunks, were exterminated, thereby greatly increasing the game population for the 1955 season.

One program which began last year, but which will be enlarged, is the planting of aquatic foods for migratory fowl. In the past, fowl stopped only for a short while on the reservation. Finding inadequate food, they soon moved on. To remedy this conditions, a relatively small area was planted this year. A larger area will be planted next year.

The bag limit set down by the association, as well as the opening and closing dates for the various hunting and fishing seasons, follow the State laws of Georgia and Alabama, since the reservation overlaps into both States. Although the States' seasons permit hunting from opening to closing dates, Fort Benning limits hunting to Wednesday afternoons, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, while still observing the inclusive dates as prescribed by the States.

Last year, Fort Benning opened its deer season early. Critics of this failed to take into consideration that it was opened early by special permission of the Georgia and Alabama Fish and Game Commissions so that members of the Third Infantry Division would have an opportunity to hunt prior to leaving the post for Exercise Sage Brush.

The association also has been charged with allowing the shooting last year of does as well as bucks. This is true. But permission was given by the Georgia Game Commission to reduce the population of surplus old does. However, does were shot only in the Georgia area, since Alabama did not give specific approval for the killing of does.

By and large, at a time when House Interior Committee is hearing charges that military reservations around the United States are flouting State game and fish laws, Fort Benning is in the enviable position of being considered by Federal and Georgia State experts to be the Nation's most productive military wildlife preserves.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming the rule rather than the exception that when appropriation bills come before this House there is a rule waiving points of order. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] says that this rule is made necessary by virtue of the fact that it refers to some law which has not as yet been enacted.

I contend that the rule is also made necessary because of legislation in connection with the Jones Point Bridge for which \$14,325,000 would be appropriated under the terms of this bill, the Jones Point Bridge to be built across the Potomac River down at Alexandria, Va., at the expense of all the taxpayers of the country. There is legislation concerning that appropriation in this bill despite what the gentleman from Virginia may say.

I certainly was prepared to raise a point of order against the legislation in connection with the construction of that bridge and it is becoming something close to an affront to the House to bring these appropriation bills in here under rules waiving points of order.

We might just as well throw out the rule book so far as points of order on appropriation bills are concerned if this sort of thing is going to continue.

The rules specifically provide that appropriation bills shall not be brought into the House containing legislation. If there was some emergency, I could understand waiving points of order, and certainly I would go along, but you can read this bill backward and forward and you will not find a single item in this bill of an emergency nature.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members of the House to give serious consideration to what is happening when repeatedly rules are being brought in waiving points of order on appropriation bills.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question asked by the gentleman from Iowa a little while ago, I find that I did not give him accurate information on it, and I want to correct my previous statement and explain the purport of the item relating to Jones Point Bridge so far as the point of order is concerned.

So far as the construction of the bridge is concerned, it is water over the dam. It has been authorized by both bodies and signed by the President. It is a very much needed project, not for Virginia or Maryland but for the District of Columbia and the Federal Government itself in getting its people back and forth over the river, where you all know congested conditions exist and have existed for a long time and are getting worse all the time.

Now, so far as the point of order is concerned, I was not aware of it until it was pointed out to me a moment ago after I had replied to the gentleman from Iowa. There is a provision on page 4 in the nature of a proviso which says:

Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation.

It does not increase the appropriation but just merges the previous appropriation with this appropriation and throws it all into one pot.

Then there is a proviso which I think is not subject to a point of order because it is a limitation on the appropriation and favors the point of view which the gentleman from Iowa takes. That proviso reads:

That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland.

If those things constitute objectionable points of order, of course, it is up to the House what they want to do about it.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote of the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 361, nays 30, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 99]

YEAS—361

Abbott	Coudert	Healey
Abernethy	Cramer	Hébert
Adair	Cretella	Henderson
Addonizio	Cunningham	Herlong
Albert	Curtis, Mass.	Hiestand
Alexander	Dague	Hill
Allen, Calif.	Davidson	Hillings
Allen, Ill.	Davis, Ga.	Hinshaw
Andresen,	Dawson, Ill.	Hoeven
August H.	Dawson, Utah	Holifield
Andrews	Deane	Holland
Anfuso	Delaney	Holmes
Arends	Dempsey	Holt
Ashley	Denton	Holtzman
Ashmore	Derounian	Hope
Aspinall	Devereux	Horan
Auchincloss	Diggs	Hosmer
Avery	Dingell	Huddleston
Ayres	Dixon	Hull
Bailey	Dodd	Hyde
Baker	Dollinger	Ikard
Baldwin	Dolliver	Jackson
Barrett	Dondero	James
Bass, N. H.	Donohue	Jarman
Bates	Dorn, N. Y.	Jenkins
Baumhart	Dorn, S. C.	Jennings
Beamer	Dowdy	Jensen
Becker	Doyle	Johnson, Calif.
Belcher	Durham	Johnson, Wis.
Bennett, Fla.	Edmondson	Jonas
Bennett, Mich.	Elliott	Jones, Ala.
Bentley	Ellsworth	Jones, Mo.
Betts	Engle	Jones, N. C.
Blatnik	Fallon	Judd
Boggs	Fascell	Karsten
Boland	Feighan	Kean
Bolling	Fenton	Kearns
Bolton,	Fernandez	Kee
Frances P.	Fino	Kelly, N. Y.
Bolton,	Fisher	Keogh
Oliver P.	Fjare	Kilburn
Bonner	Flood	Kilday
Bosch	Flynt	Kilgore
Bowler	Fogarty	King, Calif.
Boykin	Forand	King, Pa.
Boyle	Ford	Kirwan
Bray	Forrester	Klein
Brooks, La.	Fountain	Knox
Brown, Ga.	Frazier	Knutson
Brown, Ohio	Frelinghuysen	Krueger
Brownson	Friedel	Laird
Broyhill	Fulton	Landrum
Buckley	Garmatz	Lanham
Budge	Gary	Lankford
Burdick	Gathings	Latham
Burnside	Gavin	LeCompte
Bush	Gentry	Lesinski
Byrd	George	Lipscomb
Byrne, Pa.	Gordon	Long
Canfield	Grant	McCarthy
Cannon	Gray	McCormack
Carlyle	Green, Oreg.	McCulloch
Carrigg	Green, Pa.	McDonough
Cederberg	Gregory	McGregor
Celler	Griffiths	McIntire
Chase	Gubser	McMillan
Chatham	Hagen	McVey
Chelf	Haley	Macdonald
Chenoweth	Halleck	Machrowicz
Chiperfield	Hand	Mack, Ill.
Christopher	Harden	Mack, Wash.
Chudoff	Hardy	Madden
Clark	Harris	Magnuson
Clevenger	Harrison, Nebr.	Mahon
Colmer	Harrison, Va.	Mailliard
Cooley	Hays, Ark.	Marshall
Coon	Hays, Ohio	Martin
Cooper	Hayworth	Matthews

Meador	Ray	Staggers
Morrow	Reece, Tenn.	Sullivan
Metcalf	Reed, N. Y.	Talle
Miller, Calif.	Reuss	Taylor
Miller, Md.	Rhodes, Ariz.	Teague, Calif.
Miller, Nebr.	Rhodes, Pa.	Teague, Tex.
Miller, N. Y.	Richards	Thomas
Mills	Riehlman	Thompson, N. J.
Minshall	Riley	Thompson, Tex.
Mollohan	Rivers	Thomson, Wyo.
Morano	Roberts	Tollefson
Morrison	Robeson, Va.	Trimble
Moss	Robson, Ky.	Tuck
Moulder	Rodino	Tumulty
Multer	Rogers, Colo.	Udall
Mumma	Rogers, Fla.	Utt
Murray, Ill.	Rogers, Mass.	Vanik
Natcher	Rogers, Tex.	Velde
Nicholson	Rooney	Vinson
Norblad	Roosevelt	Vorys
Norrell	Rutherford	Wainwright
O'Brien, Ill.	Sadlak	Walter
O'Brien, N. Y.	St. George	Watts
O'Hara, Ill.	Saylor	Weaver
O'Neill	Schenck	Westland
Osmer	Scherer	Whitten
Ostertag	Schwengel	Widnall
Patterson	Scott	Wigglesworth
Pelly	Scrivner	Williams, N. J.
Perkins	Seely-Brown	Williams, N. Y.
Pfost	Selden	Willis
Philbin	Sheehan	Wilson, Calif.
Phillips	Shelley	Wilson, Ind.
Pilcher	Sheppard	Winstead
Pillion	Shuford	Wolcott
Poage	Sikes	Wolverton
Poff	Siler	Wright
Powell	Simpson, Ill.	Yates
Preston	Sisk	Young
Price	Smith, Kans.	Younger
Quigley	Smith, Miss.	Zablocki
Rabaut	Smith, Va.	Zelenko
Radwan	Spence	
Rains	Springer	

NAYS—30

Alger	Hale	Smith, Wis.
Andersen,	Harvey	Taber
H. Carl	Heseltan	Thompson,
Bow	Hess	Mich.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoffman, Mich.	Van Pelt
Church	Johansen	Vursell
Corbett	Keating	Wharton
Crumpacker	Mason	Wier
Curtis, Mo.	O'Konski	Williams,
Dies	Prouty	Miss.
Gross	Rees, Kans.	Withrow

NOT VOTING—41

Barden	Gamble	Passman
Bass, Tenn.	Gwinn	Patman
Bell	Hoffman, Ill.	Polk
Berry	Kearney	Priest
Blitch	Kelley, Pa.	Scudder
Brooks, Tex.	Kluczynski	Short
Burleson	Lane	Sieminski
Carnahan	Lovre	Simpson, Pa.
Cole	McConnell	Steed
Davis, Tenn.	McDowell	Thompson, La.
Davis, Wis.	Morgan	Thornberry
Donovan	Murray, Tenn.	Van Zandt
Eberhart	Nelson	Wickersham
Evins	O'Hara, Minn.	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Patman with Mr. Lovre.
 Mr. Passman with Mr. Cole.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Short.
 Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Van Zandt.
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
 Mr. Barden with Mr. Gwinn.
 Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Nelson.
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. McConnell.
 Mr. Evins with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
 Mr. Polk with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Priest with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Scudder.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Gamble.
 Mr. Burleson with Mr. Berry.

Mr. HALEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. REES of Kansas changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege. On July 9, 1956, beginning at page 11015 of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, there appears a statement, which, among other things, includes the rollcall of the vote on H. R. 7535, known as the Federal aid to education bill, and the vote on the Powell amendment to that bill.

The statement gives the names and the manner in which the individual Members of the House voted on the adoption of the Powell amendment and the passage of the bill, and the State from which each Member voting came, as well as the political affiliation of each Member.

A Member of the other body, referring to the House, among other things, said:

Mr. President, the Washington Post and Times Herald in an editorial on July 7, correctly referred to the Republican vote on the Powell amendment as "cynical politicking." The Post editorial says "Having squeezed what benefit they could out of voting for a rider that doomed the bill to death, most Republicans joined callously in burying it."

The statement also included the editorial from the Washington Post and Times Herald, captioned "Ignoring the Children," which, among other things, stated:

The measure was put to death by a combination of prejudice and politicking in an atmosphere of confusion and finagling discreditable to Democrats and Republicans alike, and to the House itself as a lawmaking body.

Both parties must share the blame for unconscionable jockeying for political advantage over the formula for allocation of Federal funds in aid of education.

It is difficult to interpret this as anything but cynical politicking.

Many who are now of school age will suffer an irreparable injury from the shabby conduct of the House of Representatives on Thursday. They have been denied a part of their American birthright.

The RECORD further discloses that from the floor of the Senate, the following statements were made:

If the President's health, or recuperation, or concern over personal political problems, prevented him from exerting some personal influence and leadership in behalf of school construction, where were those junior presidents, Sherman Adams and James C. Hagerty, who have always seemed able to assert White House leadership when they really want to?

No Member of the Senate, perhaps, has been any more dedicated to preserving the civil rights of all our people than I have.

On page A5384 of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, under date of July 9, 1956, there is a statement captioned "Ignoring the Children" in which the edito-

rial previously referred to is again quoted.

Inasmuch as the statement shows how the Member from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan voted on the Powell amendment and on final passage of the bill when that statement is coupled with the editorial from which quotations have just been made, it is obvious that it was made in violation of the rules of the House, if not of the other body, that it violates the rule of comity prevailing in the Congress, and that it adversely affects the rights, the reputation, and conduct individually in his representative capacity of the Member from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, and charges that his vote on H. R. 7535 and amendments thereto were motivated, brought about by improper influences to which he yielded.

Mr. Speaker, I have, in that same connection, a question of the privilege of the House, and in order to save time and consolidate the matter, I ask that they be considered together, if that is possible.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, they can be considered together.

There was no objection.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege of the House and offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk. I ask to be heard on the question of privilege and on the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, on July 9, 1956, beginning at page 11015 of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, there appears a statement, which, among other things, includes the rollcall of the vote on H. R. 7535, known as the Federal aid to education bill, and the vote on the Powell amendment to that bill. The statement gives the names and the manner in which the individual Members of the House voted on the adoption of the Powell amendment and the passage of the bill, and the State from which each Member voting came, as well as the political affiliation of each Member.

Then followed the same statements quoted in my previous statement and which will not be here repeated.

Mr. Speaker, the quotations previously read in connection with the question of personal privilege are in violation of the rule of comity which exists in the Congress, they adversely affect the rights of the House collectively, its safety, its dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings in that, among other things, the quotations charged that the House acted from improper motives and because of improper influence. They raise a question of the privilege of the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I offer a resolution (H. Res. 588) which has to do with the question of the privilege of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, whereas in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 9, 1956, certain articles appear which reflect upon the integrity of the House as a whole in its representative capacity, and upon individual Members of the House; and

Whereas such statements tend to disgrace, degrade, and render ineffective the actions of the Members of the House; and

Whereas the statements so made and carried in the RECORD adversely affect the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House hereby by the adoption of this resolution most respectfully requests that the other body expunge from its records the rollcall votes and remarks appearing on pages 11016-11017 and the remarks appearing on page A5384 of the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 9, 1956, under the caption "Ignoring the Children"; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Presiding Officer of the other body.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be allowed to meet this afternoon during general debate for testimony only.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I believe there has been some agreement on this side that no committee will be permitted to sit while the House is in session. If the gentleman's request includes that, I will have to go along with my colleagues on this side and object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I should like to make 2 unanimous consent requests; first, that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter. I do that in order to save time during the consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, second I ask unanimous consent that general debate on this bill be limited to 2 hours, one-half of that time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 12138, with Mr. KILDAY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this bill is largely a matter of routine. It is the supplemental appropriation bill—we used to call it a deficiency bill—which is always brought in at the end of the session, making provision for certain regular supply items and for supplemental appropriations. It naturally concerns practically every department of the Government.

The bill is made up by chapters. Each chapter represents supplementals or general appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1957. The bill includes 13 chapters and will be handled seriatim by the chairmen of the respective subcommittees. It embraces, with one possible exception so far as I am aware, nothing of a controversial nature. It consists largely of routine stereotyped matter and procedure. We are tying up all the loose ends and preparing for adjournment with the expectation that we will have provided enough money to carry all departments at least up to the next session in January.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that this is not a small bill. All budget estimates considered aggregated \$1,222,849,525. Apparently on the face of the bill it is \$332,685,900 in excess of the budget estimates. However, that excess is merely apparent, as it does not take into consideration the savings made through rescissions, principally in the Armed Services chapter of the bill. When that is taken into consideration, we actually present a bill which is \$32,300,000 less than the estimate submitted to the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for \$1,555,535,425 of appropriations. I served on one of the subcommittees that was involved in it, and there is a cut of \$625,500. There are other cuts involved, some of which are very good in proportion to the amount asked for. On the other hand, the committee felt they should increase the direct appropriation available for the Military Establishment's construction program.

The construction program is crippled by an amendment which appears on page 10 of the bill as section 309. That is drawn in such shape that if a project the Department starts goes sour it cannot take the money away from it. It has to go on through with it.

They indicate in their report that they want to accomplish something different from that. Whether or not they can supply any language that will accomplish what they want to do, whether or not the provision will be worded so as to accomplish that, I do not know. If they can, I would be willing to go along with it. If they cannot, I think that provision

should be stricken out. Suppose you get a project started for an airfield in France or somewhere like that and France tells us that we cannot stay any longer, or something like that happens. This is pure supposition. I do not mean they have that tendency now. We would not be able to stop the construction work on it. We would have to go on just the same.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I am in complete agreement with the gentleman's desire to be able to stop projects that should be stopped. It was not in any way the intention of the Defense Subcommittee to bring about the condition which the gentleman fears. Between now and the time the bill is ready for amendment, I should be glad to work with the gentleman in an effort to arrive at some agreement in regard to a change in the language. Of course the gentleman can always offer a motion to strike out the language in the bill.

Mr. TABER. I simply feel that I should call attention to it at this point because I do not feel it is safe to have that kind of language in the bill. I would like to have it corrected, and if it is not corrected it might better be stricken out, in my opinion. But I felt that I should call attention to it and I have done so. I do not think I care to make any extensive comment on the question at this time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. Section 309, which the gentleman has just discussed, is the section on which the gentleman and I are in complete accord as to its general objective. But we have here a proposition which might be the means of turning over to the departments duties and prerogatives of the House the determination of how much money shall be provided and how it shall be used. The Government is wisely divided into three sections—the legislative, judicial, and executive. They are not to encroach upon each other's jurisdiction as laid down in the Constitution. To the legislative branch exclusively belongs the function of appropriating money. From time immemorial, the departments have sought a voice in how much money shall be appropriated for them and how they shall use it after they get it. We have for a long time been trying to bring the situation down to where the appropriations are to be made by the Congress and the action of the Congress accepted and observed by the departments. The money appropriated by Congress shall be administered by the departments in accordance with the directions and for the purposes for which the money was provided by the Congress and not for other purposes desired by the departments.

To insure control of the pursestrings by the Congress rather than by the departments, we have in recent years finally completed and enacted a satisfactory antideficiency law. The purpose of the antideficiency law is to place in

the Congress complete control of the appropriation machinery, rather than in the departments and under this revised enactment it is a penitentiary offense to spend a dollar for a purpose other than that for which appropriated.

Also we have recently enacted a long needed definition of "obligation." But just as fast as we tie these departments down, they try to find some way of slipping out from under the restrictions. And here as usual, regardless of what the Congress does, they are trying to get the money and spend it or refuse to spend it as they please. The gentleman from New York and I are in complete agreement that Congress should appropriate the money and Congress should say how it is to be spent. The departments appear before the committee and have the widest latitude in explaining what money they want and what they expect to do with it. After they have presented their case, the Congress decides whether they have justified their program. After they have had their day in court they should abide by the decision of the Congress. Too often, they have failed to do that. Too often after Congress has appropriated a definite sum of money for a specific purpose, they propose to freeze it and leave it unexpended. In effect they take the position "Congress says that we are to spend it for a certain purpose, but to heck with Congress, we will not spend it at all—or we will spend it for some other purpose." That is in violation of the constitutional prerogatives of the House and is what we are trying to avoid here. After Congress has heard the executive departments, and after they have had their opportunity to present their case, and the Congress has passed upon it, they shall observe both the amount and the purposes which the Congress has incorporated in its appropriation acts.

Section 309 provides for that situation. It speaks for itself. I am anxious to go along with the gentleman from New York to the point where the department shall observe the directions of the Congress. Avoiding any apprehensions the departments may have with respect to sudden emergencies or changed conditions, the Congress is in session the larger part of the year. This year we are to be in recess over a period of something like 5 months; a longer period than the usual recess, but that is exceptional, even that is not too long for the departments, even if in their superior wisdom they feel the Congress has erred and they should take constitutional authority in their own hands.

Sessions of Congress are close enough and the committee staff is always here and the subcommittees can assemble on short notice. The Constitution while somewhat shopworn is not yet completely outmoded.

Mr. TABER. I think this language should be straightened out, if possible. If it is not, I think this section should be stricken out. I agree that the approach should be that the department should do what the Congress laid out for them. On the other hand, I do not like to see it in such shape that there is no opportunity for the Government

to be pulled out in the event that these projects go sour or become no longer needed. I hope as we go along we will be able to cover that.

I do not think there is anything more I care to say unless someone desires to ask a question.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have read this section very carefully. Where does the gentleman find that the language incorporated in section 309 has changed the present authority of the Department of Defense?

Mr. TABER. Well, at the present time the Defense Department or the Budget may impound funds.

Mr. SHEPPARD. They still can under this language.

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Oh, yes, they can.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman would listen while I read:

No funds appropriated for military construction shall be made available to the respective military departments in a manner so as to restrict the application of funds to any specific project or installation.

That practically means that they cannot touch funds that are made applicable to any particular project or installation. After it starts there is no way to stop it. That is where the trouble is. It says just that. I do not like to see the Government get into that kind of a position.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Of course I do not agree with the gentleman's interpretation. I will admit he has a right to his interpretation, but I have had it interpreted by a legal division of a Government agency involved, and they do not take that interpretation.

Mr. TABER. I have had several contacts since this thing came up, and that is the conclusion I came to, not only on my own reading of the thing, but on my talks with these other people.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I believe it is not the intention of Congress to deprive the Secretary of Defense of control of the Defense Department at all, in the exercise of authority which it now has.

Mr. TABER. If that is the case, and we say, so, that would satisfy me. If we would put in here just that, "This is not intended to deprive the Department of Defense or its controllers or the budget of any authority that they now have."

If we would add that or similar language I would be satisfied.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is it the gentleman's contention that this is a restriction or not a restriction upon the Secretary of Defense?

Mr. TABER. It is my contention that after moneys are allocated to a project and it gets started they must go right straight through with it without and possibility of salvage or anything of that kind in the event the project goes

sour or is not needed. That is what I do not like about it.

Mr. GROSS. I think the criticism of the provision is that there is no restriction on it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, chapter IV of this bill, beginning on page 10, of the bill and chapter III of the report, beginning on page 8, relate to the Department of Defense. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] is chairman of that subcommittee, and at this time I yield him 20 minutes.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE INSECURITY OF OUR OVERSEAS BASES

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us insofar as the appropriation of funds is concerned is largely a bill for military construction. The direct appropriations in the bill, without taking into consideration the transfer of funds from other accounts which have been previously appropriated, amount to \$1,826,000,000 for military public works. If you add to that money which the Defense Department now has which has not been obligated you run that figure up to \$2,699,000,000 for military public works in this country and overseas for this fiscal year. If you take into consideration funds available in this bill and unexpended funds as of June 30, 1956, the total funds available for expenditure after the passage of this bill for military public works will be \$4,500,000,000. So we are talking about a very sizable measure here before us.

FOREIGN AID AND THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

Yesterday there was considerable comment in the House in regard to our overseas bases and how secure those bases were for the defense of the United States. I look at our defense program about like this: We are spending about \$35 billion a year for the Army, Navy, and Air Force; we are spending about \$3½ billion for foreign aid which we hope is American aid. In other words, we are spending about 10 percent of the defense appropriations for assistance to countries overseas, for military assistance and otherwise. If we should eliminate all foreign-aid programs, all military assistance overseas; if we should write off all our friends overseas we would probably have to increase this defense appropriation bill by \$10 billion or \$15 billion a year.

Always when the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Radford, and the members of the Joint Chiefs appear before the Appropriations Committee, at one time or another they are asked to state whether or not additional funds would be required for the Army, Navy, and Air Force should there be no foreign-aid program. Without exception and throughout the entire foreign-aid program these high military officials of the Government have always said that vast additional billions would be required were it not for the foreign-aid program. It is much cheaper to equip and finance a native soldier in Turkey or some other foreign area than to maintain an American soldier overseas.

Of course, the program takes on different aspects from country to country. Generally speaking, we spend about 10 percent of the defense budget on foreign aid. We spend about 5 percent of the defense budget on the atomic energy program. That is about the way the defense program stacks up. Of course, it is an unfortunate fact that neither our foreign-aid program nor our military-defense program at home is free from waste and error.

As I said, references have been made to the hazardous aspects of our overseas program of military bases. There are \$400 million in this bill for overseas air bases alone and it is about these overseas bases that I would like to speak to you briefly today.

If foreign soldiers in large numbers were quartered in Washington and in other areas of the United States that would represent a very abnormal and unnatural situation, a very precarious situation, a situation which would more or less be calculated to bring on friction and difficulty. The situation is no different overseas. We have these large numbers of military bases, we have our military personnel overseas in free and sovereign countries. It is a difficult situation, it is bringing about friction, it has brought about friction in Iceland to the extent that we may not be there for very long.

Of course, any Member of the House of Representatives who is opposed to our overseas bases could offer an amendment to strike from this bill the funds in it, running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, for further construction of overseas bases. Most of these funds are not for new bases, they are for the completion of existing bases. I think we ought to face up frankly to the situation with which we are confronted. I would say if no one offered such an amendment it could be assumed that the Members of the House approve the program for overseas bases and the implementation thereof as carried in this bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How can the average Member know how many bases there are, where the bases are to be constructed?

Mr. MAHON. I think it would be necessary for Members to read the reports, to study the bill and to have a general overall idea of the complete situation. I recognize that no Member of Congress could get up and say: We want to knock out this overseas base, we want to keep that one. It is an overall question of whether we want to withdraw our forces and our contacts from abroad and rely for our defense solely on Fortress America and provide the additional billions for defense which the adoption of this concept would require. Do we want to adopt the Fortress America concept or do we want to keep these bases overseas in our possession, bases which constitute a ring around the U. S. S. R.?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Now, how many overseas bases have we at this time?

Mr. MAHON. Well, I do not have the total figure for all services in mind at the moment. I understand that the Air Force has 145 major airbases outside the continental United States. This includes bases in Alaska, Newfoundland, Labrador, Hawaii, and other areas of a like nature. The other two services have a number of installations overseas, but not nearly as many as the Air Force.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Nine hundred, as I get the information from the Department.

Mr. MAHON. Well, 900 is certainly erroneous, if you are speaking of major bases. If you include each individual communications station and like installation, then the total would be several hundred.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is wrong?

Mr. MAHON. That is very much wrong if we are referring to major installations. It is a question of terminology.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is the answer they gave me. Maybe it is wrong. Does not the gentleman realize—we will leave the average Member out of it—but the Member from Michigan is almost wholly dependent upon the members of the committee to get that information.

Mr. MAHON. I recognize the difficulties which the gentleman describes. But this is an issue that is so big and represents so many hundreds of millions of dollars that every Member ought to know something about it, and it is for that reason that I have decided to make a statement about it. And, if I may be permitted to proceed a little while, then I will yield later, but I want to make my statement, and I think the gentleman will be interested in it. This is a very serious situation, as I say.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I just want to commend the gentleman. I am happy that he is putting these facts before us, because I am quite convinced that it is the failure to understand the purposes of these overseas bases and their usefulness in our own defense that causes so much confusion and concern in the country. I think if the people could have heard the gentleman's statement and understood it, they would know that these overseas bases are the first line of defense for the United States of America and the free world.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is entirely correct. But, I point out how unnatural it is for us to have these bases overseas in these sovereign countries. I point out this, that we are going to lose some of them from time to time, but I will say to the gentleman from Indiana

that perhaps if we lose them all tomorrow they would have already served a most vital purpose. They may have prevented World War III and the expenditure of several billions of dollars and many lives. It is a very important point, and the fact that the base at Keflavik, in Iceland, is threatened—I do not think the base will be lost, but the fact that it is threatened has caused us to, I think, look at this important question again. It is something that the committee has been looking at all the time, and I think, to use Mr. HOFFMAN's words, the average Member of Congress ought to look at it, and that is the reason I am making these remarks.

I read from, I think, the most authoritative magazine that comes to our desk, and I read the following headline: "United States Bases Overseas Going, Going—." And, I think the implication is "gone" is going to be the next thing.

The first paragraph of that story is:

The next few weeks will tell whether or not the United States will be able to keep intact its chain of overseas airbases, built up at great expense in money, time, and effort since World War II.

There is some truth in the statement which I have just read.

Now, I would like to just take a look at some of these bases. Since we are talking about Iceland, which is very much in our minds, let us take a look at Iceland. There is no money in this bill for the base in Iceland, but on the airbase in Iceland we have already spent \$107 million. We have a right to stay in Iceland for 18 months after a decision to terminate the agreement or the life of NATO or for 20 years, beginning to run when NATO was created. Of course, the right to remain is renewable—if we and Iceland so agree.

Look at Greenland. In this bill we have \$6 million for bases in Greenland, but we have already appropriated for Thule, just one base in Greenland, \$225 million, and most of it has been spent. There are other bases in Greenland, running the expenditure for overseas bases in Greenland, under the jurisdiction of Denmark, around \$300 million.

Look at Newfoundland and Labrador. We have already spent \$271 million there, and we have in this bill \$48 million. And, if this program is wrong, we ought to have stopped it yesterday.

Now, in Morocco we are in a very difficult situation. We have in this bill \$27 million for bases in French Morocco; that is, for the improvement of those bases. We have already appropriated—and most of it has been spent—\$355 million on the bases in French Morocco, and you know the difficulty between the French and the Moroccans.

We are now negotiating with the Arabs of Morocco for the further occupancy of these bases. The truth is we are over the barrel. We have spent our \$355 million. Some wise man may say, "Well, why did you do that?" But it was done at a time when it appeared that world war III was in the offing. It was done on a crash program. And it is well that it was done. But in my judgment, we

must recognize the difficulties involved. Of course, the people in Morocco would like to have \$400 million a year, perhaps, for our occupancy of the bases there. We cannot and would not pay it. So we have got to negotiate with the Arabs for a continuation of that program, which is an unhappy situation. But when you deal with sovereign countries you must take into account the facts of life. For the Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya in North Africa we have in this bill \$2½ million. We have already appropriated in previous years \$70 million. Our tenure there is until 1970.

Of course, these can always be renewed; that is, if the two countries agree.

In the Azores we have, in this bill \$4,200,000 for a base there. We have already appropriated \$77 million. Our base rights in the Azores expire in December of this year. We are now negotiating for the continuation of that tenure.

In Bermuda we have a 99-year lease, negotiated just before World War II. We have \$17 million in the bill for that base. We have spent previously \$57 million.

In Spain we have a terrific program. It is a kind of combination of foreign aid and military aid. The program in Spain calls for the expenditure of \$827 million. About half of that is for the bases and about half is for economic aid of one kind or another. We are in the midst of that program. We are constructing 4 big bases. Some additional bases are on the schedule for future consideration.

We have in this bill for Spain \$37 million. We have already spent on the program there for air bases—American Air Force Bases—\$127 million. That is, we have made those funds available.

The Navy has a program in Spain in excess of \$80 million. So we have a very large program there. The late and able Admiral Sherman originally negotiated for those bases. It was necessary to get bases in Spain, which are very important to us, and to do that it was necessary for our Government to make certain economic concessions and advances in order to raise the economic standard of the people of Spain. So, as I say, that is an \$800 million program.

Here is another very big program. The cost figure will almost shock you, if we can be shocked any more by big figures. In Alaska, since 1950, we have provided \$900 million in funds for the Army, Navy and Air Force, just short of \$1 billion.

For our worldwide radar network, the radar fence, the DEW line, the Pine Tree line and other lines for radar to detect the approach of the enemy to an overseas base or to an American city or industrial complex we have provided in this and in previous bills the sum of \$796 million, a very sizable program.

We have gone into great detail from time to time as to the tenure on our overseas bases. We would like to have iron-clad assurances that we can stay on them as long as we want to, but those are free countries and we cannot get that assurance.

I mentioned that in connection with NATO the tenure is for a 20-year period

beginning in 1949 and it can be renewed if the powers agree. It is on a 10-year basis in Spain, where we are paying \$825 million. It is renewable. If we should happen to leave, there is an agreement with Spain that we will be reimbursed for some of the physical properties we would leave there. There is no real agreement with England as to tenure. It is just an open-end affair, but perhaps that is as good as any of the rest of the agreements.

It is not possible to get an agreement to stay in a sovereign country any longer than the people in that country want you to stay. I discussed the situation in Morocco. I think we must face up to this. When you vote for the \$400 million here just for airbases alone, plus funds for Army and Navy requirements, you might just as well face up to this, that any time any country in the world says, "You must pack up and go home," we can do only one of two things. We can pack up and go home or we can go to war in order to stay there. That is the very precarious position which we occupy in regard to our overseas bases.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In other words, we are in these various countries as a guest of these countries and not as an occupying, victorious group, so that, being guests, any time our hosts find that they do not want us in the house any more, they can do to us just as we would to guests in our own home, ask them kindly to make their departure.

Mr. MAHON. That is correct.

I do not believe this matter has heretofore been presented in as brutal and factual a way in the House in general debate as the situation really warrants.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Would it not be a fair statement to say that the committee and the Congress as a whole must follow the advice of the people who have the responsibility for the defense of this country? That is as far as we can go.

Mr. MAHON. I think we need to receive their advice, consider their advice and, if we differ with them, argue about it with them. Then, if we are positively sure they are wrong and we have the better proposal, I think it is up to us to propose it because I think we do have a definite responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I ask the distinguished gentleman from Texas this one question to bring this all up in a bundle. We have only one potential aggressor. What we have done in effect is to bring those bases in a sort of a semi-circle around that potential aggressor, starting in Alaska and going through

Japan, Korea, the Philippines, southern Asia, with the single exception of India, Pakistan, Turkey, Greece and Italy, France, Germany, and England. Is not that true? We have brought any area of the potential aggressor within the range of our planes within a few hours.

Mr. MAHON. We have brought them within that range or are bringing them within that range.

In order to get that in proper perspective, let us assume for a moment that the Soviets had bases in the Caribbean, bases in Canada, and bases offshore in the Atlantic and the Pacific. We could then realize the terrific advantage our country does have in this perilous world. We can also realize why the Soviets will dedicate any effort and any money that may be advantageously expended from their viewpoint in order to dislodge us from the overseas bases. It is a very important operation from our standpoint and from theirs.

Mr. SPRINGER. And in the maintenance of these bases in these countries, this is in our own self interest; is it not and that is why we are maintaining these bases are over the world.

Mr. MAHON. Correct. That is the reason we are providing the funds. I think even if the program blows up eventually it has perhaps already been worth the money. But, I am convinced it will not blow up in the near future.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I notice on page 33 of the report, there are three items that I think should be explained. They are as follows:

Various TACAN.....	\$1,160,000
Various locations, special.....	1,240,000
Aircraft control and warning---	148,458,000

I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Texas whether or not this appropriation in these amounts means that the military now is setting up their own airways and the operation of their own airways.

Mr. MAHON. I would say to the gentleman that this is not in conflict with the agreement between Civil Aeronautics and the military as to the phasing in of different control programs within this country. Some of these stations are set up for classification purposes. There is secrecy involved in some of these operations around the world and there are difficulties in setting forth the whole picture.

Mr. BOW. Can the gentleman say whether or not the military is now adopting TACAN as their distance measuring instrument as against the VOR/DME used by civilian aircraft?

Mr. MAHON. I think they are in the process of adopting the TACAN program over a period of years. I think it comes out of an agreement which has been reached with the CAA and with the Department of Defense. Insofar as we were able to determine in our hearings this year, there is no longer any controversy with regard to that question.

Mr. BOW. Do we understand that there is nothing in this that will establish a separate airways for the military in

this country and that they will be controlled by the CAA?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is absolutely correct in that statement.

Mr. BOW. So that we will have no confusion in the air between the two agencies?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit a brief summary as to construction funds provided in the pending bill for Army, Navy, and Air Force. Before doing so perhaps I should point out that in the regular military appropriations bill which I presented to the House earlier this year approximately \$34.5 billion were provided for the general overall program for the Department of Defense, exclusive of military construction. In the bill now before us the total value of new programs submitted to the committee by the three services was estimated at \$2,967,000,000, divided as follows: Army, \$351 million; Navy, \$445 million; Air Force, \$2,161,000,000.

The appropriations requested to finance the above programs are as follows: Army, \$193 million; Navy, \$400 million; Air Force, \$1,228,000,000. Of this total of \$1,826,000,000, the amount of \$785 million was recommended to be derived by transfer from other funds previously made available to the services.

The committee has approved for funding a total program of approximately \$2,305,000,000, or a reduction of \$662 million most of which is applied to the Air Force.

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,826,450,000, was approved by the committee, except that the amount of \$428 million, rather than \$785 million, is to be derived by transfer. The committee felt that instead of a proposed transfer of \$357 million from the Army stock fund to the Air Force for construction purposes, a better and more clean-cut procedure would be to make a direct appropriation, which was done. However, this action will have no effect on the United States Treasury, because at the same time the committee recommends a rescission of \$357 million in the Army stock fund.

The total appropriation of \$1,398,450,000 included in the bill will be augmented by an estimated unobligated balance of \$873 million, making a total of \$2,699,450,000 available for obligation in fiscal year 1957.

As to expenditures in 1957, the total availability for this purpose will be approximately \$4,526,000,000. Of this amount, approximately \$2,700,000,000 represents unexpended balances as of June 30, 1956.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, the committee has approved the budget estimate of \$400 million for the public-works program of the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 1957. This provides for appropriations of \$165 million in new money and \$200 million to be derived by transfer from the Navy stock fund and \$35 million from the Marine Corps stock fund.

The military public-works program of the Department of the Navy, including those projects presented to the commit-

tee for funding approval in connection with the 1957 program and those which have been approved in the past, but not yet funded, amounts to \$636,764,700. The committee feels that the difference between this program and the total funds available for construction was entirely too great. Therefore the Department of the Navy was requested to analyze its overall program and submit to the committee a priority list containing all of the items in this program listed in order of their essentiality. Using this priority list the committee has approved a funding program of \$541,318,700, a program approximately 20 percent greater than the total available funds of approximately \$451 million which includes \$51 million of unobligated balances from prior year appropriations. Specific details of the committee action will be found in the committee report.

In considering the military construction estimates, the committee did not have available the conference report on the military construction authorization bill.

The bill as reported by the committee is based generally upon the military construction authorization bill as passed by the House of Representatives. Subsequent to reporting this bill to the House, the conference report on the authorization bill has been agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees. This has resulted in the deletion from the authorization bill of funds for certain Navy housing at the Naval Observatory in Washington. Since this item was included in the authorization bill as passed the House, and was given high priority by the Navy, the committee approved the project in the overall construction program set forth in the report accompanying the supplemental appropriation bill. Inasmuch as there is now no authority for this construction, I take this opportunity to inform the House that this item is accordingly stricken from the approved program as set forth in the committee report on page 22, and from section 307 (b) on page 9 of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I have just been handed an excerpt from the editorial page of this afternoon's Washington News which has just reached the newsstands. There is an editorial here castigating the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and me because, as it intimates, we have sabotaged legislation which would save \$4 billion a year. The News has brought this matter up at a time when both of us are recipients of a flood of letters from responsible businessmen all over the country asking us why we are not willing to save \$4 billion a year? It is a very natural and pertinent question.

Four billion dollars is an enormous amount of money. Its purchasing power is so great that the finite mind of man cannot begin to comprehend its vast extent.

But the long and distinguished record of the gentleman from New York, is sufficient guaranty that if it was possible to save that amount of money he would save it. And that is true notwithstanding his efforts to increase administra-

tion expenditures these last few weeks for purposes he formerly opposed.

Incidentally I have saved some billions myself including \$64 billion at one time.

Either of us would be glad to take advantage of the opportunity to save that amount of money.

But of course there is no such opportunity. The assertion that we could save \$4 billion annually is absurd. It is the most fantastic statement that could possibly be made. After it had been circulated through the press of the country, we had the Director of the Budget, Mr. Brundage, before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and I asked him how we could save \$4 billion a year or how any agency of Congress could save \$4 billion a year by the enactment of legislation or the adoption of any recommendations that might be made to us along the lines so widely publicized.

He said—and I quote from page 848 of the hearings, part 2, supplemental appropriations bill, 1957—he could not make any estimate because, as he said, it was too intangible. Then he closed by saying: "I feel satisfied that we will save several million dollars."

I said to him, "Several million?" He said, "Yes." Then I said, "There is a great difference between several million and the \$4 billion advertised."

In short, he did not assure us that he could save \$1 million, much less \$4 billion, and at no time was he willing to say positively that he could assure us he could save any specific amount by the use of any device or the adoption of any Hoover Commission recommendation, and this is the Director of the Budget talking.

Then the testimony began to assume a very familiar trend. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has been here a long time, and I have been here with him. Practically every year some department comes up telling us, "We can save a lot of money. Give us an extra amount in our appropriation and we will have millions."

Sure enough, Mr. Brundage began to tell us he would make large savings and asked us for more money in his appropriation. He wanted \$405,000 more than he had this year in order to save something. He did not say how much.

We gave him \$375,000 for extra personnel in the Bureau of the Budget, with the hope that he really could save something. But frankly, I have little hope of getting material results.

I am going to include in the RECORD at this time an excerpt from page 41 of the report. It is as follows:

ESTIMATED SAVINGS

The committee wishes to point out, in passing, the dangers of arbitrary and unfounded assumptions as to the value of revisions in financial management and accounting systems per se. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government quoted its task force claiming savings from improved financial management—to amount to \$4 billion. Many well intentioned persons, corporations, and associations have spent much time and money bombarding the Congress and the public to effect these savings. No witness appeared before the committee during con-

sideration of the 1957 budget request to point out, nor could the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at the present hearing identify, any part of these savings. It is preposterous to assert that a mere change in recordkeeping, unaccompanied by specific reductions in appropriations, can result in any appreciable savings, let alone such a vast sum as \$4 billion.

The committee is fearful that forcing the entire Federal fiscal structure to the accrued expenditure concept of appropriating is a professional accountant's dream that may well become the taxpayer's nightmare. In approving \$375,000 of the pending estimate for the Bureau, the committee is therefore approving the strengthening of the staff of the Bureau of the Budget, but without subscribing to the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government in their entirety.

I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Brundage claims he could save several million dollars in connection with the new funds he was getting, without any legislation. This editorial denounced the gentleman and it denounced me because we were opposed to insertion in the bill that was before the Committee on Government Operations a provision to reestablish and require the Congress to operate on the basis of contract authorization instead of appropriation of funds. The appropriation of funds brings before the Congress the exact amount that the projects will cost to completion. Contract authorization brings before the Congress only the initial amount. When you have a contract authorization, perhaps 1 percent of the total which the thing is going to cost will be included, and you can get it through the Congress much easier than you can a big project which will cost a billion dollars or \$600,000,000, or something like that. That is the kind of thing that they tried to fasten on us. You and I both opposed that sort of thing before the Committee on Government Operations, and the Government Operations Committee saw that it was in the interest of the Government to refuse to use the contract authorization business.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, the criticism of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], I think, was certainly out of line and unfounded. The argument all boils down to the simple proposition, if you do what they ask you to do you are giving them, in truth and in effect, the departments downtown, a blank check, because you give them the power to bind the Government by contract. There must be a payday later. Is not that about the situation?

Mr. CANNON. Definitely.

Mr. TABER. And it will cost a lot more money.

Mr. THOMAS. It is bound to; there is no escape from it.

Mr. CANNON. Supplementing what the gentleman from New York has said, the departments ask Congress for contract authority; that is, authority to go out and make contracts for some spe-

cific purpose. They lull us into a sense of security by explaining plausibly that they are not asking for an appropriation, merely an authorization. And on that account we are not so meticulous in screening the proposition.

Armed with contract authority, and without particularly adequate consideration, they contract to spend enormous sums of money, and when we come back next year and find an appalling bill awaiting us and begin to go into the details they say: "This is an incurred liability, you authorized this contract. It has been carried out. There is nothing to do but appropriate the money to pay for it."

It is the most reprehensible form of appropriation legislation, the most dangerous form of extracting money out of the United States Treasury there is. The gentleman from New York opposes it and I oppose it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. The hearings to which the gentleman from New York and the chairman of the committee are referring were held before the committee presided over by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS]. In view of the fact that some of our constituents have been led to believe that by some little change here in Congress we could save \$4 billion, I think it would be good if all Members could get a copy of the hearings and read them carefully.

I sat through all the hearings with the other members of the subcommittee and listened to Mr. Brundage, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. He could not pinpoint the saving of any money.

To try to foist upon the American people this cruel hoax, that Congress could save the huge sum of \$4 billion by a slight change in language is utterly ridiculous and absurd. This hoax ought to be exposed on the floor for what it really is, and I would like to commend the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from New York for their position in this instance, which I think is absolutely correct.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include the excerpts to which I made reference.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan for a consent request.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks just made.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the recommendations in chapter III with respect to the Army, Navy, and Air Force military-construction programs come to you with the unanimous

approval of the three panels of the Armed Service Subcommittee.

They come to you also with the unanimous approval of the subcommittee as a whole and, as far as I know, with the unanimous approval of the full committee.

I shall, therefore, make no extended statement.

The committee has gone into the situation with great care. It has realized the vital importance of this program particularly in the light of new developments in weapons.

It has realized that the overall program cannot be completed in a short time, that it will require a number of years for completion.

After careful consideration it has recommended approval of all funds requested by the Bureau of the Budget for this program in fiscal 1957; namely, \$1,041,450,000 of new money net.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I wonder if the gentleman can reconcile his statement that the committee is granting all money requested with the statement that I find in the report on pages 20 and 21 regarding certain projects which are justified by the committee as being immediately essential to the Navy, while it appears to me there are \$200 million which has not been granted toward essential naval programs.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman is perhaps confusing the amount of funds which the committee recommends be made available with the value of the projects which it has approved as a fiscal 1957 program for the respective departments.

Mr. PELLY. Did the Bureau of the Budget not request any more than the amount allowed by the committee?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. So far as new funds are concerned, the amount recommended is 100 percent of the budget request.

It has been the practice in recent years however, to request approval of a far larger total in projects than the dollars requested for application to projects in any given year.

Mr. PELLY. The ceiling then of \$451 million for naval facilities was put in by the Bureau of the Budget and not by the committee?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. PELLY. I do not want to take the gentleman's time if he is going to be short of time; but I do appreciate his information on this because I am greatly concerned that many of the projects left out are essential ones.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Briefly speaking, the naval program in which the gentleman is interested calls for an appropriation of \$451 million in 1957 to be applied to projects aggregating in the total about \$541,318,700. In other words, there is a 20 percent leeway or elasticity provided for, in the discretion of the Department, but the new funds recommended, as I have stated, are 100 percent of the total requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

Similarly if we look at the whole program here—Army, Navy, and Air Force—which, of course, has been thoroughly screened, not only by the Committee on Armed Services but by the Appropriations Committee, you will find that the projects in respect to which the 1957 money may be applied aggregate about \$2,305,000,000, representing a decrease as the result of screening from a figure of about \$2,967,000,000.

The overall result is that you have all the new funds requested, and a total of \$1,041,450,000 net, for application against projects aggregating about \$2,305,000,000, in the discretion of the several departments.

Section 309, about which some discussion has been had on the floor, is designed to speed up the program and to preserve the elasticity insofar as the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget are concerned.

Mr. PELLY. My concern is due to the fact we have just discussed the foreign air bases. I look upon our aircraft carriers as mobile bases. In case we lose any of the foreign bases we will have to look to the aircraft carrier. Now, on the west coast we have no facilities for repairing battle damage on a modern aircraft carrier. The drydock facilities are not large enough. As I understand, this is a ceiling on the amount that is allowed on these justified and essential facilities for the Navy, and would not allow for any planning funds for a large drydock, which takes 5 years, from the time that planning funds are appropriated, to complete.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman that the approved projects, as distinguished from funds, insofar as the Navy is concerned, follow exactly a priority list submitted to the committee by the Navy Department.

As far as planning funds are concerned, I think and I hope—the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], will correct me if I am wrong—there is a segregation of these funds which could make available the necessary funds for planning such a project as you have in mind, even though the project itself might not be sufficiently high on the priority list to warrant starting construction.

Mr. Chairman, I assume that the details of chapter 3 will be taken up under the 5-minute rule. I have no further general comments except to express the hope that the recommendations of the committee will be approved.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

(Mr. FLYNT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD following Mr. FLOOD.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, this seems to be my Support-the-President Week, earlier this week on the foreign-aid bill and now to support his request for \$37.5 million to build a second national airport at Burke, Va. Because of the parliamentary situation and the tactical situation again, similar to yesterday, I am not going to introduce here in the House the necessary amendment to this supplemental appropriation bill. I

have discussed this matter with the distinguished leaders in the other body who are concerned with this matter, as am I; the Senators dealing with the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the subcommittee dealing with aviation matters. They have indicated that under all the circumstances they feel it would best be done this way. I have discussed the matter with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], chairman of the Subcommittee on the Department of Commerce, which includes the CAA, and he is of the opinion with me.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is no sense in burdening this committee with the situation dealing with our safety at the National Airport here. It has gotten to the point of saturation for several years. The near misses, the close problems we have had for years are of record for all who wish to read, and you have all read about. I have no interest in the Burke airport one way or the other except as I have told you for years on this problem I have a high regard for the gentleman from Pennsylvania who is now talking to you and his neck and I also have great love and affection for all of you, my brothers in the House, who use the National Airport. It is a menace and it is a hazard; it is a death trap and it has been for years. Now, all the technicians who know this problem, the Secretary of Commerce, the Commission of the President of the United States which reported to him in December, all favor this new airport at Burke, Va. I must resist this opposition of the delegation from Maryland and a few men from Virginia, like my friend [Mr. BROYHILL] who is nearby. If I represented that district, I would be upset about it, too. But the sum total of these parochial nearby suburban interests cannot match the general national welfare and the general safety of the hundreds of thousands of people who come in and out of Washington National Airport.

I am not going to burden you with telling you how many minutes it takes to go to this place and how many to go to that place. We have been through that for years. I have taken these trips in cabs; I have gone with newspaper and radio men; I have traveled in the limousines from the Mayflower and from the Statler; I have gone in private cars and in my own car. "You pays your money, and you takes your choice" on how long it takes to get from here to there. You can get any kind of figures that you want.

There is that white elephant that our good friend Tommy D'Alesandro, who used to be in this House, gave birth to out at Friendship. The people who know, the air transport people who run the airlines, and the pilots who fly the planes and the Commission appointed by the President of the United States, the Secretary of Commerce, and now the President himself, who sends up to this Congress a request to appropriate the money to begin the construction of this new airport at Burke, Va., have told you what are the facts. I am on the side of the angels on this at this time; it could be otherwise in a crash at National Airport.

I hope the House will not wait until there is a terrible tragedy and hundreds

of people are killed by crashes over this overburdened airport, now the National Airport. You should meet this issue.

I am not going to introduce this amendment. I am advised by distinguished Members of the other body from these contiguous, adjacent States to which a great many Yankees from New York have come and bought horse farms, that they are going to be upset by airplanes. That leaves me cold. And while I have love and affection for the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL], the distinguished Senator from Virginia, Mr. ROBERTSON, and all these great leaders and great Senators and great Representatives, "That has nothing to do with the case tra la," as far as the rest of the United States is concerned.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Now I yield to my friend from Maryland.

Mr. LANKFORD. I should like to advise the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I have as much regard for his neck as I have for my own. I am not going to burden him or the Members with how many minutes it takes to go from this place to that or the other, but I wonder if the gentleman realizes that within a 13-mile area of Burke, there are 6 major airports and 5 minor ones. And I wonder if the construction of the airport at Burke would relieve this congestion which is paramount in our minds today.

Mr. FLOOD. The technicians and the experts have decided. The President has resolved this controversy and asked funds for Burke, Va. I am not going to substitute the opinion of my friends from Virginia and Maryland for theirs. The overwhelming, disinterested, informal, and the best opinion declares for a new national airport at Burke, Va. We have delayed overlong; further delay would amount to gross negligence.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman, it was with particular interest that I listened to the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania in announcing to the committee that he would not introduce his amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 12138, for the purpose of including in the appropriation for the building and completion of a metropolitan Washington airport to be located at Burke, Va.

I especially noted that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is nonetheless enthusiastic about the Burke airport site, but that he apparently feels that such an amendment will stand a better chance of adoption and inclusion in the bill in the other body than it would here.

Let me commend my distinguished colleague for his interest in this particular question, for he is probably as well informed on the particular subject as any Member of this body. I know that his support of the Burke airport site stems from motives of air safety and convenience just as my opposition to the Burke airport site has its origin in these same high motives.

Therefore, I regret that he saw fit to withhold his amendment from consideration by this body because I think that full and ample time should be allowed

to this House to debate the advantages and disadvantages of the Burke site. We all know that in the limited time allowed that this subject cannot be properly discussed if and when it reaches us in the form of a conference report.

Therefore, it is my desire and my purpose at this time to outline to you some of the reasons dealing primarily with air safety, why I am very strongly opposed to the development of the Burke airport site as a major airport facility to serve metropolitan Washington.

As some of you may know, I have just returned, along with eight other Members of this body, from an extensive inquiry into the facts surrounding the recent major air tragedy which apparently took place in mid-air over Grand Canyon. Let us bear in mind that there is absolutely no similarity between the area over Grand Canyon where air traffic is very slight, and the metropolitan area of Washington, where the air traffic density is almost as heavy as in any part of the United States. The committee which investigated the Grand Canyon disaster is not yet ready to announce any conclusions because in all probability we will take considerably more testimony. However, the findings of fact which are thus far undisputed indicate clearly the need for utmost caution in future planning and development of air safety regulations. With the testimony which we heard last week still fresh in my mind, I wish to inform this body that I am of the firm opinion and belief that the installation of a major airport at Burke, Va., within a small radius circle from the present Washington National Airport, would intensify air hazards much more than would be the case if no additional major airport facility for metropolitan Washington were planned.

This is not to say that a properly planned and located airport facility would not provide greater safety, but I think extreme thought should be given and extreme caution should be exercised in determining exactly where this new airport facility should be located.

The Burke site would, in my opinion, be especially dangerous because it would add to the existing local airport congestion not only additional flights, including takeoffs and landing in this area, but it would necessitate a third major air traffic pattern within an 11½ mile circle, which would cause many planes from one traffic pattern to properly or inadvertently enter into another traffic pattern under what is known as "holding conditions." Please bear in mind that within the 11½ mile circle to which I refer would be located the Washington National Airport, Bolling Air Force Base, Anacostia Naval Air Station, Andrews Air Force Base and, if authorized and completed, the new airport site at Burke, Va., not to mention at least two private airports within the same circle, and also Davison Army Air Field at Fort Belvoir, Va., which is accommodating more and more air traffic each month.

It seems to me to be absolutely foolhardy and extremely dangerous to add another major airport to what is already perhaps the most congested air traffic

area of similar size anywhere in America.

We all realize the desirability of removing part of the present air traffic congestion from this 11½ mile circle to which I have just referred, but let me tell you as strongly as I can that the building of Burke airport is not the answer. Instead of eliminating air hazards it would probably create perhaps the greatest single air hazard existing anywhere in America.

Let us now turn to an alternative proposition and let me say that except for a desire to provide the greatest possible air safety I have no preference either way between the proposed Burke site and the Friendship, Md., airport site. If I thought for one second that Burke would provide even an infinitesimal bit more air safety than the Friendship Airport would provide, then I would be coming to the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and championing his espousal of the Burke site, but as I see it, after a careful and exhaustive study, I am convinced that converting Friendship International Airport into the second major Washington area airport would provide infinitely more air safety and equally as much convenience to the Nation's Capital, its residents and its visitors. I wish that every Member of this body could already have personally visited and inspected the facilities of Friendship Airport. The best way I know to describe it is to say that it is the equal of any in America in physical facilities, including runways, taxi strips, aprons, ramps and terminal facilities. It can probably be best described as saying it is a first class airport accommodating second class traffic density.

The Friendship Airport is well beyond the 11½-mile circle to which I have repeatedly referred. It is out of the present danger zone, so far as the creation of a new major air traffic pattern is concerned. I am informed that the traffic pattern of Friendship Airport does not conflict under any existing conditions with the traffic patterns of either Washington National Airport, Andrews Air Force Base, Bolling Air Force Base, Anacostia Naval Air Station, Davison Army Air Field, or either of the two private airports which are located in Virginia within the 11½-mile circle.

Therefore, no new traffic pattern would be created, because Friendship has an existing air traffic pattern which does not in any way conflict with or interfere with either of the other air traffic patterns in what we refer to as the Washington metropolitan area.

The runway facilities at Friendship International Airport are already capable of accommodating any existing commercial airline aircraft, and we are reliably informed that the runways at Friendship can and will accommodate by 1959 jet air transports of the DC-8 and 707 types of commercial aircraft.

We have a ready-made solution to the problem of relieving the congestion at Washington National Airport and in the airspace over the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C. That is by converting Friendship International Airport into the second major airport to accommo-

date commercial aircraft serving the Washington metropolitan area.

By diverting a substantial portion of the present traffic of Washington National Airport to Friendship Airport a large portion of the air traffic congestion now existing over Washington can be and will be eliminated; whereas the development of the Burke Airport site, while eliminating takeoffs and landings at Washington National Airport, will not only fail to eliminate air traffic congestion in the airspace over metropolitan Washington, it will actually increase both the air traffic density in the airspace over Washington and increase the air hazard over Washington, because it can be assumed that when the second major airport serving metropolitan Washington is placed into operation that the flights into and out of this area will substantially increase.

Let me now come to another reason why the Friendship site is much to be preferred over the Burke Airport site. The residents of Maryland and the area adjoining Friendship, together with most, if not all, public officials in that area not only have no objection to converting Friendship into the second major airport serving the Washington metropolitan area, but they actually want it; and I believe that this will possibly be reflected by questions asked of or conferences with the representatives of that general area. On the other hand, the residents, public officials, and Members of Congress who are directly concerned with the Burke, Va., site are almost unanimously, if not unanimously, opposed to the authorization and completion of a major airport at the Burke, Va., site.

If the Maryland officials and the Virginia officials were not in accord and if both wanted the new facility or if both did not want the new facility, then I think that this body could properly and appropriately disregard the views of either and both. On the other hand, when the Virginia public officials and the Maryland public officials appear to be in complete accord that both prefer the Friendship site and that neither prefer the Burke, Va., site, then I think we who reside in and represent other areas can well afford to listen to their considered judgment and respect their mature and well-considered opinions on this subject.

I am sure that you will be interested to know that in December of 1955 the Commerce Department submitted to a subcommittee of the other body a report relative to the selection of a site for the supplemental airport for Washington. That report discussed in detail the various sites that had been considered, among others being the site known as Annandale, Va. The Annandale site is located 3½ miles northeast of the proposed Burke Airport site.

I am of the firm and considered opinion that the construction of an airport at Burke, Va., would add to the congested air traffic in the metropolitan area, and this is further borne out by the statement made by the Commerce Department in its report. As I have just stated, Annandale is located 3½ miles

from the Burke site, and in discussing the Annandale site the Commerce Department pointed out that an airport would, at that location, interfere with the operation of Washington National Airport under extreme flying conditions to the extent of 30 percent, and the consideration of its proximity to Washington National Airport would reduce the capacity at Annandale to 60 percent. They also stated that an airport at Annandale would interfere with the operations of Andrews Air Force Base and Washington National Airport. It seems hard to believe that a separation of 3½ miles would cure this contention to any extent.

Since the tentative selection of Burke Airport as a site in June of 1951, there has been a great deal of development around that area, particularly to the north and east. At the time the site was selected, the CAA plans showed that the dominant runway for north and south approaches would be pointed 18 degrees east of north, which would throw the approaches east of the town of Fairfax, Va. Since that time, however, the CAA has found it necessary to relocate these runways, and they are now planned to run directly north and south, which makes the westernmost runway of these two north and south runways point directly to the town of Fairfax. The town of Fairfax is 2.62 miles from the edge of the airport. In this approach zone are located several schools, several churches, and the county courthouse building, to say nothing of the enormous residential development in this area. Since the selection of Burke Airport site in 1951, the Fairfax County population has increased from 98,000 to approximately 175,000, and a great deal of this development being in the area east and north of the Burke Airport site, mainly in Springfield and Fairfax areas.

In addition, the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County has in the meantime made provisions for and supplied sewers for a great deal of the area which, of course, is designed for increased use.

Repeating some portions of what I have previously said, an examination of a map will readily show that if the Burke Airport were constructed, you would then have 5 major airports located within a radius of 11½ miles, namely Andrews Air Force Base, Anacostia, Naval Air Station, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington National Airport, and Burke. In addition, in this same radius there are located 2 small flying fields, Washington-Virginia at Baileys Cross Roads, and Falls Church Airport near Falls Church. There is also located a 4,800 foot landing strip at Fort Belvoir, known as Davison Army Air Field, the use of which is constantly increasing.

Another matter which gives the people in Fairfax County grave concern is the depreciation of property values by reason of the location of a major airport in this site. While it is admitted that the area actually taken for the airport is at this time undeveloped to any great extent, the areas surrounding the site are in the process of rapid development.

Under the FHA and VA policies in existence at the present time, they have refused to insure mortgages within the so-called approach zones around major airports for a distance of 2½ miles from the end of the runways in triangular or fan-shaped areas, starting at the extreme ends to 6,000 feet. If this policy were followed at Burke, it would kill the use for residential purposes about 5,000 acres, in addition to the land taken for the airport itself. We have no assurance, however, that with the coming of jet planes that this policy will continue. As a matter of fact, in San Diego, surrounding Miramar Field, the FHA has refused to guarantee mortgages as late as March of this year within a radius of 20,000 feet, or 3.7 miles from the airport. If this policy were followed at Burke, it would kill the use of several thousands of acres of land in already developed sections.

Mr. Chairman, let me urge that this body fully acquaint itself with the respective advantages and disadvantages of the Burke site and the Friendship site, so that if this matter should come back to us in the form of a conference report and the decision is to be made by this Congress on the relative merits of the Burke, Va., airport site and the Friendship, Md., airport, that this body would and shall vote down any conference report to a supplemental appropriations bill which will include funds for a major airport at Burke, Va.

Let me caution you that a vote to authorize the construction of a major airport at Burke, Va., within the 11½ mile circle to which I have repeatedly referred, will in my opinion be a vote against air safety in this area and might even be a vote in favor of increased air hazards, regardless of the high motives of those who sponsor and advocate the proposed Burke airport site.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, primarily under chapter III you are being asked to appropriate almost \$1½ billion for military construction. That is fifteen hundred million dollars. A great portion of that goes to operational bases that you must have if the Air Force is going to fly their planes and if the Army is going to train, and the Navy to operate.

We are moving now into a series of expanded bases for the B-52's which require greater runways, and different types of maintenance facilities. There is also the matter of fuelling systems and many other construction items, all of which cost a great deal of money.

One portion of this relates to housing for our military, and their dependents. Over \$100 million will be provided in this bill for approximately 85,000 housing units.

The Army, as some of us older men knew it, was considerably different from today's Army. It used to be considered primarily a single man's Army. The

soldier could pick up and go and come as the exigencies of the service required. That is no longer true. Even the youngest enlisted man, for the most part, is a married man and you must have a suitable place for him in which to live with his family.

Housing is a requirement. It is a factor in reenlistment, but I would point out to the services that it does no good if we provide many, many more units of housing if the men do not have the opportunity to live in those houses with their families.

During the hearings I called the attention of the officers of the Air Force to one young man who is the very type of man we and they want to keep, a fine youngster, a highly trained and very capable pilot. He loves the Air Force and he loves the B-47 that he piloted. But he is not staying in the service. As a matter of fact, he is already out.

The armed services will tell you these military men are going out to take jobs in private industry at much higher wages. That is true, only in part. This young man went out and took a job with private industry at considerably less than he was earning as a B-47 pilot. I was surprised when I heard about his service termination because I knew of his love for the Air Force. The reason he gave was simply that in the last year as a B-47 pilot although there was housing available—sure, they have it—he could only be home with his wife fewer than 30 days out of the entire year. That housing does not do any good if the services do not change some of these programs and permit these men to have a little more stabilization in their lives.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. POFF. I wish to associate myself with the remarks the gentleman is making. I have had several letters from servicemen both at home and abroad who are primarily concerned about their careers for this one reason. Will any of these 84,000 housing units be placed at overseas bases?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Some of them go overseas, yes.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As the gentleman from Texas pointed out, we have some rather difficult situations overseas. Some of the housing will of necessity have to be trailers, but I have been in those trailers. Of course, it was some 35 years ago, when my wife and I were first married, but if we could have had quarters as modern and as comfortable as those trailers are we would have been two very pleased young people, who were nevertheless quite happy in some rather humble quarters.

Another subject that has been discussed, and we mentioned it on page 10 of the committee report, relates to the guided missiles. The men who are behind these various projects feel that these are the real answers. This is natural. If they did not have that enthusiasm they would not be worth their salt on the job. We had some witnesses before us, and many of them told us how

fine Nike is—and Nike is good and will do a good job—and others came in to tell us how wonderful Talos is and will be—and Talos will do a good job. We did not ask, as some have reported, that we have you might call a “duel” between Talos and Nike. Most of the presentations on these items have been made by the advocates, those men who have worked with that weapon, perhaps a civilian with a contractor, all of whom are sold on that one weapon. So the committee has recommended, and I think quite properly, that the Secretary of Defense immediately appoint a committee of disinterested persons who are qualified to pass on the merits of each of these defense weapons and let them make a report to the Secretary as to which should be used, not necessarily ruling the other out entirely. The rivalry in development between the two systems is a good thing, because each of them has something good and each has something that the other might well adopt.

The idea proposed is to have disinterested people on that committee, nobody connected with the companies building either of these missiles, nobody connected with the Department of the Navy or the Air Force or the Army that has lived so closely with it, because sometimes they live so close to the things that they cannot actually see problems in connection with their project. We believe that was a good recommendation. It does not call for any so-called dual proposition at all.

There are many subjects in the bill about which we could talk. As the chairman of the military subcommittee [Mr. MAHON] has pointed out, we do have bases pretty widely around the world, roughly between 750 and 1,000 going all the way from installations where perhaps there may be 3 to 5 military on each up to, our big base camps and depots for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Some of them are huge installations and we do have a rather considerable number of billions of dollars invested in them. There was a time right after the end of the war when we were in, for instance, Japan and Germany as occupying victorious troops. But that day and time is past. We are no longer there as occupying victorious troops, but we are in each one of the countries of these allies as guests. We are there by their sufferance—most often under a treaty, but you know and I know that any of these treaties can be abrogated at any time the host nation desires to end it. If they say we are no longer welcome in their land even though we may be there to protect them from some possible attack, there is only one thing that we could do. We may hesitate and we may tell them that we do not like to leave and that we think it is vital that we stay, but when all is said and done, if they do say, “The time has come when you have worn the welcome off the mat,” there is only one thing we can do, and that is to leave. It would be the same situation exactly if these other troops were in this country and we felt that they had outlived their welcome. We would ask them to get out, too. As the

gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] mentioned, the only other alternative would be by force of arms to stay. Of course, we are not going to do that. As tenuous as our tenancy may be, those bases are an essential element in our defense and the construction should be financed by these appropriations, as recommended by the committee.

Mr. Chairman, unless there are some further questions, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE].

(Mr. HYDE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to get away a little bit from these military problems and call the attention of the committee to an item on page 25 of the bill dealing with the Department of Public Health for the District of Columbia. I understand this item was reduced some \$126,000 in committee. Unless I can get the approval of the committee, I do not propose here to offer an amendment to restore it. Rather, I would hope to have it restored in the other body because I do not feel I have the time to make the full explanation which would give us a fair chance of having the item restored here in the House. But, it deals specifically with the salaries of interns at the District of Columbia General Hospital. These interns, according to the information I received, now get about \$1,500 a year whereas the interns in other Government supported hospitals in this area, for example the Freedmen's Hospital and St. Elizabeths Hospital get in the neighborhood of \$2,500 a year. It seems to me these interns at the District of Columbia General Hospital should be at least brought into line with the interns in the other Government supported hospitals in this area so far as their pay is concerned. I would like to call the attention of the members of the committee to this item and, if possible, between now and the time the bill is read for amendment, perhaps get consent to increase that item to the extent of at least \$126,000 so we might take care of the salaries of these interns.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan in regard to this subject.

Mr. RABAUT. I realize that the gentleman wants to increase this by \$126,000 above the amount now provided in the bill of \$121,290. Under the instructions of the full committee that is the amount we are reporting to the House, and it would be beyond my power as chairman in charge of this chapter of the bill to accede to the gentleman's proposal.

Mr. HYDE. I think there was some misunderstanding in the committee with respect to the item. It was stated it was needed to stimulate acquisition of new interns. Of course, it is hoped that the increase in salary will do that, but the primary purpose of it was simply to bring the salaries of those interns in line

with the salaries of the interns in the other hospitals.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not think the gentleman need worry about the salaries. I refer the gentleman to page 63 of the report.

Testimony was presented to the committee that an increase in the salary schedule would aid in recruiting interns and residents at the District of Columbia General Hospital. Testimony was also presented that recruiting for fiscal year 1957 has already been completed.

It was under those two statements that the committee decided it would not be quite proper to give them any more money at this time.

Mr. HYDE. Yes. I am familiar with that statement, and that is where I think the misunderstanding enters into it. It may be that it was a poor argument made by the advocates of this particular item. The real reason for the \$126,000 which was stricken out, was to bring the salaries of the interns in this hospital in line with the salaries of the interns in other Government-supported hospitals in the area.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. As I understand it, they had completed their recruiting. We did not feel that it was the place in a supplemental appropriations bill to start a rat race between the various hospitals to recruit these people, when they had already recruited their quota for the present fiscal year. They can come up at the next regular appropriation and we will consider it.

Mr. HYDE. I appreciate the feeling of the subcommittee and that is the reason I do not expect to propose an amendment on the floor, but I hope the gentleman may be persuaded, in the event it comes into conference on this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HYDE] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I have a very unusual request to make at this time. Rather it is an unusual request for me. That is, I would like to urge the Committee not to appropriate any more money for my congressional district at this time than is now in the bill. There is now included in the bill \$49 million for the construction of a CIA building, there is \$14,300,000 for the construction of a new bridge. That is enough money for any congressional district to have in any one particular bill. I refer to the threat to include in this bill an appropriation of \$34 million for the construction of a new airport out at Burke, Va. I say, “a threat”—I do not believe the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] will offer the amendment today, because he knows it will be overwhelmingly defeated. I think the strategy is to try to get the other body to put it in the bill and then the conferees can adopt it and possibly ram it down the throats of the House in the closing days of this Congress.

I realize that the facilities around here are crowded. At least the technicians and experts say they are crowded. I guess we have to take their word for it, but I do not believe that all of the alternatives to this congested situation have been fully explored. As pointed out by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD], a few moments ago, there are five—he said six—there are five major airports already existing in this area and they are not operating to their full capacity. That is in addition to several minor airports. We have helicopter service between Fort Belvoir Army Base and the Pentagon, who are not permitted to fly over 500 feet, because they will come in contact in the congested approach to the National Airport.

It seems to me we should redistribute the traffic and use the present airports. The construction of another airport at Burke, Va., 22 miles away, I maintain will not eliminate the congestion which is existing in this area now. It was reported the other day that there were approximately 24 near collisions around the National Airport. Those near collisions were in the air approaching the National Airport, within 10 to 20 miles of the airport. To construct another airport within a 22-mile radius of the National Airport will not do anything to alleviate that danger which exists. We do not have airplane crashes on the ground, these tragic disasters have always occurred in the air because of congestion in the air—and sometimes without any congestion whatsoever as occurred in the recent tragedy out in Arizona.

So I maintain that the construction of an additional airport in this area will not alleviate the danger of congestion in the air in the metropolitan area of Washington.

Another thing, this so-called Burke location which is 22 miles away is not suitable for the construction of an airport and its runways from the standpoint of the terrain. It would cost millions of dollars additional to make that land adaptable to airport use over what it would to buy farm land that is already level.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROXHILL. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I agree with the gentleman in his position in opposition to the Burke airport. I am going to try to help him and the people of Virginia by relieving them of the burden of another bridge over the Potomac.

Mr. BROXHILL. I would just like to leave things as they are. I would not want to make it any more than it is nor would I want to make it any less than it is for that area insofar as what is included in this bill is concerned.

Another thing: Of course the gentleman from Pennsylvania says the Maryland and Virginia delegations should be ignored here. I think it would be totally improper for the Congress to ignore the complete delegation and the views of the delegation of the two States that are involved in this thing. Certainly in Fairfax County if an airport is constructed it would be in a residential area. The northern Virginia area is sometimes re-

ferred to as the bedroom of the Nation's Capital. The effect of building a major airport in the middle of this area would be to make a large section of the district uninhabitable. The people living there now are opposed to it and the local government is unalterably opposed to it. I hope that if funds for this should be inserted in the other body that the conferees will not agree to accept anything which is so overwhelmingly opposed.

If it is inserted in this bill in conference I shall oppose it on the floor when we consider the conference report.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, the disastrous collision which occurred over the Grand Canyon last week has served to focus the Nation's attention on the necessity for taking immediate steps to assure greater safety in air travel. All of a sudden we hear about near accidents occurring in the Washington vicinity and it is certain that this is a condition which is prevalent in every metropolitan area throughout the country. The CAA is suddenly galvanized into action. They are now prepared to speed up the 5-year air safety program which the Department of Commerce took years to approve.

But one wonders whether or not we can ever obtain the safety in air travel we desire and need unless we clear up the confusion that now exists in the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I am a member of the appropriations subcommittee considering funds for the Department of Commerce and related agencies. In March of this year, in hearings before my subcommittee—and I refer your attention to page 239 of the hearings, the following colloquy between the CAA people and myself occurred:

Mr. YATES. All right. Then I come back to the question I asked. The major cut was in air-navigation equipment. What did you ask for in the amount of about \$15 million that the Bureau of the Budget eliminated?

Mr. BASNIGHT. Airport surveillance radar and approach lights at airports.

Mr. YATES. What amounts?

Mr. BASNIGHT. Approximately \$14 million.

Mr. YATES. Can you tell us what items are represented by the approximately \$50 million and the amounts for each?

Mr. BASNIGHT. I can give you the approximate figures. The radar would amount to approximately \$10 million. The lights, approximately \$4 million.

Mr. FLOOD. The radar would be only in certain great centers?

Mr. YATES. Are those not necessary? They must be, obviously, or you would not ask for them if they were not necessary. I ask the administrator that question."

Then Mr. Rothschild got into it:

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. The decision of the Bureau of the Budget was made on the basis that this equipment was not obtainable within the fiscal year.

Mr. YATES. Did you testify, did you know when you asked for the money for this equipment, whether or not it was obtainable during this fiscal year?

And Mr. Charles J. Lowen, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, said:

Mr. LOWEN. I testified to Mr. Bow's question earlier. We said this was money, this

\$40 million is approximately what we could handle this coming year.

Mr. YATES. Did you know this at the time you asked the Bureau of the Budget for \$54,900,000?

Mr. LOWEN. I was not Administrator then. Mr. YATES. Do you check to see whether the equipment is available before you make up your monetary requests?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Wherever possible, yes. Mr. YATES. In this case you determined, did you tell the Bureau of the Budget that it was not available or did they tell you it was not available for this year? They cut the money. Somebody must have known whether or not it was available.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. The first figure was a horseback figure, Mr. YATES. They took the 250—

Mr. YATES. You don't mean the Department of Commerce goes to the Bureau of the Budget with horseback figures.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. I mean that in this instance this was a horseback figure. CAA took the \$250 million in round numbers for this airways implementation plan and said it is going to take 5 years; we need a fifth of it every year. That is how the amount of money was arrived at in the first instance.

As you see from the hearings, we were interested in providing all the money necessary to assure the installation of equipment which would protect those traveling by air. Fourteen million dollars of necessary equipment was stricken by the Bureau of the Budget. The CAA said that it could not spend the additional money. And yet 2 days ago the same people appeared before a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee of the House and said, "Yes, we can have improved air safety in this country; all we have to do is buy it." The impression was given that if Congress appropriates the money, the 5-year program can be speeded up.

Mr. Chairman, our committee was ready to provide the money, but the agency said it did not want it. Mr. Rothschild, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, stated that he could not spend the money because he could not buy any equipment. Two days ago, Mr. Lowen, the Administrator of CAA, said he could buy the equipment but that he was short of manpower to operate the equipment. The fact remains that if there is any delay in providing equipment which will improve and make air travel safer, it will be attributable to the administration rather than to the Congress.

Another example of the confusion that exists is shown by the testimony given before the Government Operations Committee 2 days ago with respect to VOR-DME—distance-measuring equipment. Let me read to you from page 231 of the hearings:

Mr. Bow. I will yield to you now, Mr. YATES.

Mr. YATES. I just wanted to point out, Mr. Rothschild just stated to you he was happy to report as to what they proposed to do. Glancing over last year's hearings, I read from page 179 when Mr. Rothschild says:

"I am happy to report to you that the Air Coordinating Committee which brings together all agencies interested in such matters yesterday agreed unanimously that VOR and DME are still the nationally and internationally approved distance-navigation equipment for common system use and while they may be superseded by TACAN it is too early to definitely estimate when

this may take place. For this reason, the Department is of the opinion that the amounts requested for installations of new distance-measuring equipments for maintenance and operation of existing facilities should be retained in the budget."

All throughout the testimony last year, and I have had occasion to read it today and yesterday, there was a driving impetus on the part of the administration, even by Secretary Weeks who stated that as long as—let me quote from what Secretary Weeks said—I just want to make this comment—on page 15.

"I just want to add this comment in response to a question by Mr. Preston about VOR-DME. If it will not be ready for 3 years and if VOR-DME will make flying safer in the meantime, personally I would spend the money."

Has Mr. Weeks changed his mind on that?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. No, sir, and I don't find any fundamental conflict between what you just read and what I just said.

Mr. YATES. May I point out your conflict?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. Last year you asked funds for DME. This year you are not asking for funds for DME. Last year you stated that flying is made safer as a result of DME, as you thought it was when you were asking for funds for DME. Do you this year come before us and say that flying is not made safer through DME equipment?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. We are asking funds—

Mr. YATES. Are you going to answer my question?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. I hope to—for the operation of some 241 installed DME's.

Mr. YATES. You are? I was under the impression that somebody here testified a few moments ago that you were not asking such funds.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. We are not asking funds to install any new DME but we are asking funds to continue to operate those which are installed and operating. Now we will not have total and complete coverage of the United States with those which we plan to operate this year but—

Mr. YATES. May I ask why that is so? Is it because you are not as sure of DME this year as you were last year?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. That is exactly right.

Yet barely 3 months later, before the Government Operations Committee, witnesses from the CAA testified that DME equipment would help unsnarl air traffic, directly contrary to Mr. Rothschild's statement. Last year the Secretary of Commerce asked our subcommittee to appropriate funds for additional DME equipment upon the recommendation of the Air Coordinating Committee—that VOR and DME are still the internationally approved distance navigation equipment for common system use. This year, Mr. Rothschild admitted in our hearings that the Air Coordinating Committee is still of the same opinion as to DME's importance. The Department of Commerce changed its mind.

Why did the agency change its mind? That is one of the mysteries of which the Congress has not been apprised.

I read further from the hearings at page 235:

Mr. YATES. Why are you not emphasizing DME to the same extent that you did last year?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Because VOR-DME is not good enough to meet the tactical requirements of the military, period.

Mr. YATES. We also have the civil aviation that we must worry about and until such time as the military can show the TACAN should be adopted by both the mili-

tary and civil aviation, why shouldn't the civilian airlines, then, in order to make flying safer adopt DME-VOR?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Because I don't think it is a good expenditure. This is my own decision. I don't think it is a good expenditure of public funds to go out and install more DME and operate more DME, not VOR but DME, and spend the public money in that manner until there has been an indication that the industry needs it more than it has indicated up until now.

The decision against DME is Mr. Rothschild's? What about the CAA Administrator? Is not his opinion important?

Mr. Chairman, I gained the impression from the hearings that the Administrator of the CAA was not given a free hand in the operation of his agency, that he was subject to the domination of the Under Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary. After some study, I have come to the conclusion that this agency should be set up as an independent agency with the duties and responsibilities vested in the Administrator and not scattered among many people in the Department of Commerce as it now is. The interests of safety, of efficiency and of economy require that the Department of Commerce and the Civil Aeronautics Administration be separated. The CAA has a tremendous job to do and its policies should be established by the person responsible for its operation rather than by the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Chairman, we shall make progress when we get rid of the confusion in the Department of Commerce, when we place the responsibility for a national airways system efficiently and safely operated, in one person trained for the job. We shall not make progress as long as there exists in the CAA a vacillation, weakness of purpose, a spirit of delay and postponement. The Congress is willing to support a worthy and progressive air safety program. It is up to the executive branch to supply such a program.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a question or two. Since I am going to offer an amendment to strike out the Jones Point Bridge proposition, I would like to ask the committee what under the language contained in the bill is the amount of the unexpended balance to be added to the \$14,325,000? What is the unexpended balance that is to be added to the \$14,325,000?

Mr. PRESTON. It is a very small amount. This was left over from last year. The exact figures I have not at hand.

Mr. GROSS. Maybe a half million dollars?

Mr. PRESTON. It would not be that much, I am sure. A few thousand dollars. It is the customary procedure when you make an additional appropriation to merge the funds.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Now, under Central Intelligence Agency there is an item providing \$49,000,000. There is also provided, I believe, \$8½ million for road building. Am I correct in that? Will someone tell me how many miles of roadway will be

constructed and what kind of road this is?

Mr. BROYHILL. That is for the completion of construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway which starts at Mount Vernon, follows the Potomac River, and is ultimately due to go to Great Falls. This was authorized by the Congress as far back as 1932. By piecemeal method we have gradually extended that boulevard up to just beyond Key Bridge. It is not fair to Central Intelligence Agency to charge them with \$8½ million for the parkway. It was the intent of the Congress to build that parkway up to and beyond Key Bridge.

Mr. GROSS. How many miles will be built?

Mr. BROYHILL. I would say approximately 4 or 5 miles.

Mr. GROSS. Four or five miles for \$8½ million?

Mr. BROYHILL. That is correct. It traverses rough country and there are some pretty hilly banks there alongside of the Potomac River.

Mr. GROSS. That is still a substantial figure for that mileage.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to my friend from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I may say to the gentleman from Virginia, that up on those rocks by the Potomac there are some very fine building sites being picked up.

Mr. BROYHILL. There are a few building sites up there, but the boulevard comes back away from the river and goes up the stream bed after it gets to Chain Bridge.

Mr. GROSS. On page 9 of this bill I find that there are to be 50 housing units built at a cost of \$1,589,500, or an average cost of \$31,790 per unit, topped with a \$75,000 house for the superintendent of the Air Force Academy; \$50,000 each for two units for the deans, and \$30,000 each for 44 units for department heads and \$31,500 for 3 units for the deputy chiefs of naval operations to be constructed at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Does not the gentleman in charge of those items think that will be pretty plush living for these people? The gentleman from Kansas awhile ago said there are a good many of our servicemen living in trailers.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, years ago we started an academy for the Army at West Point and then later a Naval Academy. Now we are building an Air Force Academy.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that.

Mr. MAHON. I opposed the building of that. I took the position we ought to have a national defense academy, but the House did not sustain that position. Now, if you are going to have an Air Force Academy, which we can expect will be there as long as the Nation stands, you want to have first-class construction. Of course, many live in homes, the extremely well-to-do, ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in some areas. Well, the Superintendent of the Air Force Academy ought to have a residence certainly reasonably adequate,

with all the entertaining he has to do, and \$75,000 for an Air Force Academy Superintendent's home for the United States of America I do not think is too much.

Mr. GROSS. Wait a minute. There is no land acquisition cost, is there?

Mr. MAHON. Well, the land has already been bought.

Mr. GROSS. Of course it has.

Mr. MAHON. The land would not be very much. It is a very small item insofar as the actual area is concerned where the building would be built. We have there 17,000 acres, as I recall, and this would occupy a very small part of the land.

Mr. GROSS. It just seems to me that you are providing pretty plush living quarters for a very few people.

Mr. MAHON. Why not do a fairly plush job for the Superintendent of the Academy and make it one where the construction cost originally will bear fruit in that the additional repairs during the years will not be so great? Why not have a real first-class home for the Superintendent so that when our own people go there they can say, "This is the home of our Superintendent, and we are proud of it." The armed services asked for \$90,000, and I supported them in that request, but the committee in its wisdom reduced it to \$75,000.

Mr. GROSS. I understand the gentleman's position, but I disagree with him. I do not think we have to appropriate \$75,000 to build a house for the Superintendent of the Academy nor do we have to spend \$31,500 to build houses for three deputy chiefs of naval operations at the Naval Observatory. Something tells me there is a limit to the endurance of the taxpayers of this country.

On page 14 of the bill I find an item that is recurring in appropriation bill after appropriation bill. This is comparatively minor, \$9,000 for entertainment for the Export-Import Bank. I wish you on the Committee on Appropriations and the Foreign Affairs Committee would stop this business of \$800,000 for entertainment, liquor and whatever goes with it, for the State Department. Now we have \$9,000 for the Export-Import Bank. I wish you would give a little attention to putting the brakes on these people. As I recall the figures, there is another \$45,000 or \$50,000 appropriated this year to some 29 representatives to NATO for, as they call it, hospitality allowance. Let us get down to earth with regard to this business. We have some taxpayers to take into consideration in this country.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, if the representatives of this Export or Import Bank—what did you call it, Export or Import?

Mr. GROSS. Export-Import Bank.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If the representatives of this bank, the officers and these other fellows, would eat up some of this surplus grain and wheat, that would be one thing, but they have

to have that higher class entertainment, I understand. What did the gentleman mean when he said, "All that goes with it"?

Mr. GROSS. Perhaps they have to have this entertainment allowance to make some of those so-called soft loans to foreign countries, loans that may or may not be repaid. Does the gentleman suppose that that is the reason?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman means, to coax the people to take the money?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, to spoon-feed them.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman comes from Iowa. When the gentleman refers to entertainment, what kind of entertainment does the gentleman have in mind? Does the gentleman know what kind of entertainment this is to be?

Mr. GROSS. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I think the gentleman ought to find out.

Mr. GROSS. I have had no intimate experience either with the Export-Import Bank or the State Department.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman ought to find out what kind of liquor they are drinking.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] about the cost of the parkway up to this CIA Building, I would like to state that the actual cost of the paving itself would amount to \$1,300,000. Incidentally, the parkway would extend 6 miles. The other costs were for the grading. As I said before, it is very rough terrain. That amount is \$2,700,000. Then there are structural costs, such as bridges over these little streams, and so forth, which would cost \$3,900,000. The cost of the land is \$500,000.

Incidentally, the State of Virginia and the communities involved, I am very proud to say, are paying for half the cost of the land.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] such time as he may require.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, having something to do on the Navy panel to the extent of \$400 million in this public works program, I ask unanimous consent that my comments pertaining to the same be inserted in the RECORD following the remarks made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield.

Mr. PELLY. On page 26 of the printed report there is an item of \$11 million for advance planning. Could the gentleman tell me if that \$11 million has been earmarked for any particular plans, or are those just general funds that may be used in carrying out the committee recommendation to do more in the way of advance planning, for economy?

Mr. SHEPPARD. No, those funds are not earmarked there. They are for the

practical purpose of having adequate and proper planning. Also we suggested to the Department that they finalize their plans for certain projects. They have a perfect right to apply the funds where they think it necessary.

Mr. PELLY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the explanation of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] in response to my inquiry. However, I have been informed, and I believe authoritatively, that the advanced planning funds amounting to \$11 million included with the military public works program under yards and docks facilities cannot be used for final plans and specifications of one or both of the west coast drydocks which have been listed as essential projects and given priority listing by the Navy.

This may be a very serious omission. The committee recognizes the timelag involved if planning funds are not included this year. It will take a minimum of 6 years to get a drydock which will accommodate the *Forrestal*-class carriers in the event of needed repair of exterior battle damage on their hulls. As the committee knows, these modern carriers cannot pass through the Panama Canal and must go around South America to get from one coast to the other.

I understand, Mr. Chairman, that this lack of flexibility in the House bill which would prevent projects from being included at the discretion of the Navy was discussed yesterday when similar legislation was before the Appropriations Committee in the other body. The purpose of my making this statement is to urge consideration of the House conferees in due course to working out greater flexibility. As I understand it, sufficient funds are available. It is more a matter of redtape. I am sure that under the House bill the Navy could come back to the committee and ask to reschedule various projects, but I believe that this should not be necessary and that the Navy should have some discretion in the matter.

I have in mind that at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard there is a high priority project for a new drydock. Planning funds have been requested in the amount of \$1,300,000. These funds must be made available or we will have a serious weakness in our defense on the west coast for years to come. The Bureau of Ships recognizes this and I trust that when the legislation comes to conference, the conferees will do likewise.

THE PROBLEMS OF AMERICA'S OLDER PEOPLE
DEMAND ATTENTION NOW—IT IS TRAGIC TO
PROCRASTINATE

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, in the first session of this Congress, I introduced House Resolution 172 calling for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives. The purposes of the committee, as stated in my resolution, would be to investigate the status of older people in our Nation and to determine how the Federal Government can cooperate with State and local governments and with private industry and voluntary agencies to provide better

conditions of living for this growing element in our population.

In my opinion, the need for a Committee on Problems of the Aging has become immeasurably more important than it was when I introduced my resolution. During the 15 months that have elapsed, the older population of our country has increased by almost half a million persons and now stands at the unprecedented figure of 14½ million 65 years of age and over.

The need for action is urgent now, Mr. Chairman, but will become even more so. The continuing increase amounting to 1,000 older persons each day will give us a population of 21 million older people within another scant 20 years. We are in the midst of one of the greatest humanitarian problems and social challenges our country has ever faced.

In my own small State of Rhode Island, the population of older people has almost doubled over the past 25 years, increasing from about 40,000 in 1930 to 80,000 today.

And while the number of older people increases their situations, their position in our society continues to deteriorate. Over the past decade, for example, we have listened to a great deal of talk about jobs for older people. Yet, during this same period the proportion of older men in the labor force has continued to decline. Just this spring the Census Bureau reported that the percentage of men 65 and over who are working has reached its lowest point since the depths of the depression. Surely there is need to investigate the factors in this deplorable situation.

The amount of income available to purchase the necessities of living and to meet the costs of medical care which increase with age is another matter that requires continuous study. There has been some improvement in the income position of the aged over the past 5 or 6 years. The old-age and survivors insurance program is now making payments to 6.5 million older persons. Private pensions, railroad retirement pensions, and retirement programs of governmental agencies are gradually reaching more of our older people.

Yet, statistics collected by the Bureau of the Census show that two-thirds of our older people are having to get along on less than \$1,000 a year. A recent study from the University of California compares the amount of income received by older persons with careful estimates of the cost of living. The conclusion reached by these California scientists, is that almost one-half of our older couples and about three-fourths of our older individuals do not have enough income to live at a minimum standard of health and decency.

With regard to the all-important matters of housing and medical care, the situations of older people have continued to deteriorate since I introduced my Resolution 172. The number of older people continues to increase while the present administration complacently insists that there is no need for a public housing program for them.

Three-fifths or more of our older people are suffering from one or more long-

term illnesses and many of them are in desperate need of medical care. What does the administration do about it? It proposes, Mr. Chairman, a reinsurance program for surgery and hospital care. It is difficult for me to see how low-income older people could benefit from a reinsurance program when they do not have the money to pay the basic premiums in the first place.

These are some of the major problems confronting a growing number and proportion of our population. They are problems of great urgency because they are serious problems and because they affect many of our older people and their families who are so eager to help them but who are primarily and necessarily concerned with the welfare of their own children. These circumstances compel our attention; they are some of the reasons underlying my action in introducing my resolution for a Select Committee on Aging to study the problems and determine how they are to be met.

THE NEED FOR HOUSING

Let me be more specific, Mr. Chairman, with reference to some of these matters. Let me take the matter of housing as an example. In Rhode Island, we made an intensive study of the circumstances and needs of our older population. In 1951, a Commission was set up to study the problems of the aged. Two years later this Commission presented the results of its study in a report entitled "Old Age in Rhode Island."

One of the tragic conclusions reached by the Commission is that 33 percent of our older people are without central heating in their homes and that 27 percent are forced to live in housing that is grossly substandard in other respects. These are largely low-income people—those for whom the administration says no housing program is needed.

Among those who are trying to live on public assistance, the situation is almost twice as bad for some 53 percent of these were found in dilapidated housing or lacking the basic sanitary facilities. And let me point out, Mr. Chairman, that we, as a society, are fostering this kind of living. Every time a public assistance grant is made to cover the rent of an older person living in a dilapidated or unsanitary dwelling, we are subsidizing the continued existence of that dwelling. Surely our consciences will drive us to do better than this by our aged folks.

The picture I have been describing, Mr. Chairman, is that of my own State of Rhode Island. I wish that I could assure my colleagues here in the House that the older people in their own districts are living more comfortably. But I cannot do so. The figures that I have cited for my own State parallel those reported by the Bureau of the Census for the country as a whole. Decent housing for our senior citizens is a nationwide need.

Yet I have not presented the total housing problem by any means. What I have described is merely the physical characteristics of the places our older people are forced to call their homes. I have said nothing about the tremendous

loneliness and isolation of large proportions of our aged couples and particularly of the millions of older people who are widowed or who were never married.

It was because of these circumstances, Mr. Chairman, that on February 24, 1955, I introduced in the House of Representatives a bill, H. R. 4368, which would authorize the admission of elderly single persons to housing projects. In the interim, I have strongly supported all legislation which would provide adequate housing for our older people and give them the encouragement and assistance which they need so much.

In Rhode Island, I am glad to say we have made a beginning in correcting this situation. We have incorporated living units for older people into two of our public-housing projects in the city of Providence. I can report that they are proving to be a boon to the few older people fortunate enough to find places in them.

But, we also need more studies of the housing problem. We need to know what kinds of housing are best suited to older people. We need to know where it should be located with reference to other facilities in the community. We need to know how much special housing is needed. And, perhaps, most of all, we need to know what kinds of housing older people themselves really want. Too much of what we provide for older people is what others think will be good for them. Older people have a right, I submit, to speak for themselves and should be encouraged to do so.

This whole matter of housing is one of the things I had in mind, Mr. Chairman, when I introduced my resolution for a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. I am sure you will agree that the need is a critical one.

WE MUST DO SOMETHING ABOUT EMPLOYMENT

One of the major financial problems of our older people is, as I said earlier, that of paying for medical care. Geriatricians are in full agreement in their recommendation of annual or even semi-annual medical checkups—and our President is setting the pattern for them—for early diagnosis and treatment, and for prompt restorative services when serious illness does come. Yet thus far, Mr. Chairman, the present administration has been almost completely silent on the subject of how our older citizens are to pay for these services.

A few years ago, one of our colleagues introduced a bill to provide comprehensive medical insurance in connection with the old-age and survivors insurance program. A few months ago, this proposal was revived. I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, that this is the best way to do it but I do know that the very exciting results of medical research may as well be left undiscovered if they are not to be translated into medical care for all of our people.

We are living in a changing, dynamic society. We can never assume that our work is done. We must be striving always to improve our programs for financial security and for the maintenance of health. And this is another reason I am asking you to appoint a

Select Committee on the Problems of Aging.

THE HEALTH OF OUR OLDER CITIZENS MUST BE MAINTAINED

I do not wish to explore the whole vast field of health, Mr. Chairman, but I do wish to point out that during the past 10 years we have stepped up the funds for research, for rehabilitation, and for the construction of medical facilities. We have made a start and I am proud of the part I have taken in making this record. However, we still have a long way to go.

There seems to be a rising opinion among medical people and gerontologists that much of the current disability and deterioration among older people is totally unnecessary.

This is another area, Mr. Chairman, that well could be explored by the select committee I have proposed. My emphasis thus far has been on the financial aspects of hospitalization and medical care but, beyond these, there are very important humanitarian considerations. Longer years of living will be nothing more than more years of misery, Mr. Chairman, if they are to be spent in sickness and in progressive decline in a mental hospital. Our older citizens want to be healthy and they want to remain in their own homes and communities. We cannot go on putting them out of sight in any convenient storage place.

MUST OUR OLDER PEOPLE FIGHT A LOSING BATTLE?

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make one more point before I come to my concluding recommendation. I spoke earlier about more opportunities for employment and I believe they are of utmost importance. On the other hand, we must recognize that a great many, perhaps the majority of our older people, will have to look elsewhere for their principal satisfactions of living.

Sixty percent, or about four million of our older men and 90 percent or about 7 million of our older women are not working and are not likely to work again unless it is in some form of part-time employment. These people, all past the age of 65, have completed, by and large, their family responsibilities and ended their work careers. These 11 million men and women and a good many more below the age of 65 represent the achievement of longer life; they are people whose lives have been extended beyond the period in which they made their principal contributions to society. It is they who helped build the society we have and we owe them a great deal.

The tragedy is that we have not formed new ways in which they can be useful and enjoy the satisfactions of belonging and self-sufficiency. Our tendency has been to set them aside and to ignore them when we should have been providing new opportunities through which they could be useful and opportunities through which they can build new human contacts and friendships after their children have gone from the home and particularly when widowhood comes. We have, in short, created longer life and more

years in retirement without making them self-sufficient, useful, and meaningful years.

This, Mr. Chairman, is the major uncharted area in the field of aging. Social isolation, lonesomeness, and inactivity lead to physical and mental deterioration and dependency as surely as night leads to day and day to night. Gerontologists have reached this conclusion over and over again as they have studied older people and their ills.

In Rhode Island and in a number of other places, important experiments have been taking place in finding new occupations and new satisfactions for this part of our older population. In Rhode Island, the facilities of adult education are being opened to older people and they are beginning to respond in sizable numbers. In two of our Rhode Island communities, we have established community centers for older people; centers in which they may spend their time with friends, working in the arts and crafts; taking courses in citizenship, in nutrition, and in a score of other things, or just enjoying themselves in games and sports. And, perhaps even more hopeful is the initiative older people themselves are taking in looking for voluntary services they can perform for the community. Thousands of our older citizens have reported that they are happiest when they are doing something for other people.

These new ways of maintaining active interest in life, of continuing their usefulness to the community, and of becoming more informed and, hence, better citizens, are perhaps forerunners of a new life for older people. We must encourage them and we must continue to experiment. And above all, we must study these programs to see what they mean to our older citizens, to see their effect on maintenance of health and zest for living; to see, in brief, how we can bring life to the added years. This, I suggest, is another reason why there is need for a Select Committee on Problems of Aging.

NEED FOR ACTION IN THE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Mr. Chairman, last spring, at the time of the budget hearings, I was very much disappointed that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Department of Labor reflected very little awareness of the urgency of the matters I have just reviewed.

The problems of our aging and aged people are far greater and much more varied than the people in the administration seem to realize. What we need is a concerted attack on a broad front. I have directed the heads of these Departments to present such a program when they come up with their 1958 budget requests.

In my opinion they will not be giving due recognition to the needs of our older people until they develop special facilities in these two Departments to deal with all of the problems of aging. An office of services to older persons is long overdue in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Such an agency is badly needed to coordinate the programs scattered throughout the Department, to keep track of the new knowledge

and experience coming to light over the country, to provide information and consultation to the States and communities trying to develop programs and services for older people, and to maintain liaison with national organizations at work in the field.

The problem of employment is of special significance. A job is the best guarantee of a satisfactory income in the later years; it enables the older person to maintain his status of independence and usefulness, and is an important factor in preventing physical and mental deterioration. For all of these reasons, I should like to see the Department of Labor set up an office of older workers. An office of older workers could bring to bear more effectively the programs for older workers now carried on within several Bureaus, could step up its studies of the problems of older workers, and play the leading role in a nationwide effort to provide more jobs for this important group in our population. Together with the Civil Service Commission, an office of older workers could work toward the more effective utilization of older workers and toward the development of improved personnel practices regarding older workers within the Government.

ACTION IN THE STATES AND COMMUNITIES

There are important steps that should be taken by the Federal Government to meet the critical situation I have described. However, I do not wish to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the Federal Government should bear the total responsibility. Quite the contrary, I believe that aging is the concern of everyone, of all levels of Government and of many other agencies in our national life. I believe firmly that every 1 of the 48 States and all of our communities must set up special programs and services for older persons.

In my State of Rhode Island, we have adopted this pattern. Five years ago Gov. Dennis J. Roberts set up a study commission on problems of the aged and subsequently converted it into a permanent Governor's committee on aging. The legislature has provided it with a paid staff. The result is that in Rhode Island we are beginning to make progress.

In the Federal Government, Mr. Chairman, we must make provision for encouraging and helping these State and local groups. We must remember that we have a shared responsibility even though some of our departments seem to lose sight of it.

It is clear to me—indeed, recent events have forced the conclusion upon me—that an important key to progress in getting action for our older people is the proposal embodied in my resolution to establish a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging. I hope there will be favorable action on this resolution in order that our millions of older people will have assurance of our deep concern for their welfare.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Land acquisition, additional Washington airport

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington airport," for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States district courts, \$2,429, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ANDREWS: Page 2, after line 24 insert the following center head and new paragraph:

"Contracts for services

"Hereafter no contract for services at any airport under the direct jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Administration shall be entered into without previously advertising invitations for sealed bids based on specifications sufficient to permit full and free competition in the letting of such contracts."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. BOW. I will reserve the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is simply to require the Civil Aeronautics Authority officials to award contracts to the high bidders. I have in mind a recent contract that was let for a concession at the National Airport. The contract was let by sealed bids. The company that bid the highest rate to the Government was not awarded the contract. The purpose of this amendment is to require the Civil Aeronautics Authority in the future to award contracts to the bidders who will return the highest rate to the Government.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Why was not the contract awarded to the highest bidder?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is what I would like to know.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Cannot the gentleman find out?

Mr. ANDREWS. We are having the General Accounting Office look into it at this time.

The contract I had in mind was the concession for ground transportation from the airport to the city of Washington. I know a man who made a bid offering the Government 21 percent of the gross receipts. That man was financially able, and able in every other way to perform the contract. Yet the Civil Aeronautics Authority awarded that contract within 24 hours of the time the old contract expired to the bidder who bid 17 percent, after raising his initial bid from 15 percent.

Based on the present amount of business that is done at the airport, it is estimated conservatively that the 21-percent contract would have returned to the Government \$30,500 a year more

than the 17-percent contract will return to the Government or, over a period of 5 years, \$152,500.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Maybe the reason they did not want to award it to the gentleman you mentioned is that they did not want any competent company to handle it. Certainly anyone who has used that facility knows the one who is handling it now is not very competent.

Mr. ANDREWS. I have heard that.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Alabama offers an amendment which in substance would require that in connection with contracts under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Administration sealed bids be required.

The amendment provides for new law; it is not a limitation on the purpose for which funds may be used, and consequently it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The point of order is sustained.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Director of the Washington National Airport recently awarded a contract to Airport Transport, Inc., the incumbent concessionaire for ground transportation at the Washington National Airport for a period of 5 years.

This award was made through negotiation, after invitations were offered and proposals submitted by competing firms.

I would like to offer my congratulations to the Honorable Bennett Griffin, director of the airport, and to those in the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Office of the Secretary of Commerce who were responsible for the awarding of the contract to this splendid organization.

I have personally examined letters from every major airline in the Nation addressed to the Government authorities charged with the awarding of the contract. Uniformly these letters state that ground transportation service at the Washington National Airport is a model for the rest of the Nation. These airline officials requested the director to provide a continuity of service and to treat this franchise not as an ordinary concession but as a public utility. These officials properly were concerned with this operation because it actually is an integral part of the service which they provide the air-traveling public. A safe, fine trip by air could very easily be marred by an uncomfortable trip from airport to town.

Last year 1,330,000 passengers were transported by Airport Transport by limousine and taxicab to and from the Washington National Airport.

I note that the airport director negotiated several changes in the existing contract, chief among which was the increase in the fee arrangement from a low

of 10 percent and a high of 15 percent, to a low of 15 percent with a high of 17 percent. In addition, I note that there is now a minimum guaranty of revenue to the Government of \$175,000 per contract year. Several other changes have been made in the previous contract all of which, it seems to me, inure to the benefit of the Government.

Upon further inquiry, it has come to my attention that the fees paid to the Government by Airport Transport have been and are today the highest paid by any similar operation in the Nation. It is estimated that under the new arrangement the Government will average approximately \$200,000 a year in fees received from Airport Transport, based on present volume.

The Government controls the fares paid by the public, controls the standard of service, maintains the right to audit the books of the company, and thus regulates this company similar to a public utility.

I have further noted that where local taxicab companies supply \$5,000 to \$10,000 public liability insurance, Airport Transport protects its passengers by providing \$100,000 to \$300,000 liability insurance.

This company under its present management has operated at the airport for 10 years and has increased its payments to the Government over that period of time by over 500 percent.

Upon investigation I learned that this company provides a training course and safety program for its drivers which is unique and a model in the field. The company employs 250 drivers, all of whom are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. They are selected only after the most careful investigation and physical examination. They are then put through rigid training periods before they are permanently hired. The Driver's Manual, establishing the standards of service and operation has not only been copied and used throughout the automotive transportation industry as a model, but has also been the subject of many articles in the trade press.

Before the present company commenced its operation, the airport was serviced by taxicabs with each driver owning his own cab or renting it on a per diem basis. Normal employer-employee relationship did not exist. The system was found unsatisfactory because it proved impossible to serve the public on a 24-hour rain-or-shine basis. To correct this situation the company has invested a substantial sum in its own fleet of vehicles and garage equipment, hired its own driver employees on a guaranteed salary basis, and maintains one of the finest fleet service units in this area. The drivers get such benefits as 2 weeks vacation with pay and group life insurance. Fifty percent of them have been with the company over 5 years.

In the year 1955 these drivers covered approximately 6,500,000 miles without a chargeable accident resulting in a major personal injury to themselves or passengers. Their record in 1956 is equally as good. In the entire 10-year period during which the present management has

operated the company there has been only 1 major accident resulting in injury to a passenger. During this period approximately 10 million passengers were carried over a distance of 45 million miles.

I have also seen letters from the banking institutions and the major supply houses doing business with the company, all of which attest to the financial responsibility and integrity of the company and its officers.

In conclusion, I again wish to congratulate the Government officials charged with the awarding of this contract for having been so conscious of the welfare of the airline passengers as to have reawarded the contract to Airport Transport, Inc. The additional revenue to the Government is an admirable accomplishment, particularly in the light of the fact that the outstanding service, the low fares, the excellent equipment, and the impeccable character of the personnel has not been impaired. Obviously no other bidder could have provided more revenue for the Government without impairing in some manner these qualities to which the airline officials, the Government authorities, and the riding public so sincerely attest.

The testimony given before the Subcommittee on the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies, of which I am a member, leads me to the conclusion, which I am happy to present to the House of Representatives, that in the awarding of this contract to Airport Transport the best interests of the American public have been admirably served.

MAY 22, 1956.

Hon. CHARLES J. LOWEN,
Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has come to my attention that the Department of Commerce is considering a change in the contractual specifications regarding ground transportation operation at National Airport. To be specific: A change from negotiation to bid basis. Should such a change become factual, there would be a strong possibility that a new organization, lacking experience, could be awarded a contract on the basis of a lower bid.

In view of our recent entry into Washington as a domestic on-line carrier, I feel it only fair to voice a supporting opinion in favor of Air Transport, Inc., the present operator at National Airport. I know of no other ground transportation service, anywhere, that can better the service to passengers now provided by Air Transport, Inc. The organization, from management down to the last driver, is highly trained and enjoys a well-deserved reputation as a quality service performing in the public interest.

With the acquisition of three new carriers serving Washington, the added burden on ground transportation becomes apparent. Airport Transport, Inc., has met the challenge with alacrity and has provided the very same excellent standard of service as always.

It is my sincere hope that the Government will consider the many intangible, as well as tangible, qualities of the present operator prior to rendering such service to the status of a bid operation.

Cordially yours,

STEVAN M. OLDS,
District Sales Manager.

NATIONAL AIRLINES, INC.,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1956.
Mr. MOE LERNER,
Airport Transport,
Washington National Airport,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LERNER: I have been in the airline industry for 11 years. During that period I have flown into practically every major city in the United States. I can make the unqualified statement that the service offered by Airport Transport in Washington is the most efficiently run and passenger-pleasing operation that I have yet encountered.

The consideration for the airline passenger's needs, and the lack of waiting time, the courtesy and attitude of the employees, the excellent and well-maintained equipment, combined with reasonable fares, all are outstanding features of your service.

I feel that any efforts to interfere with the present business operation and set-up at Washington National Airport could only work to the disadvantage of our passengers. I, therefore, offer my services in any way necessary to maintain and support your organization's operation. I will be happy to so advise in writing any party or parties involved in current controversy over your franchise.

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. ROE,
District Sales Manager.

APRIL 20, 1956.

Hon. CHARLES LOWEN,
Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CHUCK: I don't know whether you know it or not, but long before our time here in Washington the ground transportation service at the airport was horrible. In fact, it was so bad that the industry had to do something about it. That was how the present service headed by Moe Lerner came into being, as I understand it.

I am advised that there is a possibility that the ground service will be open for bids. I just want to say without being too presumptuous that it would be one terrific mistake to in anyway impair the excellent service we are receiving at the airport today.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER G. HARDY,
Senior Vice President.

FEBRUARY 9, 1956.

Mr. MOE LERNER,
President, Airport Transport, Inc.
Washington National Airport,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MOE: I felt I could not let another day of the new year go by without expressing to you the sincere thanks of Northwest Orient Airlines for the fine service you are providing our customers.

It is very rare that a person in my capacity can experience a full year and a half—the time I have been assigned to Washington—without hearing anything but praise from our passengers concerning the airport limousine service. To me this recommends quite an achievement on your part.

With best wishes, and again our sincere thanks to you for the admirable record you have achieved for outstanding service to our passengers.

Very truly yours,
NORTHWEST ORIENT AIRLINES,
RONALD MCVICKAR,
District Sales Manager.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Hon. CHARLES LOWEN,
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,
Washington, D. C.:

Reference limousine service Washington National Airport strongly recommend continuance of franchise for Airport Transport

Inc. based upon the excellent past service of this company to our customers.

J. C. ROBERTSON,
Director of Customer Service, Northwest Airlines.

UNITED AIR LINES,
March 12, 1956.

The Honorable CHARLES J. LOWEN,
Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A number of days ago several of our airline group were having a discussion regarding matters of mutual interest. It came to my attention then that there is some type of action pending which conceivably could deprive our passengers of the superior service rendered by the Airport Transport, Inc.

In my capacity as district sales manager for United, I have considerable interest in the service offered by an airport ground service operator. While actual administrative responsibility in the relationship between our company and a ground service operator falls under Mr. R. K. Kearns, our district passenger service manager, I naturally must concern myself with such a service in my responsibility for developing passenger sales in this area. In developing passenger sales, we must consider as part of our commodity how much the passenger pays for ground transportation to and from the airport and the type of service he receives. The air passenger normally originates and terminates his complete trip far from the airport, so such ground service as offered is of vital concern in offering our air service to the customer. I believe that Airport Transport, Inc. charges are very reasonable and that the service rendered, is of superior quality. Their drivers are courteous and efficient, their schedules are prompt and expeditious. One thing that particularly impresses me is the speedy dispatch of their limousines from the airport or downtown terminals. In so many cities our early passenger is required to wait for long periods of time until the bus fills up. This brings up the point that here in Washington we have deluxe limousine service which will even carry our passengers to or from their homes at a reasonable fare. I should imagine that this represents an extremely large capital investment on the part of Airport Transport, Inc.

I feel that the management of that company is dedicated to the service of our passenger. I know from personal experience that Mr. Moe Lerner has devoted more than is required of his time and energy to assure us of quality service to our passengers. Undoubtedly, in order to achieve the type of service we receive, he has made a substantial investment in his capital equipment and facilities. With the expansion in service that we can anticipate this year and in the next few years as we reach the jet age, he will have to make additional and substantial capital investment on which he is entitled to a fair return, but which would not be reflected without assurance of continued operation.

It has been my privilege to have served United in several cities across our system and, as well, to have traveled extensively throughout the country. I can say unequivocally that in no other city is the airport ground transportation equal to that which our passengers receive here in Washington. I am convinced that the service rendered by Airport Transport, Inc., is in the best interest of our customer.

Very cordially yours,
M. W. STEVENSON,
District Sales Manager.

CAPITAL AIRLINES,

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1956.

Mr. CHARLES J. LOWEN,
Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LOWEN: Recently a rumor reached me, although I hope isn't true, compels me to express my viewpoints. I've been told there is a possibility that the contract for limousine and taxi service at Washington National Airport may in the future be offered on a bid basis. Although I'm not entirely sure of the ramifications this presents, on the surface, it would mean to me that a new organization without experience could be awarded this contract on the basis of a lower bid.

We have considered ourselves in Washington to be in a very fortunate position having ground services designed for convenience and service to the passengers. The very fact that this is a heavily used service tells us that the majority of our passengers require public transportation to reach their home, hotel, or office. Actually, for this majority we feel that their air trip doesn't end until they reach their final destination. We have always felt that the Airport Transport, Inc., the present operator, has treated air passengers with the same degree of courtesy and service the airlines display.

If this contract is to be put on a bid basis, we feel that it would cause a great deal of insecurity within the organizational structure of any company being awarded the bid. This insecurity would of necessity restrict the company from investing in first-class equipment which, of course, would lower the standard of service. In addition, with every succeeding award the experience line would be broken. To properly operate and schedule ground transportation service is extremely involved and complicated. It requires expert personnel who cannot be trained in short periods of time.

We feel very complimentary toward the present operator's organization. The personnel, management, and equipment comprise a closely knit institution which we have every right to be proud of. In this city which is a showcase of the world this type service must be outstandingly dignified. It would be most unfortunate to see this service lowered to the level of many of the major cities in the east.

Very truly yours,

O. E. WILLMAN,
District Sales Manager.

MARCH 13, 1956.

Hon. CHARLES LOWEN,
Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CHUCK: As one of the oldest so-called Washington airline officials in the area, I feel I can drop you a personal note on a subject pertaining to the welfare of our airline passengers within range of the Washington National Airport.

Through the rumor factory, I have heard that there is some talk of opening up ground transportation facilities to bids from various operators. Such word is certainly disturbing to one who has worked so closely these many years with all concerned at the airport and particularly with our many good permanent customers. We have found that the present operator, Airport Transport, Inc., has proved to be one of the finest ground transportation companies in the United States. I make the latter statement not only as a personal observation but it is based upon the comments and observations of passengers and other airline officials over a period of several years.

Certainly Moe Lerner's outfit has demonstrated the things we all strive for in the airline category which are outstanding service, equitable fares, and good, clean, well-maintained equipment.

I certainly hope, Chuck, that nothing will happen to disturb the excellent service our Washington passengers have enjoyed ground-wise, for certainly a good ground service reflects greatly on the air service offered. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

JOHN P. BROCK,
District Sales Manager.

EASTERN AIR LINES,
March 9, 1956.

Mr. CHARLES LOWEN,
Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LOWEN: Eastern Air Lines has a tremendous stake in Washington National Airport and we continually review the associate facilities in relation to our own service, especially the more dominant ones such as ground transportation. With our heavy commuter services from New York and Boston the importance of ground transportation efficiency is second only to our own service and almost equally important in a passenger's decision as to whether to use Washington National Airport at all. These decisions in favor of air travel are responsible to us for almost 40,000 passengers per month.

I have, therefore, been concerned recently to learn that reconsideration might be given to the system under which this facility so successfully operates. I can state positively in my 17 years in air transportation, covering a number of cities and countries, I have never seen better standards of service than those provided by Air Transport, Inc. More particularly, having spent 12 years as Eastern's manager in Washington, I have seen two predecessor operations in action and whereas before Airport Transport arrived the ground transportation problem was a continuing and discouraging one, this has been so completely changed that our other cities now point to Washington's service as outstanding, as do our passengers.

The lengthy delays and erratic service occasioned in many other cities has been long gone in Washington and I can say unequivocally that any disruption to Airport Transport's excellent program here would be a major disservice to our passengers and to the healthy growth of Washington as an air center.

This letter is written only to emphasize my long time feeling in relation to the superiority of Air Transport, Inc., and I would be more than happy to supply any further statements you might deem necessary.

Sincerely yours,

HARRISON KNAPP,
Traffic and Sales Manager.

DELTA-C. & S. AIR LINES,
Atlanta, Ga., April 27, 1956.

Hon. CHARLES J. LOWEN,
Administrator, Civil Aeronautics Administration,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LOWEN: It has been brought to my attention that the contract of Airport Transport, Inc., at Washington National Airport will expire on June 30, 1956, and that there is thinking in some quarters that the continuation of limousine service at Washington National should be the result of competitive bidding.

Although Delta does not feel that the procedures whereby ground transportation is contracted for is a matter in which we should interject ourself, we do know that efficient, adequate, and equitably priced airport-to-city limousine service for our passengers is a matter of importance and direct concern to us.

For this reason and insofar as it may be proper for us to do so, I respectfully urge upon

you the continuation of arrangements with the present operator, Airport Transport, Inc., if the same can be done without material or serious prejudice to the Government. The Air Traffic Conference has recognized that ground transportation at airports is an essential public service rather than a concession; that it can be best provided by a single operator as a result of contract negotiation rather than competitive bidding; that, other things being fairly equal, preference should be given to the incumbent operator; and that his contract should be of a continuing nature.

We know from years of experience in providing air service to other cities that these considerations work in the interest of good public service. It is not unlikely that a newcomer, lacking knowledge and experience as to the complexities, magnitude, and quality of the job to be done, might submit a lower (higher) bid, but this might well result in inadequate service, inferior vehicles, or higher charges to the public. Such would certainly not be in the public interest and hence would not be in the interest of the operator of the airport or of the airlines serving that airport.

It has been my observation, since Delta began serving Washington on February 1, 1956, that Airport Transport, Inc., has provided our customers with good, courteous, and efficient service, and I trust that you will not think it too gratuitous of me to direct your attention to these considerations.

Very truly yours,

OSGOOD P. WILLIS,
District Sales Manager.

JUNE 15, 1956.

Col. B. H. GRIFFIN,
Washington National Airport,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BENNY: I recently addressed a letter to Jim Pyle as Acting Administrator setting forth the policies and views of American Airlines with respect to ground transportation services and particularly the services at Washington National Airport.

American, as that letter pointed out, has found the services of Airport Transport, Inc., most satisfactory. We believe that the services of this operator have been far superior to any previously operated in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

MORRIS SHIPLEY,
Assistant Vice President.

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK,
May 28, 1956.

DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is written at the request of our valued client, Airport Transport, Inc., in connection with their proposal for a renewal of their contract for operation of the ground transportation service at the Washington National Airport. We have been informed by Mr. Moe Lerner, president of the company that in the qualification data to accompany the proposal there is a question concerning the proposed method of financing such operation.

Airport Transport, Inc., has been a client of this bank for the past 15 years and during that period their relationship here has been excellent. We have made them loans on many occasions in substantial amounts, the aggregate sum of which would approach \$1 million and every obligation has been met promptly and satisfactorily.

The company has always demonstrated the highest commercial integrity and its officials the highest personal integrity, and the present management is in our opinion the finest the company has enjoyed in its long and successful career. We are confident the company is entirely capable of managing and financing the continued operation of the ground transportation service at the Wash-

ington National Airport, and I am pleased to give them our highest endorsement.

Yours very truly,

ROLAND T. CARR,
Vice President.

ALEXANDRIA NATIONAL BANK,
Alexandria, Va., May 28, 1956.

DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is being written in connection with the proposal of Airport Transport, Inc., regarding a renewal of its contract for operation of the ground transportation service at the Washington National Airport. Mr. Moe Lerner, president of the Airport Transport, advises us in the qualification data to accompany this proposal there is a question concerning the financial status of the corporation.

We wish to advise you that Airport Transport, Inc., has been a most valued customer of this bank for the past 5 years, and during that time our relationship has been excellent. We consider them to be one of our best accounts; and insofar as their methods of audit and fiscal control are concerned, we believe their methods are of the finest. We have never been called upon to do any financing for them, but in analyzing their financial statements we would not hesitate to take care of any requests we would be able to handle for them.

A number of our personnel, including myself, have had occasion to use their service from time to time and we have always found the service to be most satisfactory and their employees courteous and considerate. We feel that this is a reflection of the competent management of the company and believe their operation adds immeasurably to the comfort and satisfaction of the airline traveler.

Very truly yours,

E. GUY RIDGELY,
Vice President.

MAY 28, 1956.

DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It gives me much pleasure to tell you that Mr. Moe Lerner, president, Airport Transport, has been a customer of the B. F. Goodrich Co., 433 I Street NW., Washington, D. C., for many years.

We consider Airport Transport one of our most valued customers, and their purchases from us have averaged between \$25,000 and \$30,000 per year. Statements have always been paid promptly, and all business transactions between Airport Transport and The B. F. Goodrich Co. have been handled with the utmost dispatch. As regards their credit standing, we feel that they are in an unlimited position to finance their operations, and, from our experience with this company, there should be no problems involved.

Mr. Lerner is a man of high integrity and possesses excellent business ability.

Yours very truly,

Manager, B. F. Goodrich Co.

MAY 28, 1956.

MR. BENNETT H. GRIFFIN,
Director, Washington National Airport,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GRIFFIN: The Airport Transport, Inc., operating a limousine service at the National Airport, has been doing business with us for a period of several years in the nature of purchasing parts, servicing their cars, and purchasing Cadillac limousines.

Their annual purchase of limousines, parts, and service has been averaging between \$90,000 and \$110,000 a year. At the purchase of the new Cadillac limousines they have paid for them at the time they were invoiced by check. Their monthly account has been paid for on or before the 10th of every month, taking advantage of discounts earned on parts purchased.

The Airport Transport, Inc., enjoy one of the highest credit ratings of any organization doing business with our three companies, and we assure you it has been a most satisfactory account in every respect.

Using Cadillac equipment, naturally, has been of great concern with us, and it has been our obligation to assist them in every way to insure at all times prompt and efficient Cadillac limousine operation.

Therefore, we have no hesitancy in recommending Mr. Moe Lerner and his organization to anyone from a financial standpoint, as they have full and complete knowledge of every phase of the transportation business.

Very truly yours,

CAPITAL CADILLAC-OLDSMOBILE CO.,
FLOYD D. AKERS, President.

MAY 29, 1956.

DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It is our understanding that an inquiry has been made concerning our business dealings with the Airport Transport, Inc.

We have had the great pleasure of selling both cars and parts, amounting to approximately \$150,000 a year in gross sales, to the present management, over a period of many years, with unlimited credit. The stability, integrity, and financial standing of the organization has greatly enhanced our relations, and we are confident that the unusual resourcefulness of Mr. Lerner has greatly implemented the outstanding maintenance record of our products in the service of the company.

Again, we cannot speak too highly of the Airport Transport, Inc., and Mr. Lerner, and feel that the company's overall performance is a great asset to our city.

Very truly yours,

L. P. STEUART,
President.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation to the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and the full Appropriations Committee for the interest shown in the very serious problem in Florida of the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly. This is of great importance, and is referred to on page 3 of the committee report under the heading of "Agricultural Research Service."

I express appreciation to the committee for its previous action in providing \$2,175,000 for the eradication of the fruitfly and, in addition, \$325,000 for the purpose of fighting the burrowing nematode, both of which principally affect the citrus industry in the State of Florida and jeopardize many other agricultural products.

But in addition to that, I want to express to the very fine chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture the fact that on page 580 of the report of the hearings of the subcommittee it was brought out that there was an area of approximately 250,000 acres which was expected to have to be fully treated under this program. I regret to have to inform the House and the chairman that this acreage has substantially increased in the few weeks since action was actually taken on this matter under the Agriculture Appropriation Act for 1957. Approximately 100,000 acres requires full treatment in my own home county of Pinellas. In addition to that, 80,000 to 90,000 acres require treatment in Lee County to the south, due to unanticipated

additional heavy spread over that expected at the time of the original hearings. I have been in conference, along with many members of the Florida delegation, with the Department of Agriculture on this problem since that time. Since it has spread, I have been assured, and as a matter of fact I have been advised, that another \$2.5 million, and authority to transfer contingency and other funds for this fruitfly effort to assure adequate additional funds if needed, is going to be requested, in that the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Agriculture recognize that there remains even a greater need. That has been referred, I believe today, by the Bureau of the Budget to the White House for recommendation to your committee and that of the Senate. I just wish to advise you of the increased and continuing need in this particular field. I also wish to advise you of the fact that the Florida Legislature meets in special session on July 23. The governor himself and the cabinet, in effect, have committed themselves to recommend to the legislature that all Federal funds spent on this program be matched with State funds. So, we in Florida expect to do our part on this. I again want to thank the committee and Congress for the great consideration and effort put forth in this matter, recognizing that this is a very serious problem and at the same time to express appreciation for the expeditious and effective manner in which the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of the Budget, under President Eisenhower's leadership, have met this challenge. I am confident the anticipated further request will be fully considered—favorably so—for the facts merit further all-out Federal participation.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this bill, which provides funds to meet some of the most pressing needs of our Defense Establishment, as well as other Government agencies.

One sorely needed item is the sum of \$40,219,000 for the Continental Air Command, to finance construction at airports and bases where vital reserve activities are under way.

A great job has been done in the past year in greatly stimulating and increasing the defense contribution of the Air Force Reserve, which has an increasingly important mission in the protection of the United States.

I personally believe the most productive defense dollars that we spend are invested in activities like the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard, and no activities have done more to make our people defense conscious.

In the city of Muskogee, in the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma, I have seen at first hand the operation of this Air Force Reserve program, and the almost phenomenal growth, on a virtual shoe string, of the 713th Fighter-Bomber Squadron at Davis Field.

The officers and men of this squadron, at considerable personal sacrifice and long hours of service beyond the call of

duty, have been engaged in making an outfit of which the entire Air Force is proud—and which has added much-needed muscle to our air defense, at low cost to the Government.

Maj. Gen. Bill Hall, the hard-working and able Deputy Chief of Staff in Charge of Reserve Activities, has personally paid tribute to the achievements of the Muskogee squadron, and appropriately cited it as an example of the great potential in Reserve force development.

* Maj. Gen. George Finch, the energetic and forceful commander of the 14th Air Force, has played a significant role in the growth of the Muskogee squadron, and has complimented its personnel on squadron achievements.

The entire city of Muskogee, and many cities and towns in the area, have joined in magnificent support of the squadron.

Mayor Lyman Beard of Muskogee has supplied tireless and resourceful civic leadership for the activity, and Lt. Col. Claude Sledd and Maj. Ray Oatley, the squadron and base commanders, have planned and worked long hours to make an outstanding success of the undertaking.

"The Muskogee Story," as the Air Force dubbed it, is an inspiring story, and one which I predict will grow in inspiration and glory in the coming years.

I am glad to observe that this bill includes money to provide additional safety and efficiency features for Davis Field, home of the 713th, and I strongly urge its passage by the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks and to speak out of order.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, on June 6, 1956, the House Committee on Government Operations adopted and the following noon made general distribution to the press—it had more than 2 weeks previously been released to some reporters—a report of its Public Works and Resources Subcommittee, which, for 18 days—beginning on July 19, and ending on October 19, 1955—held hearings concerning the power policies of the Department of the Interior.

The report as adopted and publicized carried, among others, recommendation No. 6, which will hereinafter be referred to.

July 9, members of the subcommittee received a letter reading:

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: The Public Works and Resources Subcommittee will resume public hearings into the Department of Interior's Federal power policies starting at 10:30 a. m., Monday, July 16, 1956, in room 362, Old House Office Building.

It is expected that the hearings will be conducted during morning and afternoon sessions. Officials of the Department of the Interior, as well as representatives of certain private electric utilities, will be heard at that time, in connection with recommendation No. 6 contained in the Committee on Government Operations 18th Intermediate Report, House Report 2279.

Cordially yours,

EARL CHUDOFF,
Member of Congress, Chairman, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

Accused by Mr. H. Vance Austin, on leave from his employment with the Colorado State Association of REA Cooperatives, who, while directing the subcommittee investigation and hearings, was paid out of Federal funds allocated to the committee, the private power companies were tried, convicted and, from a practical standpoint, their liquidation demanded by the subcommittee. They are now apparently belatedly to be given a hearing before the sentence is carried out.

Before commenting on the report generally, let us look briefly at recommendation No. 6, which is to provide the basis of the hearing about to be held:

(6) Congress launch a full-scale joint investigation by both Houses to determine whether or not there is an organized effort of the private power companies to influence the Federal administration, the Congress, the governments of the States, and the political life of the Nation.

In spite of the fact that this investigation has not yet been made, the committee, in the report above referred to, wrote—page 9:

The announced administration policy is identical with that of the companies. It is designated to destroy the Federal power program and eliminate every vestige of opposition to the establishment of a complete private power monopoly in the United States. In carrying it out, the activities of the Interior Department and the private companies are completely coordinated in each region of the country.

The committee represented this conclusion as being based upon hearings. If so, why stage another set of hearings to find out what they already claim to have discovered? If not justified by the previous hearings, the committee is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation.

Since the committee, true to form, has already prejudged the case with regard to recommendation No. 6, the proposed hearings can be designed only to produce more political kilowatts for the campaign.

Apparently, the proposed hearings are a belated attempt to justify a judgment already handed out by the committee.

Mr. Chairman, let us consider for a moment the status of the report—the report which contains recommendation No. 6. This report was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed on June 7, 1956. To this date, Mr. Chairman, more than 1 month later, printed copies are still not available.

Why is the majority reluctant to release this report and why is the majority resuming its hearings while holding its report in abeyance?

Apparently, the suppressed printing of a report of the Committee on Government Operations, which is entitled "Effect of Department of Interior and REA Policies on Public Power Preference Customers," has not had the political effect which the majority had hoped would follow its release to the press. This lack of effectiveness may be due to the fact that not even the majority can agree on it.

So, this being an election year, the subcommittee is off on another witch hunt, although knowing full well that, as usual, during the last 2 or 3 weeks of the session, there will be no opportunity to

write legislation based on these hearings.

The hearings will, however, serve political ends by keeping Members off the floor, where from day to day important bills are up for action.

Perhaps intrigued by the example set by the Supreme Court of filing several opinions giving diverse reasons for affirming or reversing a lower court's decision, 5 members of the majority, who voted for the adoption of the report—2 of them members of the subcommittee which conducted the hearings—felt themselves compelled to file additional views which conflict with the majority report which they had just voted to adopt.

Upon one issue the majority members were unanimous. They were apparently in wholehearted accord with their Democratic colleagues who were reporting that those who are exercising authority in the Department of the Interior should be kicked out of office and that at the next election the present Republican administration and officeholders should be supplanted by Democrats.

The House committee voted 16 to 12—strictly along party lines—to file this so-called majority report. This being the case, and since 5 of the 16 Democrats actually do not agree with the report, is it in fact a majority report? Five from 16 leaves a minority of 11.

Add the 5 dissenting majority members to the 12 minority members who condemned the hearings as being unfair, and you have in effect a majority of 17 members of the committee who did not subscribe to the majority report.

The report is a baldly political document designed entirely to serve but two purposes: To discredit the Eisenhower administration and to crucify an industry vitally important to our national life and well-being.

The only valid claim that it is a majority report lies in the fact that it was adopted and reported out by the members of the political party which happens, at the moment, to have a slender voting margin in the Congress—even though five of those so voting apparently just could not swallow and deep down the obviously unfair methods followed by the subcommittee nor the conclusions set forth in the report.

Five times the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOUNTAIN], in his additional views, calls attention to the fact that—see subsequent quotations—the basic American principle that the accused should not be convicted without a hearing, was disregarded by the subcommittee during its hearings.

The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. PORTER HARDY, JR., in his additional views, simply stated:

I am in substantial agreement with Mr. FOUNTAIN's additional views.

Another member of the committee, the Honorable JOE M. KILGORE, wrote:

I voted to adopt the committee report so that the report in its entirety might be brought to the attention of the Congress. However, I do not subscribe to all the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

The Honorable DANTE B. FASCELL and ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN submitted additional views to emphasize certain points which they wrote "need emphasizing."

They pointed out that there were, in their opinion, defects in the present law governing the Interior Department, and in addition, frankly stated that because of the present legislative situation they did "not feel it is proper to condemn and to criticize private utilities for not entering into wheeling arrangements."

These two members of the committee apparently not only realized that the authority of the subcommittee to go into the activities of the private power companies was doubtful but that the companies had been condemned without a hearing.

They also criticized the subcommittee because it charged private utilities with improper conduct without giving them an opportunity to be heard.

With one conclusion reached by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] and by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN], I cannot agree. They wrote:

We do not interpret the report and we do not believe it can or should be interpreted as a document expressing a philosophy for the future development of the power resources of this country solely by the Federal Government or other public authorities. (Conversely, it is equally clear that all power development should not be undertaken exclusively by private industry, particularly with reference to those resources which are and have been in the public domain.

As I listened to the hearings, as I read the stenographic transcript, as I read the report, I could reach but one conclusion, which was that the subcommittee's sole effort was to bring about a socialization of the electrical power industry.

With the conclusion of those two gentlemen who stated that "A study of the history of the development of power, both public and private, indicates clearly that it is for the best interests of the public to have two-way development," I am in complete accord.

The very fact that the report travels under the guise of a "majority" opinion is completely in accord with the manner in which this and other investigations of this subcommittee have been handled—beginning with the hit-and-run hearings during which persons were accused of misconduct or violations of the law, then denied the right to be heard, followed by the filing of a report which prejudices a case which never had been heard and which, indeed, was not properly an issue.

The stated purpose of the investigation was to ascertain "the effect of the administrative acts and policies of the present officials of the Department of the Interior and the Rural Electrification Administration on rural electric cooperatives, public bodies, and municipal electric systems." The intermediate report supposedly dealt with the findings of that investigation.

Nowhere in the stated purpose, as quoted above from the introductory statement of the majority report, can I find any reference to the investigation embracing policies and business practices of private utilities. Yet throughout the report this important segment of our Nation's free-enterprise economic system is attacked viciously and ruth-

lessly. Not only were representatives of private power companies denied the right to be heard, but their industry was subjected to the basest sort of attack principally through innuendo and distortion.

As has just been pointed out, this was underscored by Representatives DANTE B. FASCELL, of Florida, and ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN, of West Virginia, both members of the investigating subcommittee. In their additional views, Representatives FASCELL and MOLLOHAN came to the defense of private power companies and at the same time recognized the difficult position of the Federal Government in negotiating wheeling contracts. Permit me to quote from their statement:

In the case of a wheeling contract, it is necessary to bring together three parties into agreement; the Federal Government (producer), the private utility (transmission agent), and the preference customer. This must be done voluntarily. It is obviously an arms-length transaction for the private utility and the preference customer—with the Government in all cases being in the middle attempting to satisfy both parties and, at the same time, implement Federal power policy as intended by Congress. Furthermore, why should a private utility wheel public power to its competitor preference customer when the private utility is buying the public power at dump rates because it is the only available user?

Because of this situation, we do not feel it is proper to condemn and to criticize private utilities for not entering into wheeling arrangements. They are a private enterprise engaged in making a profit and while it is not unusual for a businessman to do business with his competitors, it would be ridiculous to assume that he would not try to get the best possible deal for himself. This is a duty that private management of a utility has to itself and its stockholders. They have no responsibility under the law for implementing Federal power policy and they have no responsibility under the law for assisting the preference customers who are in most cases their competitors or potential competitors for business. In fact, we are surprised under conditions as they exist, that any wheeling contracts have been entered into by private utility companies. Obviously, they have only been entered into where the company felt the economic benefit and advantages to the company far outweighed any assistance which they might be giving to their competitor, the preference customers.

Mr. Chairman, I interrupt the quotation to call particular attention to the following paragraph written by Representatives FASCELL and MOLLOHAN. I resume quoting:

Since the extensive hearings held by this subcommittee deal with the effect of present administrative action and policies of the Department of the Interior and the Rural Electric Administration on the implementation of Federal power policy as it may affect preference customers, we feel that any reference as to the unwillingness of private utilities to wheel or the strong terms sought by them in their negotiations for wheeling contracts, should be considered in these hearings only in the light of pointing out the position that the private utilities take under existing law and administration, and the difficulties that exist under these circumstances of the implementation of Federal power policy; but should not be considered in the light of condemnation, if their actions and performances are that of an ordinary

businessman acting in a reasonable and prudent manner in the operation of his business.

The report presupposes the interest and the desire of the private-utility companies to change Federal power policy. Obviously they have some feeling on the matter and take every opportunity, manner, and means to express their feelings and thoughts on the subject. What efforts, individually or in concert, private power companies are exerting in attempting to change through administrative means the Federal power policy as expressed by Congress, is not in my opinion a subject matter of even indirect consideration in the present report, and therefore, we disagree with any references to that effect which may be in the present report. We believe that the subject matter of the influence and interest that private-utility companies have on the administration of Federal power policy is certainly a proper one for congressional interest. We further believe that private utilities should be given every opportunity to be heard and to present their views on the subject, and we are hopeful that the Congress will see fit at an early date to undertake the consideration and study of the part private-utility companies have played and are playing in the implementation of public power policy under the present administration.

A study of the history of the development of power, both public and private, indicates clearly that it is for the best interests of the public to have two-way development.

Permit me to call your attention to this latter statement. It is a definitive—though simplified—enunciation of the basis for the partnership concept of the Eisenhower administration. The Eisenhower administration certainly believes that it is in the best public interest to have two-way development. Never, to the best of my knowledge, have any administration spokesmen argued otherwise.

President Eisenhower himself, in his first state of the Union message, said:

The best natural resource program will not result from exclusive dependence on Federal bureaucracy. It will involve a partnership of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government, all working together.

The statement of Mr. FASCELL, with which Mr. MOLLOHAN agreed, is a frank admission that the policies pursued by the Department of the Interior under Secretary McKay and Under Secretary Davis are sound, and should be followed. It is a repudiation of the report itself.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOUNTAIN] speaking of the majority report, said he does not "necessarily fully subscribe to all of its language, conclusions, and recommendations."

That, permit me to comment, represents a classic in understatement. Representative FOUNTAIN does not merely decline to subscribe to the terms of the so-called majority report. If my understanding is correct, he takes rather violent exception to it, as reflected by his separate views in which the gentleman from North Carolina noted the report's context, and declared:

I seriously doubt the wisdom and the fairness, however, of those conclusions and recommendations in the report which amount to a blanket criticism of all private power companies without any power company having had an opportunity to be heard. Since

private power companies were not being investigated at this time, and since they were denied an opportunity to be heard, I believe it is only fair play that the report should not have contained such sweeping conclusions regarding them.

For example, recommendation No. 6 of the subcommittee was that "Congress launch a full-scale joint investigation by both Houses to determine whether or not there is an organized effort of the private power companies to influence the Federal administration, the Congress, the governments of the States, and the political life of the Nation." And yet, in conclusion No. 8 on page 9 of the report the subcommittee said:

"The announced administration policy is identical with that of the companies. It is designed to destroy the Federal power program and eliminate every vestige of opposition to the establishment of a complete private power monopoly in the United States. In carrying it out, the activities of the Interior Department and the private companies are completely coordinated in each region of the country."

Since the investigation recommended has not been made, it seems to me that conclusion No. 8 and other blanket denunciations of all power companies before the companies have had a chance to be heard, should not have been in this report.

The report indicates that two companies in my own State were denied the privilege of testifying during the hearings.

Let me pause here, Mr. Chairman, to emphasize what the gentleman from North Carolina, Representative FOUNTAIN, recognized when he chose to quote those portions of his colleagues' report.

It is incredible that a congressional group would recommend undertaking an investigation and, before the investigation had been held, announce its conclusions which, by no stretch of the imagination, could be arrived at before the completion of the investigation of the nature they had just recommended.

In the concluding paragraph of his additional views, Representative FOUNTAIN took note of the position of the private power industry in the Nation's economic fabric. He concluded:

I have frequently disagreed with policies and activities of some of the power companies and I have not hesitated to publicly express my disagreement. However, they are an integral, necessary, essential, and significant segment of our economy and private enterprise system in America. Both private and public utilities are essential to our way of life and in the best interests of the general public. Nevertheless, whether or not we agree with the policies and/or activities of private utilities, if their policies and activities are to be investigated, before they are judged, they should be afforded the opportunity to be heard and to present their views, regardless of whether or not their testimony would change the views of the committee. They should receive a fair hearing and careful consideration should be given to the evidence they present. After that is done, let the chips fall where they may.

The Republican members of the Subcommittee on Public Works and Resources on the House side filed a minority report which should be read if the real purpose of the hearings is to be learned.

The minority report, signed by all minority members of the subcommittee and concurred in by all the minority members of the full committee, calls attention to grievous mishandling of the whole subject at issue, as reflected by the majority report and the conduct of the hearings.

They cite chapter and verse from both the majority report and the 1,686 pages of printed hearings in support of their position.

An extremely sober note is sounded by the minority members when they say:

The majority report, which is purported to be based on hearings, is more than just a pamphlet of political bias; it is an attack of calculated insidiousness upon the American system of free enterprise.

The venom with which the author of the report attacks private enterprise and the administration alike seems symptomatic of something more baneful than political partisanship.

The undersigned (minority members) would be derelict in their responsibility to the American people if they failed to expose this advocacy of nationalization by those who, in the guise of defenders of the rural electrification program, have managed to have their manifesto cloaked with the authority of a congressional committee.

To the extent that the majority report attacks economic freedom, it attacks an integral part of our liberty and independence.

At other points in the minority report, the Republican members of the House group completely disassociated themselves from the unjust criticism heaped upon the Department of the Interior and the REA, and, in fact, take the position that officials of those agencies should be commended rather than condemned.

I subscribe wholeheartedly to this view. Officials of the Department of the Interior and the REA in the present administration in these matters have acted in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the law as they found it. They have surmounted great obstacles and successfully resolved difficult situations in many instances.

Like other Members of both House of Congress, I recognize the value of maintaining congressional security of executive branch activities. It is one of our duties to keep a watchful eye on their planning and spending and doing—an integral part of the governmental system of checks and balances envisioned by our Nation's Founding Fathers.

In discharging this duty, however, it behooves us to approach the task fairly and seriously, and—may I add—with courtesy, common sense, and having always in mind the Golden Rule. We do not hold a mandate to stage a political circus. Nor are we authorized nor does common decency permit us to institute and carry on an inquisition or a persecution of those with whom we disagree.

In my opinion, based upon what has been learned of the investigations, upon what I know of the manner in which the hearings were conducted, the lack of orderly procedure which characterized the hearings, and the absence of evidence to sustain the findings, and the political philosophy which apparently motivated the conclusions expressed in the report, it is obvious that the purpose was to discredit private enterprise and the administration, lend support to the political ambitions of certain candidates, defeat the reelection of others.

The record is replete with facts indicating the witnesses were recruited with but one purpose in mind. They were biased. The record shows that the subcommittee refused to hear representatives of the executive agencies whose

procedure was attacked, who were charged with violations of Federal law, until long after the charges were aired.

Private companies were pilloried, denied a hearing, an opportunity for rebuttal; unwarranted attacks were made upon individuals to whom credit—not discredit—is due.

The same subcommittee, on another occasion when holding joint hearings on timber with a Senate subcommittee, disclosed its determination to discourage those charged with improper conduct from presenting a defense and even from hearing firsthand the charges made against them. On one occasion, at Eugene, Oreg., officials and employees of the Department of the Interior were required to stand—be counted—and were then charged with a neglect of duty because they were attending hearings where they were numbered among the defendants, castigated, misused, and abused because they were not out in the field attending to their duties, but were listening, waiting an opportunity to be heard.

All but 1 of the 13 employees who were at the hearing were interested as individuals, as American citizens, as employees who were being criticized and who were on duty in the vicinity. The only one from Washington who was present was a representative sent out by the Department to assist in ascertaining the facts.

Mr. Chairman, the investigation, the hearings, the report are a shameful exhibition of misdirected congressional investigative activities—a reflection upon the intelligence, the fairness of the Congress. It is an insult to the intelligence and sense of fair play of the American people.

The investigations and the hearings held by this subcommittee show a studied, deliberate effort to lend substance to a groundless political attack upon Secretary of the Interior McKay, upon Under Secretary Davis, and back of that, upon the administration's policy of protecting enterprise, of checkmating nationalization of the power industry.

That the whole proceeding from its inception a year ago last February down to the present date was an attempt to create political propaganda, is shown by the fact that when Secretary Seaton was appointed by the President as Secretary of the Interior, his appointment was loudly praised by two Members of the other body—Senator MORSE, who is a candidate for office; the other Senator NEUBERGER, one of the arch opponents of Secretary McKay—this, notwithstanding the fact, and it is a fact, that both the President and Secretary Seaton have frankly stated that the policy which guided former Secretary McKay and Under Secretary Davis, insofar as it affects hydroelectric power, will be continued and carried out.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to announce to you that the delicious peaches now in

the cloakroom were sent with the compliments of L. D. Holmes & Sons, of Stately Oaks Plantation, near Johnston, S. C. These peaches were on the tree at noon Tuesday. They were gathered by Mr. Holmes and sent directly to the United States Congress.

Mr. Holmes and sons are owners of one of the most modern and up-to-date peach orchards in South Carolina. It is located in the heart of the famous sand ridge section. Mr. Holmes has been one of the outstanding pioneer and diversified farmers in the history of the Southeast. He was named Master Farmer of South Carolina some years ago and is looked upon by many of us as the dean emeritus of South Carolina agriculture. Mr. Holmes has two fine sons who are also tremendously interested in agriculture and are following in the footsteps of their father.

Mr. Holmes is not only noted for his success in growing peaches but has been successful in the raising of cattle, cotton, truck, and corn. For a number of years he has urged the South to keep its fields green in the wintertime and not to depend on one crop.

Johnston is located in historic old Edgefield County. Edgefield County for a century and a half has been noted for its governors, senators, generals, and statesmen. Edgefield County now ranks high in the production of peaches, cattle, and pine trees, and I might add, Mr. Chairman, is still producing great Americans.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to add that L. D. Holmes is a strong believer in our American form of representative government. He is a States righter and for a number of years has opposed socialism and centralization of government in Washington. I hope all of you will enjoy these fine peaches sent to you by a great American who is proud of his Congress and proud of his country. If any of you are visiting South Carolina, Mr. Holmes would be happy to have you drop by and see his beautiful home and splendid farm.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. It is not necessary to sign a Southern manifesto in order to get one, is it?

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. There is no partisanship involved in this at all. This is from a great American to the Congress of the United States. However, I would like to see the gentleman from Iowa sign the manifesto.

(Mr. DORN of South Carolina asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, to answer the gentleman's question about signing the Southern manifesto, I think it would help a lot in the distribution of Mr. DORN's peaches, but as the gentleman

from South Carolina has said, it is not necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I rose because apparently something I said on yesterday offended my good friend, the very genial and lovable minority leader, whom I would not offend for the world, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. He made a statement on the floor that I want to ask him to correct, and I am sure he will. He said, "While we are talking about inaccuracies, I want to say that the gentleman from Georgia made a false statement when he said that Robert Montgomery was training me or anyone else."

I did not make that statement. The gentleman was not on the floor, and I am sure he was misinformed about what I said. What I said was that I had heard that he had been under the tutelage of Robert Montgomery, and I thought maybe that accounted for the blooper he made on Monday, when he referred to General Motors.

I have stricken my entire statement about him from the RECORD, and upon mature consideration I am sure that the rumor was not true, and that the gentleman has not had any training in public speaking by Mr. Robert Montgomery, "or anyone else" as he says.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, although my district is not directly affected, we who represent the great State of Florida are jointly concerned with the gravity of the threat of the Mediterranean fruitfly. We are seeking jointly to insure adequate funds from Federal appropriations to match State funds with which to carry on the struggle for eradication. This is indeed a serious matter which no person should take lightly. I now yield to one whose district is very directly affected, and who with the other members of our delegation has been active in seeking adequate funds.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I will be glad to yield to my colleague from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. The Florida delegation wishes to express to the Appropriations Committee and in particular the Agricultural Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, its profound gratitude and thanks from the people of Florida for its considerate understanding and help in setting up a program for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in Florida. When this emergency was brought to the attention of the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, hearings which had been closed were again opened so that we might present necessary testimony to show the need for an appropriation to start a quick eradication program. The Appropriations Committee was sympathetic and as a result funds were appropriated in the amount of \$2,500,000 of which \$2,175,000 was allocated for the Mediterranean fruitfly and the remainder for the fight on spreading decline.

Since this action of the Congress in approving the money, the Mediterranean fruitfly has spread from the first

areas located until it is now in many parts of Florida, including the heart of the citrus industry. At the time we presented our problem to the Appropriations Committee we stated that if there was a spread of the Mediterranean fruitfly that more funds would be needed. The Department of Agriculture in recognition of this statement and under the conditions that now exist in Florida is requesting an additional \$2,500,000 which is being approved by the Bureau of the Budget to be submitted to the Congress to carry on this very important program. It has been stated by Senator HOLLAND that he is making a request for the inclusion of this additional amount in the Senate bill and we are hopeful and urging that the Members of the House will approve the appropriation of these funds until the program has been successful in eradicating the Mediterranean fruitfly. I am sure that the Members of the House know that the entire southern one-third of the United States could be infested with this insect and cause untold damage.

The Florida delegation thanks the Appropriations Committee and the Members of this House for the fine help we have received and in closing would like to urge that you help us to bring this fight to a proper conclusion. Governor Collins advised me only yesterday that the State will do its share in matching these funds on a 50-50 basis.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHUDOFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHUDOFF. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that a long distance call from Philadelphia made it necessary for me to be called off the floor when the gentleman from Michigan started to tear apart the majority of the Public Works and Resources Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations in his usual manner. He has done it on numerous occasions during the session. I have no quarrel with him for it, because he has not agreed with the majority since we started out on the investigations during the past 2 years. However, I walked into the tail end of the complaint made by the gentleman from Michigan. So far as I could ascertain he was complaining bitterly that private power companies had not had an opportunity to be heard.

For the benefit of the Members of the House, although I do not know that they will have time to attend our hearings, let me say that on Monday we are going to give the private power companies of the Rocky Mountain States a chance to tell everything to the subcommittee, to tell us how they tried to influence and have influenced the Interior Department to wipe out the previous public power policy of the Government of the United States; and we are going to show by

competent evidence and testimony that they did just that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time merely to say that we have before us today a rather important appropriation measure, and much as I dislike to do so, I shall have to object to any further requests to speak out of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Jones Point Bridge

For expenses necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964), as amended, \$14,325,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: Page 4, strike out all of lines 1 through 13.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would stop the construction of a free bridge across the Potomac River from Alexandria, Va., to Maryland at the expense of \$15 million to all the taxpayers of the country. I repeat that what is proposed here is to build a bridge from Alexandria, Va., to an unspecified point in Maryland, with the taxpayers of the country paying for it.

A few days ago enabling legislation passed the House of Representatives to construct a bridge from Constitution Avenue across into Virginia. That will entail the expenditure of \$22 million to \$24 million. I did not oppose that legislation because that will directly relieve traffic congestion, or I hope it will relieve congestion, in the District of Columbia.

This Alexandria bridge has nothing but an indirect connection with traffic in the District of Columbia. Let me read to you what the official report of the Appropriations Committee says in connection with it:

Insofar as the committee is advised, this is the first time Federal funds have been appropriated to cover the full cost of constructing a bridge between two States with neither end touching the District of Columbia.

It goes on to say it does not feel that approval of this appropriation establishes any precedent. Certainly it will establish a precedent if this appropriation is approved. It will be an open invitation to every Member of Congress to seek an interstate bridge, with the taxpayers of the entire country paying the freight.

To those who contend it will relieve the traffic congestion in the District of

Columbia by building a bridge at Jones Point at Alexandria, Va., across over into Maryland. I ask how long it will be before someone comes in and seeks to justify the building of a bridge, at the expense of all the taxpayers of this country, somewhere along Route 301 that runs from Baltimore south to Richmond, or west of Norfolk crossing the Potomac River somewhere in between. Why should these people come in and ask the taxpayers of the entire country to build free bridges across other streams on that route in order to allegedly relieve the traffic congestion in the District of Columbia?

Mr. Chairman, only a few weeks ago a bridge was completed across the river on Highway 30 between Illinois and Iowa. That bridge was built out of private funds. When I go back to Iowa I will pay a toll to cross that bridge. I do not get across the Mississippi River into Iowa without paying a toll. A short time ago the bridge across the Mississippi River near Muscatine, Iowa, collapsed and my colleague from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL] obtained legislative authorization for the construction of a new toll bridge with private money, mind you. I suggested to him at that time that he probably ought to wait until this bill came to the House floor, then he could probably justify asking for a free bridge, the cost of which would be saddled on all the taxpayers. I labor under no delusion about the support this will undoubtedly have on the floor of the House this afternoon, and so I wish my colleague from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL] had waited until this appropriation passed so that he could offer a bill and then see if you are willing to underwrite the cost of bridges all over the Nation.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. There is a lot of congestion on Route 40 at Wheeling, W. Va. If they are going to hand out these free bridges I would like to put in a bid for one over there.

Mr. GROSS. I think the members should also know that the State of Maryland is not even building the approach to the bridge on that side of the river. You are being called upon to spend a half million dollars for the Maryland approach to this bridge. These two States of Virginia and Maryland can build this bridge. Make it a toll bridge if you like. There are automatic devices today for the collection of tolls.

We have heard a great deal recently about private enterprise. It will be interesting to see how some members vote, for this is certainly a clear-cut issue as between private enterprise and a \$15 million gravy train of Federal paternalism.

Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debates on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this subject has been thoroughly debated in this Congress and in the preceding Congresses. In fact for the last 4 years or more. The bridge was authorized in the 83d Congress. Then we came back during this Congress and amended the Bridge Authorization Act to improve the original legislation. It was considered, I believe, on two previous occasions by the Appropriations Committee. That committee delayed appropriations until we could get this perfecting legislation through the Congress.

Last year the Congress appropriated \$600,000 to start planning of the bridge. Those plans are pretty well under way at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, this bridge is primarily for the benefit of the Nation's Capital. We have the greatest amount of river crossing here in the metropolitan area of Washington across the Potomac River than in any other section of the entire world, and this includes the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey. The construction of this bridge at Jones Point is to relieve some of this intolerable congestion of traffic here in the center of Washington. It is to pull the traffic around and get the majority of the truck traffic and some of this through traffic to by-pass the congested streets of Washington. Many of the Members of this body who live in Virginia have to use the 14th Street and the Memorial Bridges, and they know what I am talking about. And, I guess all the Members know about the congestion on Independence Avenue, 40 percent of which we can eliminate if we can get the construction of this bridge to by-pass Washington. As far as it not being in the District is concerned, it is technically a matter of feet. The bridge actually crosses the District in the Potomac River. If it was shifted 150 feet upstream, it would begin in Virginia and come into the District of Columbia, the same as the Central area bridge which was approved the other day.

Mr. Chairman, I hope there will be no further delay in the approval of these funds so that we can go on and proceed with construction. It is urgently needed. Any further delay will just further aggravate an already intolerable situation in the Nation's Capital. This is a metropolitan area problem, a National Capital problem, and not a situation to suit the people of Virginia or Maryland. The taxpayers of Virginia and Maryland are spending millions of dollars for the approaches to this bridge, so it is not that the Federal Government is paying 100 percent of it, except just the cost of the bridge itself. And, the States of Virginia and Maryland are going to share in the maintenance of the bridge.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me how many millions of dollars the taxpayers have paid for the bridges that

span the Potomac and now serve his district?

Mr. BROYHILL. Do you mean in the metropolitan area?

Mr. GROSS. Jones Point is not in the metropolitan area.

Mr. BROYHILL. It most certainly is. In fact, every major plan for a solution of the traffic problem here in Washington calls for a circumferential belt boulevard around Washington, D. C., in order to alleviate the traffic right here in the Nation's Capital. It is not for the benefit of the people of Maryland and Virginia alone but also for all the people of the country that travel to the Nation's Capital.

I urge that this amendment be defeated.

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, and I want to point out to you some things that I think you might be overlooking. A good many Members of this House reside temporarily in northern Virginia, and I submit to you if there is any place in the United States that takes more away from the people and gives them less than that area, I would like to know where it is.

Now, this is a realistic proposition, and if we tax the taxpayers of the United States to build a bridge primarily to benefit this area of northern Virginia, it only means that the government down at Richmond would milk the taxpayers over in northern Virginia even more to build things down in southern Virginia. It is a known fact that they do not take care of northern Virginia. It is a known fact that the Federal Government has gone over there and built highways. If you want to get any highways out through those counties, the Federal Government has to build them. The States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey have built turnpikes, and they are channeling traffic into the city of Chicago by thousands and thousands of cars. Is the city of Chicago coming in and asking the Federal Government to do something about it? No. They are going to spend \$80 million of their own money to provide exits from these turnpikes. I think it is high time that we call on the States of Virginia and Maryland to meet their obligations and build this bridge. There is just as much justification for building a bridge across the Potomac from Virginia to Maryland as there is for building a bridge in every State of the Union where a river is the State boundary line. If the taxpayers build this bridge across from Maryland to Virginia, I do not see any reason why they should not build one between New York and New Jersey across the Hudson or between West Virginia and Ohio across the Ohio and so on and on. I can see building a bridge from the District of Columbia into Virginia, and I voted for that, and I will continue to vote for it, but, members of the committee, you are setting a dangerous precedent when you put the Federal Government in the business of building bridges between States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX] for 3 minutes.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment principally to set the record straight. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] in offering his amendment suggested that perhaps this would lead to building a bridge over the lower Potomac connecting Maryland and Virginia on Route 301. I am happy to announce to the House that we do have a bridge over the river at route 301. So far as giving something to the State of Maryland is concerned, to set the record straight, actually the whole of the District of Columbia, as it now stands, was given to the Federal Government by the State of Maryland.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD] for 3 minutes.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a little misunderstanding about the Jones Point Bridge. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] spoke of the benefits to the State of Maryland and the State of Virginia. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] spoke primarily of benefiting northern Virginia. I cannot speak for the State of Virginia, but I can speak for my own State, the State of Maryland. We are happy to cooperate with the District of Columbia in building a bridge across the Potomac to relieve the traffic congestion in the District of Columbia. We will derive no appreciable benefit from the Jones Point Bridge other than that the citizens of Maryland will not have to cross the already crowded bridges across the Potomac in this area.

Concerning the fact that the bridge is not in the District of Columbia, I think if the gentleman from Iowa were to go up and down the Potomac River he would find that the shoreline of the District of Columbia is limited and that you can get only just so many bridges across. They had to go to the next best place to put it, since it could not be in the District of Columbia. So they put it between Jones Point and Alexandria.

This bridge is designed to take truck traffic through the Capital, off the streets of the Federal city of Washington and benefit all the millions of people who visit our Capital every year.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANKFORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MOSS. If my information is correct, I believe the officials of the District of Columbia protested underwriting any of the maintenance costs of the bridge because they contended that it would not materially aid in the traffic problem of the District of Columbia.

Mr. LANKFORD. I am not familiar with that, I might say to the gentleman, but I do know that the States of Maryland and Virginia will take care of the maintenance costs.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANKFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. I will like to say in answer to the gentleman from Cali-

fornia [Mr. Moss] that the District officials have always supported the construction of this bridge and have always pleaded for the construction of the bridge because it was necessary to alleviate the traffic congestion in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield further at that point?

Mr. LANKFORD. I yield.

Mr. MOSS. My statement was not that they have opposed the bridge but that they oppose underwriting any of the cost of maintaining it because of lack of benefit to the District.

Mr. BROYHILL. The District Commissioners oppose sharing the cost of maintenance. The highway department agreed to share the cost of maintenance, not because it did not help the District of Columbia but under the same technicality on which the gentleman from Iowa is opposing the construction of the bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] to close debate.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct my opening remarks to the gentleman from Iowa who propounded a question to me a few moments ago. At that time the answer I gave the gentleman was that there were several hundred thousand dollars unobligated with which this appropriation would be merged. I want to correct that. I have had a check made on that. The figure the gentleman used is correct. Five hundred thousand dollars is correct. While the money is not obligated, it is programed as planning money. So I want to get the record straight about the answer I gave the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. That makes the bridge then, approximately \$15 million for the taxpayers to pay for.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield for one more observation, I am not opposing this bill on the basis of a technicality, as the gentleman from Virginia said. I am opposed to the bridge, period.

Mr. PRESTON. May I say this as to the attitude of the subcommittee: The House has worked its will on this item twice before. We took the position that that was sufficient evidence of the sentiment of the House and approved the item in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross) there were—ayes 36, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.
The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Military construction, Air Force

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783) by section 505 of the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the act of July

14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and of the Act of —, 1956 (Public Law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, to remain available until expended, \$1,228,000,000.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK: On page 7, line 16, after the sum "\$1,228,000,000" strike out the period and insert a semicolon and add "Provided, however, That no part of the appropriation contained herein may be used to construct a new building at Andrews Air Force Base for use as the headquarters building of the Air Research and Development Command."

(Mr. SCHENCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is, I believe, of great importance from many points of view.

It is practically impossible to overemphasize the importance of Research and Development, because this work determines the kind and effectiveness of our United States Air Force now and in the future.

The Air Research and Development Command has a twofold responsibility. It must carry on all the scientific research, development, and testing. It must also manage these projects so that they are properly put into production and use at the earliest practicable date. Hence, the saving of time in getting weapon systems into actual production and use is of very vital concern to every man, woman, and child in this Nation. If we are to believe all we hear about the great strides in developing and producing great new aircraft by our potential enemies then the work, responsibilities, and expeditious handling of these vital matters by the Air Research and Development Command become of prime importance to the safety and welfare of this Nation.

The actual scientific research, development, and testing of our air weapons is done by 10 Air Research and Development Command posts located at various sections of our country, each under a commanding general, who has been selected, with special care, and they are doing a superb job for all of us. The administrative and management functions, correlating all this work and cooperating closely with the Air Materiel Command to place the plans into production and use is the responsibility of the Air Research and Development Command Headquarters which is now located in Baltimore in inadequate rented quarters.

Lieutenant General Power, Commander of ARDC, former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development, the Hon. Trevor Gardner, and others testified last year unequivocally and at considerable length in extensive hearings before a special subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations and the Committee on

Armed Services as to the most efficient and best location for this command headquarters. They pointed out that there is only one best location and that after the most thorough and careful consideration of a board of officers including the 10 commanding generals of the various posts, that their unanimous decision was to locate the ARDC Headquarters on Wright Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio. All of these recommendations were further urged and approved by the R. A. Lasley Corp. of New York. This well known firm of industrial engineers made an extensive study of this problem over a long period of time. If anything need be said as to the qualifications of Lieutenant General Power, permit me to point out that he was personally selected by General Twining as one of the very small group of officers who recently visited Russia.

The House Committee on Armed Services, following a careful study of all this testimony, unanimously recommended that a new building be constructed for the ARDC headquarters on WPAFB, and the House approved their recommendations by the overwhelming rollcall vote of 316 to 2.

Permit me to say at this point, Mr. Chairman, that while I am very proud and happy with that action, I am most firmly convinced that this headquarters must be located at that one Air Force base which is in the best interest of the Air Force, the national defense, and the public interest, and that any special economic advantage which might be of benefit to a local community should receive no consideration of any kind.

The other body, for reasons best known to its Members, struck out the words, "Wright Patterson Air Force Base" and inserted "at a location to be determined."

Secretary of the Air Force, Donald Quarles, announced on May 17 of this year, that he had decided to move this headquarters to Andrews Air Force Base just outside the city of Washington. I was deeply shocked by this completely unwarranted action and told him so over the telephone. I told Secretary Quarles I felt he was completely wrong—that he had completely disregarded the testimony of his own officers who were best able to testify expertly on this matter—that he had also completely disregarded the action taken by the House Committee on Armed Services and by the Members of this House. Secretary Quarles gave me reasons which cannot be sustained by good judgment and said that his action was based on the approval of his air staff. I asked him if Lieutenant General Power, the man most directly responsible and concerned and the one who knows most about this problem, was a member of his air staff and joined in this approval, and he said "No."

Mr. Chairman, that this great Subcommittee on Appropriations recognizes the wrongness of this decision is amply shown in their report. I quote from page 34 of their report. "The committee still has some doubt that the immediate vicinity of the Nation's Capital is the best location for command headquarters of this type. The committee would have

preferred that another location had been selected. However, since the decision was obviously made after considerable study had been given to the problem, the project has been approved somewhat reluctantly." Since the Committee on Appropriations feels this way, Mr. Chairman, they should accept my amendment.

Permit me to say further, Mr. Chairman, that I am reliably informed that the senior commanders of organizations charged with a major portion of the Air Force mission, such as TAC, SAC, ADC, ARDC, or AMC, have frequently expressed opposition to being located near Washington. They feel the farther away they are the better they are for the very simple reason that being located near here creates confusion rather than coordination. The personnel of the air staff are inclined to enter with the operating functions of the separate commands and the management of these separate commands are inclined to take over part of the responsibilities of the air staff.

I am also told, Mr. Chairman, that moving ARDC headquarters to Andrews will set off an unusual chain of events that will cost many more millions. I am told that a majority of the present training command will be transferred from Scott to Randolph; that headquarters of the training command will be transferred to Scott Field; that MATS headquarters will be moved from Andrews to Scott Field; and that ARDC headquarters will be moved into the present MATS headquarters until another new building can be constructed.

The net effect of this series of proposals is the increase in the number of organizations into the Washington area. Many of us believe, Mr. Chairman, that this is undesirable from the standpoint of vulnerability, concentration of more people and functions in this area, and the added millions of cost.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, for all these and many other reasons which will occur to you, I urge the adoption of my amendment. I also urge that Secretary Quarles be required to personally appear before the Committee on Armed Services—justify any recommendations he may want to make to the satisfaction of the committee and obtain their approval before any appropriation is made for the moving of ARDC headquarters or for the construction of a new building at any location for their use.

Mr. Chairman, the point has been made that perhaps the matter of timing is important. General Power testified to that at some length on this phase of this matter and said that the matter of timing in the creation and development of a new headquarters building was of great importance. However, because of the situation which has developed, this has been unavoidably delayed. It will not help this situation now to move our research and development command headquarters to Andrews Air Force Base. If, however, the Secretary of the Air Force is required to appear before the Committee on Armed Services, and if he is able to prove to them that the location he selects is the proper location, and if he can gain the approval of the Com-

mittee on Armed Services, I will support such decision whether or not that location is in the district I have the honor to represent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK] has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to seek an agreement limiting the time.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 12 minutes, and that I be permitted to have the concluding 4 minutes to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BOW. Reserving the right to object, how much time will that allow?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I modify the request to make it 15 minutes.

Mr. BOW. That is only 3 minutes to discuss a very important amendment. I object.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman agree to 18 minutes?

Mr. BOW. Make it 20, and I will agree to it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 to be assigned to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

(Mr. DEVEREUX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, this, of course, has been a very controversial subject. The gentleman from Ohio, I think, would like to have the Air Research and Development Command located at Dayton. We of Maryland fought for having it remain in its present location in the city of Baltimore. Last year, however, when the matter was under consideration this body agreed to having the Air Research and Development Command moved out to Ohio. The other body disagreed. We then agreed in this body to the action taken by the other body that there would be further study made of the entire subject.

Further study has been made, made by people who came in with a fresh look, and the recommendation has been made that the Air Research and Development Command would not remain in Baltimore where I had desired it to remain but would be removed to Andrews Air Force Base.

So far as costs are concerned I must agree that the cost of establishing the Air Research and Development Command at Andrews would be much less than it would be to create an entirely new establishment in the city of Baltimore or close thereto.

One thing we must remember very thoroughly so far as the moving of this huge command is concerned is that if we move it just a short distance away, from Baltimore to Andrews, we will have

those civilian employees following their employment. If we move it any great distance away there is no doubt in my mind whatsoever that we will lose many of those very highly skilled personnel who operate the Air Research and Development Command.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman indicate the number of employees involved?

Mr. DEVEREUX. I do not have the number of employees at my fingertips.

Mr. SCHENCK. I think it is about 1,800.

Mr. DEVEREUX. 1,800 key people, I am certain.

The gentleman from Ohio has suggested that if the present Secretary of the Air Force can come back to the Armed Services Committee and justify his location that then it would be agreeable to him; I will go along with him on that; I will support that position. But that position is in direct opposition to the one the gentleman from Ohio is now taking which simply precludes location of the Air Research and Development Command at Andrews Air Force Base.

If the gentleman will withdraw his amendment and offer an amendment carrying out his latest proposition I will then go along with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] is recognized.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to ask permission to speak out of order on another matter, but it occurred to me in the course of debate on this amendment that perhaps I ought to point out the inconsistency of the gentleman who just preceded me, who was down here a few moments ago asking the taxpayers to spend a considerable sum of money to relieve congestion in the Washington metropolitan area while he is now down here trying to get you to move a facility in here which will increase the congestion. Then, of course, if they get enough of those in here in this prime target area they will be asking for more money to build bridges to relieve the congestion here and you will have a vicious circle.

I would support the position of my colleague from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK]. It means nothing to me personally, it means nothing to my district because my district is almost as far away from Dayton, Ohio, as it is from Washington, D. C. There is not too much difference in the distance. So I have no personal interest in the matter.

Mr. Chairman, if there is any logical place in the United States for the location of this particular operation it certainly is at Wright Field, in Dayton, Ohio, because that is where all of the best brains on matters pertaining to air research, are located. They have a tremendous investment there. It runs into the millions of dollars, I daresay into the billions. I believe this facility could be fitted in out there without too much trouble and it would be that much farther from the east coast which is a prime target area. You read the newspapers about dispersing industry and other things. As a matter of fact in this bill there is some money to take one of these

facilities away from Washington. Now, to show how inconsistent we can get, they put money in the bill to bring another one back into Washington. It just does not make much sense to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, this particular item illustrates the unfortunate situation that comes up in connection with some of these supplemental bills where we are considering nearly a billion and a half dollars in one chapter involving hundreds of projects all over the world which have required long hours of study by the committees concerned. It is unfortunate that time is limited on so many of these matters that are of really outstanding importance.

Mr. Chairman, I only wish to say briefly with respect to this particular item that there is no question in anyone's mind but what air research and development is one of the most urgent programs before us. Only recently in other legislation hundreds of millions of dollars were allocated and there was much discussion of the urgency of keeping abreast and ahead in the field of research and development, particularly as it affects airpower.

Any further delay after this matter has finally been determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, it would seem to me, is kicking the ball around. Local interests should not be considered, in my opinion, in a matter of such national importance. While I come from Maryland, it would have no impact whatever on my district. I am speaking merely as a member of the subcommittee that has formulated this particular chapter.

There is no more dedicated, no more able and qualified member of our Cabinet than Secretary Quarles. I am sure he is not influenced by sectional interests. He is only concerned in getting ahead with the job and doing it according to the best judgment of himself and his advisers.

It would be a very great mistake to amend this section of the bill at this time. We have enough criticism as it is from Members of this body of attempts to legislate in appropriation bills. We have a situation where a decision has been made. Let us go on with the work. It is important to our national defense. The gentleman from Ohio spoke about so many brains in Ohio. To add to them might make it a more vulnerable target. Perhaps it might put too many brains in one basket and that may be a good reason for keeping some of those brains nearby.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, as has been stated, the House at one time did work its will and say that this facility should be located at Dayton, Ohio, which is the headquarters of the Materiel Command. All of the purchases of materiel for the Air Force are worked out at Dayton, at

Wright-Patterson Field. This facility of air development works out the development of materiel. It would seem logical and proper that it should be located at the headquarters of the Materiel Command at Wright-Patterson, which is some miles away from my area and from my district in Ohio. However, may I also point out that by this act the \$6 million going into the Andrews Air Force Field here in Washington is a further foreclosure against the possibility of the use of Andrews Air Force Base for another airport or for civilian use in the city of Washington. We have discussed the Burke airport and other airports. It would seem to me much wiser that we should move on to the Andrews Field, perhaps, the aircraft that are now flying out of Bolling Field, those that are now flying out of the airports here in Washington. You have a lot of military aircraft using these fields right adjacent to the National Airport and creating thereby a dangerous and crowded situation. Now, if we move the military onto Andrews Field, and these facilities where they would be close to the Air Materiel Command, it would seem to me it would make more sense. As I say, if we build this \$6 million building at Andrews Field, we will be further foreclosing the possibility of the use of the field for which it was built. Therefore, I suggest that it is very important that this amendment be adopted and further consideration be given as to whether or not we will later on build this type of installation at Andrews Field.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK. I would like to quote from General Powers' testimony last year before the Committee on Armed Services. He said, in specific reference to Andrews Air Force Base:

Although Andrews is close to the major sources of policy and programming guidance, it does not permit, as Wright-Patterson does, the close supervision of the weapons systems and engineering standard functions that desire close cooperation with the Air Materiel Command nor a reduction in the communication and travel requirements.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman. I submit to you that air research should be with the Materiel Command at Wright-Patterson Field in Ohio, and to accomplish that, that this amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD].

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to announce that Andrews Air Force Base is in my district. I also want to make it perfectly clear that while I suggested Andrews to the Secretary, I was led to believe that it would not be considered. No one could have been more surprised than I when Secretary Quarles announced that ARDC was to be moved to Andrews Field.

Now, ARDC is a peculiar sort of air command. It may be true, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] said, that the best military brains are at Wright-Patterson Field, but ARDC deals in a great measure with civilian scientists,

and it has been brought out time and again that the civilian scientists prefer to be in this area so that they can work with the universities in this area and with the laboratories in this area. Now, ARDC is dependent a great deal on these civilian scientists, and I believe they would have difficulty in transporting them from here to Ohio. There were at least four studies taken as to where ARDC should be located, and each time they came up with a slightly different answer. It is true that Wright-Patterson was recommended, but for some reason or other the recommendation was never actively pursued. However, when Secretary Quarles announced his final decision that ARDC was to be based at Andrews Air Force Base, I heard no criticism of it at all until the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK] offered his amendment today. Certainly, the Secretary has had the benefit of these studies. He has had the benefit of expert advice of his staff and he made up his mind, taking all things into consideration, that Andrews Air Force Base was the place to locate ARDC. I feel that now is the time to settle the issue once and for all. Let us put it at Andrews and get it over with.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANKFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK. May I say to the gentleman from Maryland that the Secretary of the Air Force, Donald Quarles, knew exactly how I felt about it when he told me he was going to move this Air Research and Development Command headquarters to Andrews Air Force Base. I told him that his decision was completely wrong, because it completely disregarded the testimony of his own expert witnesses who know the most about this matter and it disregarded the action taken by the Committee on Armed Services of this House and the Members of the House.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, that for these reasons the decision of Secretary Quarles is completely and entirely wrong and that the Secretary should be required to obtain the approval of the Committee on Armed Services before the final action is taken.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I remind the gentleman that what I said was that I heard no criticism of it. It may be perfectly true that the gentleman voiced his objection to the Secretary of the Air Force; but I heard no criticism of his final decision.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] for 5 minutes, on behalf of the committee, to close debate.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, if the Members have the hearings before them, they can turn to pages 331 and 332 and read the letter which Secretary Quarles wrote on May 17 to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stating the reasons why he felt that this research and development headquarters should be at Andrews Field. Andrews Field was rejected at one time because it was so close to the Washington area and an attempt was being made not to

bring additional important facilities into the Washington area. But the Secretary of Defense considered this matter of such vital importance that an exception was made and Andrews Field was recommended.

A quick look at the picture reveals that in the 82d Congress we authorized the Headquarters for the Baltimore area. We thought at that time that it would be at Friendship. But negotiations broke down and the personnel went into a series of rented buildings where they have not been able to do a sufficiently effective job. Research and Development is the most important activity, in many ways, of the Air Force. It is a very sensitive activity and yet officials of the Air Force do not have the physical setup in Baltimore to enable them to do the job that ought to be done.

At one time the Armed Services Committee recommended Wright-Patterson in Dayton, Ohio. The bill went to the Senate and apparently the Committee on Armed Services decided to take a neutral attitude. There were two sides to this picture. So it was suggested that funds be made available but that no site be specifically named, that it be left to the Department of the Air Force to select a site. That is what has happened.

I do not think any Member of Congress from Ohio or from Maryland has had the slightest effect on the decision reached by the Department of the Air Force. I do not believe that Secretary Quarles, the very able Secretary of the Air Force, has been motivated by any political considerations in making this determination. I think he made a good determination when he selected the location at Andrews.

These people do not have vast laboratories and machines. This is a headquarters. In this headquarters they coordinate the research and development activities all over the country, down at Patrick Field in Florida, the guided missile testing area, the facility up in Rome, N. Y., and the work at Wright-Patterson Field in Ohio, at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico, and at Edwards Air Force Base at Muroc, Calif. In the bill we provide for the headquarters at Andrews Field \$6 million. That is the amount they requested.

I might agree if Wright-Patterson Field had been neglected and did not have adequate facilities and it was just a matter of going one place or the other, with no special difference, you might say, "Well, let's give Dayton some sort of facility," but that is not the case at all. The Government has at Wright-Patterson Field in facilities an investment of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. In addition we have in this bill \$21 million for Wright-Patterson Field. It has nothing to do with this research center. We already have that in the bill. We have a payroll at Wright-Patterson Field of in excess of \$130 million a year. It is a prime atom bomb target. Certainly it almost ranks with the Capital as an atom bomb target. But there is no disposition on the part of anyone to sell Wright-Patterson Field short. At Andrews Air Force Base we have a \$63-million investment, and we have all the necessary support activities at both places.

The proposed amendment would prevent building this headquarters facility at Andrews, and delay further the accomplishment of something that everyone has agreed is necessary. I urge rejection of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SCHENCK].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SCHENCK) there were—ayes 38, noes 45.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 309. No funds appropriated for military construction shall be made available to the respective military departments in a manner so as to restrict the application of funds to any specific project or installation.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana: On page 10, line 7, after the word "installation", insert "Provided, That no reserve military appropriations herein shall be used for purposes other than for reserve purposes."

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is simply to require the funds which the committee has generously provided for reserve purposes to be used for those purposes. I think this committee has done an excellent job. I have nothing but praise for the work that they have done. I have talked with them individually, and they have treated the matter of the reserve activity seriously and earnestly and have done a grand job. I compliment everybody from the chairman, my good and distinguished friend the gentleman from Texas, to the other Members from California, Florida, and the other States on this side of the aisle for the work they have done. But here is the situation, Mr. Chairman. We have had hearings on the reserve activities. Last year in the Air Force, for instance, this committee provided \$32 million in funds for the construction of reserve installations. I see my good friend the gentleman from Maryland, who is a member of the Reserve Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. He recalls the testimony. That money instead of being spent for reserve installations was spent for other purposes due to the pressure for funds from the Air Force. As a result of that, instead of the Air Force Reserve installations receiving \$32 million last year in funds, the reserve installations of the Air Force only received \$6 million in construction funds. That is putting our construction program far behind what it should be. Mr. Chairman, next year, beginning next August, the men coming out of the armed services are required by law to engage in active Reserve training. Unless we have facilities for them to train, we are going to have men coming out by the tens of thousands with no installations in which they can train. I am told that the Air Force is under pressure for funds, for combat funds, but we are going to wreck our Reserve program unless the money which this committee generously pro-

vided for Reserve is used for that activity.

I yield to my distinguished friend from the State of Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I am looking at pages 31 and 32 of the report and observe there that the committee provided in this bill for the Continental Air Command Reserve the sum of \$40,219,000. The committee, in approving that money, expected it to be used for the Air Force Reserve program and for no other purpose. The committee feels that the Reserve program should not be neglected and that these funds should not be applied to other purposes even though they are integrated with other funds. While I cannot speak for the committee, the gentleman's amendment would tend to accomplish precisely what the committee understands will be done and should be done with these funds. As I understand it, you are merely saying that the funds we provided for the Reserve of the Air Force shall be used for that purpose and for no other purpose.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is correct. Our difficulties are largely in the Air Force. We want Reserve money used for Reserve purposes.

Mr. MAHON. I have no objection to that although, as I say, I cannot speak for the committee.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas for his valuable contribution to this discussion.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman has discussed this matter with me and with members of the committee. I have discussed it with some of the officials of the Department of Defense. I see no reason why it should not be adopted. It merely clarifies the intent of the Congress.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. It will not hurt a soul, but it will clarify the situation and it will guarantee that this money will be used the way it was intended to be used.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. The purpose of the gentleman's amendment is very commendable, I think, and whether or not it is necessary as our distinguished chairman has said, I am not sure, but there is certainly no objection to the amendment on this side of the aisle.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I can assure the gentleman that those who believe the Reserve activities should continue will feel much better if it is placed in the bill.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I agree with the gentleman. I think it spells it out.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Thank you kindly.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I think my distinguished friend from Louisiana is to be commended for his zeal in this matter. He has always been keenly interested in the Reserve program and has contributed a great deal toward a sound Reserve program. What the gentleman is attempting to do is to make doubly sure, in fact,

to insure that the intent of the committee is to be carried out.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. That is exactly right. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, I have been honored to serve on the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Louisiana. I must say that we are pretty intimately and well informed on the Reserve program. I think the amendment the gentleman has offered is very, very worthwhile, and I recommend its adoption.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this subject applies equally to the operation and maintenance funds as to the capital outlay funds, under discussion. Particularly at reserve air bases where the upkeep of the equipment has a direct bearing, not only upon the safety of the Reserves, the weekend fliers, but upon the safety of the people whose homes are in the vicinity of these bases.

I hope the Department of the Air Force will continue its caution along on the operation and maintenance problem, as well as the commendable capital outlay problem which the gentleman's amendment seeks to solve.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 10, line 7, strike out the period, insert a semicolon "Provided further, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to prohibit withholding or withdrawing funds for specific projects or installations when such projects or installations can be eliminated or deferred without adverse effect on the national interest."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to follow the language and the word "installation" on line 7. I have offered it because, although it is not as good as what I had in mind myself, it would permit the armed services to stop the use of funds upon projects that had gone sour or had been dropped because they were not needed any longer.

The way the language in section 309 reads they would not have the power to do that. No one else would have the power to do it, and it would be a menace to our whole military situation.

I am in hopes that the gentleman on the other side of the aisle will agree to accept this amendment. It is in the nature of a compromise. Frankly, it can be drawn so that it will not in the slightest degree be subject to a point of order, but I thought perhaps those who misconstrue the language that they have brought in here might be willing to accept this. I do not think it would be

safe for us to pass this kind of a provision. For that reason I have offered this amendment and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, due to the fact that as far as I know the only complaint comes from Assistant Secretary McNeil and not from either of the three services, I insist upon my point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think this is subject to a point of order. It does not call for additional duties. It is simply a limitation upon a restriction that is set up in the language. It is clearly germane to the language.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I merely wish to call the Chair's attention to the fact that it imposes additional duties and that it also is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has offered an amendment to which the gentleman from California has interposed the point of order that the amendment imposes additional duties and is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair is prepared to rule.

In the opinion of the Chair the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York does impose an additional burden upon the person administering the funds, and, therefore, constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 10, line 7, before the period insert ", but this proviso shall not deprive the Department of Defense or its Comptroller or the Bureau of the Budget of any authority which they now have."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will accomplish the same thing as the one I first offered. It will leave the proviso in such shape that the Department of Defense will not be helpless in its effort to stop the waste of money on projects that are not needed or that have gone sour because of situations outside of the country or which because of some change or some new invention have become entirely obsolete.

The language presently in the bill would require the Department of Defense to go right down the line and continue with a project that was not needed and was not desirable.

I ask that the amendment be agreed to.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SIKES. My friend knows I have great respect for him, but would he not tell me if his amendment does not completely nullify the section so as to leave it meaningless?

Mr. TABER. No, it does not, if the statements that are made by the members of the committee are true that it does not mean anything at all and if they are trying to bring about the situation I have described and which the

committee report said you wanted to accomplish, this would carry out just exactly that.

Also the gentleman from Texas when I had the floor previously indicated that he did not want to fix it so that such things as this could not be corrected.

If you want to have things in such shape that there is no control and no chance to save anything anywhere, you would object to the language I have suggested.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is very rare that I find myself holding a viewpoint opposite from that of the gentleman from New York, but in this instance I have not been advised by Mr. McNeil to the degree that some other members of the committee appear to have been. However, I can say that no member of the three services I am referring to has expressed any objection to section 309.

The complaints of Assistant Secretary McNeil as to the effect of section 309 of the supplemental appropriation bill take two forms as set forth in his letter of July 7, 1956. In one instance, he says that this section would "appear to take away from the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget every vestige of a possibility of controlling the manner in which the vast sums made available to the Department for military construction could be used." Secondly, he cites in an example, "when it is determined by the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense that a proposed project is no longer required due to changes in the program, that most assuredly the committee does not want such funds to be wasted, and moreover, the Department should have the tools to prevent such waste when circumstances indicate that definite direct controls are necessary. The apportionment procedures as authorized by law have provided this tool in the past."

Let us examine these two complaints. First of all, as to the taking away of every vestige of possibility of controlling the manner in which the vast sums made available for military construction can be used. Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes provides the apportionment and authority for the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense. The particular section relating to apportionment is incorporated in section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951. This section provides merely that "all appropriation of funds not limited to a definite period of time and all authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations shall be so apportioned as to achieve the most effective and economical use thereof." The section provides that apportionment shall be distributed as the apportioning officers shall see fit, and shall be reviewed at least four times each year. As evidenced by the committee in its report, section 309 does not obviate this review authority. The committee states "that it is firmly convinced that the recommendations contained in both the bill and this report will result in substantial

savings without in any way diminishing the needed administrative controls." These so-called needed administrative controls are the review authority which the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget have and which the committee does not disturb in any way with section 309. Section 309 is primarily negatory legislation. It provides merely that in making apportionments to the several services, no apportionment can be made so as to limit the use of funds to a single project or installation. The committee has stated this quite clearly in the report, where it states "The committee believes that a proper and sensible approach to this matter would be a lump-sum apportionment for each service. Under this procedure, the individual services would prepare a specific list of items of construction which would be limited to projects authorized by law, approved for funding by the Congress, and determined by that military service to be currently valid requirements. A provision effectuating the procedure above outlined is included in the accompanying bill as section 309." In other words, Congress is merely asking that the Department of Defense make available funds to the several military services for their construction program in the same manner in which the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget and the President request appropriations and program approvals of the Congress. Section 309 does not jeopardize or change in any way the review authority contained in section 3679 of the Revised Statutes.

The Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget have complete authority to deny the apportionment of funds to any project or installation as they see fit or to withdraw funds from any project for which they have previously apportioned funds as they might deem necessary. Section 309 merely effectuates the implementation of the construction program of the several services in exactly the same manner as these programs are recommended to the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. SHEPPARD was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I will be very happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Has the gentleman read the language in section 309, which states:

No funds appropriated for military construction shall be made available to the respective military departments in a manner so as to restrict the application of funds to any specific project or installation.

That would completely wipe out those provisions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have said to the gentleman, for whom I have a great deal of admiration, that his interpretation has not always been along the same lines that he is expressing here today. However, that is his privilege.

I would like to add this. Insofar as one member of the Committee on Appropria-

tions is concerned, I am sick and tired of having a presidential message come up and gentlemen representing the Department of Defense make presentations to the Committee on Appropriations for specific requirements in support thereof, and then within 30 days changing their minds. That sort of operation is quite odoriferous, and I want no part of it.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. There seems to be doubt in the mind of the gentleman from New York, but is there any doubt in the gentleman's mind that in the course of carrying out the functions in regard to one of the items here the Secretary of a department could withhold funds from any project that becomes obsolete or undesirable?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Not under the act I refer to; certainly not.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Or under the language in 309?

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. And that was the intent of the committee when it approved the language?

Mr. SHEPPARD. It was, and it was unanimous on the part of the committee for its approval.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. When you pass language subsequent to that, the other sections to which you refer, you wipe out the provisions of that section, provided they are different from the ones that existed before, and this language would control, and you would absolutely destroy the powers that exist.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am very sorry I do not agree with the gentleman. I certainly have not taken this completely unto myself. I have faith in the wisdom of those with whom I discussed this matter and on some of whom the gentleman has relied for a good many years.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the members of the committee that the effort of the Committee on Appropriations is to protect the integrity and the dignity of the Congress. We are in a very delicate situation, particularly with respect to the first amendment which was offered by the gentleman from New York, Mr. TABER. So far as I know, he is the only member of the Committee on Appropriations who shares the view which he has expressed. He makes an interpretation that is not the same as the interpretation made, insofar as I know, by other members of the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Well, how can the language of section 309 mean anything except that when an item is apportioned to a certain project it stays there? It must stay there. The previous laws would all be wiped out by this provision.

Mr. MAHON. Well, if Congress wants to preserve its integrity with respect to the judicial and executive branches, it must treat very lightly when it comes to this business of saying to the executive branch we appropriate money, we pass laws, but you ignore them if you wish.

We have provided additional funds for B-52 bombers and other Air Force purposes above the President's budget in our regular military appropriation bill. Well the President may withhold those funds, he may not expend them, but that is a highly controversial point. But, I will not vote for an amendment surrendering the appropriations authority of the Congress and say, "we appropriate the money, but if you decide differently, why, just do not use it or use it for other purposes."

Now, here is what we are getting at, if you will read the report. It makes it clearer than I probably will make it here. What the Defense Department has been doing has been unfair to the Congress, and we are trying to improve the situation and make both the Congress and the executive more effective. Officials come up here with their budget and they say "Gentlemen of the Committee on Appropriations, gentlemen of the Congress, we desperately need this money; we need it now; we need it forthwith." That is what they say. And, they supposedly know what they are talking about. But, we find that perhaps there has been a tongue-in-cheek operation, because after we give them this money which they say they so desperately need, they at times go back and review these same projects for months, maybe a year, before they take action, and they delay the program. The whole point is this, and what we are trying to compel them to do is this: Do not come up to Congress and ask us for any more money unless you need it, unless you know how you are going to spend it, unless you have sifted and re-sifted, considered and reconsidered it, unless you know that you need the project. Then present it. But they have not been doing that with us. They have come up here and said, "We want this blank check." They have not said that to us exactly that way, but that is what they have said in effect. Then they go back to the departments, and delay interminably. They delay the defense program. Then maybe Congress gets the blame for the delay when officials sit on these projects and do not use the funds which they have requested and which they said needed immediate action and about which they are doing nothing.

This provision I think will put them on the spot where they deserve to be. If they ask for the money and say they need it, they should use it unless the circumstances are very exceptional. They do not have to ask for it, if they do not want it. But they come in and tell us they want it. Then if we give it to them, let them move expeditiously and do what should be done. Of course, if the executive in his wisdom does not spend the money, that is up to him. But I do not want to put my approval or the approval of Congress on a process of agreeing that we surrender the appropriation power to the Executive.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I have no objection to having accomplished what the committee in the report says it wants to accomplish. But I am satisfied that this provision goes way beyond that and absolutely destroys the control which we have for our protection.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is satisfied with his own view, but I do not think his view is shared by others on either side of the aisle.

Mr. TABER. I am inclined to think it would be by anyone who would study the language, read it carefully. The language is just as plain as it can be. It represents an absolute restriction. The money cannot be withdrawn; it must be spent.

Mr. MAHON. This does not repeal authority given in other acts.

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes, it does.

Mr. MAHON. It says that when they get the money for a project it shall be turned over to the service for expenditure on a lump sum basis. It does not say it in those words, but that is the intent.

Mr. TABER. It cannot be that way under any circumstances. That is not the interpretation you can put on the language. If we are not going to pay attention to what the language means, then I cannot do anything about it.

Mr. MAHON. If the members of the executive branch of the Government do not want to spend money on a project, they will not do it. That has been demonstrated before in both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, apparently more confusion exists about this section than I had thought would exist. I thought I understood what we were trying to do when the language for section 309 was written.

As much as I dislike to make this suggestion, in view of the high regard I have for the gentleman from New York, [Mr. TABER], I would suggest that his amendment be rejected and that the present language in 309 remain as it is, with an admonition to the conferees that between now and the time we confer with the representatives of the other body, we rewrite section 309 so it will mean exactly what we intended it to mean.

Let us assume that the Department of Defense comes to us for military construction funds relating to Air Force Base X. On their justification sheets which they started to prepare perhaps 18 months before they finally get to us, they set out a list of items, and the estimated cost, providing, perhaps for a chapel, some barracks, maintenance shops, for a fueling system—any number of things which we refer to as line items. It is quite true that later on, after a period of 12 or 15 or 18 months, the need is changed; perhaps the mission of the base has been changed, so that the line items first asked for are no longer needed or some item is needed more urgently. So Air Force, for ex-

ample will very properly say, "The line items we requested during the hearings are no longer needed and instead of those line items we did ask you for, we would like to provide some other items."

The big objection we found was that there was waste of time and money involved in some of the procedure. Before coming to us the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments have justified to the Department of Defense that they have need of certain line items, the Defense Department has justified before the Bureau certain line items, and the Bureau of the Budget has approved them, then these items come up to us for appropriations. These items have been previously cleared through the Committees on Armed Services. After they clear our committee, they are screened again in the Senate. Then we find that before the Bureau of the Budget and the Defense Department will release the construction funds for the Army, Navy, and Air Force they must again justify each one of these line items which have already been previously justified many times. We feel that that is too time-consuming and too much money is wasted in that. We felt that if the original screening had been properly done before presentation to Congress, these items should not need so much further screening. We felt that some of those steps should be eliminated and that once these items had been approved by the Department of Defense, and the committees of Congress, the money should be allocated to the Army, Navy, and Air Force in quarterly lump sums and then they should proceed from there with their construction without the above-mentioned repeated postcongressional reviews.

I have explained this subject, at least as I see it, and as indicated by the language in the report on page 12; therefore, I would suggest, much as I regret to do so, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York be defeated, and that the language be rewritten and returned to us in conference.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a limitation of time on this amendment?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I went before the Rules Committee. This provision in S. 309 unquestionably was subject to a point of order. Upon the agreement of the gentleman from Texas before the committee it was understood that he and I were to get together and we would try to work out some language that might be acceptable. We tried to do that. I contacted the clerk of the committee, I contacted the gentleman from Texas, and I have been unable to get any satisfaction whatever. For that reason I have offered this amendment

as I drew it myself. I feel that the only thing we can do at this time is just to try to protect the Treasury as far as we can from language that I regard as a very serious menace.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman, feeling as he does, I certainly believe that it is his bounden duty to offer the amendment. I feel that way about it. I think the gentleman will agree that he and I worked together in an effort to come to some meeting of the minds. Various suggestions were submitted but we were not able to come to an agreement with members of the subcommittee and the full committee. It was just one of those things where the gentleman's interpretation is contrary to the interpretation of everyone else on the committee.

Mr. TABER. I hope the committee will adopt this amendment I have offered, because I feel it will protect the country and protect the appropriations we are making here. For that reason, I ask that the committee approve my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that the recommendation of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER] be followed, and that the amendment be voted down at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 36, noes 56.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Government Security, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation, \$600,000.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Alabama: On page 15, after line 18, insert:

"PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12025, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered in order to cure a point of order which would occur in the bill H. R. 12025 now pending in the Committee on Public Works, which would provide for a President's Advisory Commission on the Presidential Office Space. This commission would be financed out of the President's appropriated fund. It would not increase the appropriation item. It simply authorizes the President to use from existing appropriated funds money for an activity

which does not exist under present statute.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, to what page does the gentleman's amendment apply?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Page 15, on line 18.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, that is the purpose of the amendment as I have explained it.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. ANDREWS. The gentleman from Alabama has discussed this amendment with me and with other members of our committee, and I understand with the ranking Republican members, and we have agreed to accept his amendment.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended by the act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), to be available from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, \$150,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 19, line 9, strike out "\$150,000."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out \$150,000 for the planning of an auditorium in the District of Columbia.

A few days ago the Committee on the District of Columbia brought in a bill, which I opposed, providing a foot-in-the-door for construction of an athletic stadium, also in the District of Columbia. I have no doubt, and I imagine most of the Members of the House will agree, that in the end the Federal Government, in other words the taxpayers of the Nation, will build both the stadium and auditorium. It seems to me we must draw the line somewhere. I am not going to belabor this amendment, for I have no doubt as to what will happen to the amendment, but am convinced there is enough private capital in the District of Columbia to finance the building of both a stadium and an auditorium. I am opposed to the taxpayers of the country being called upon to build this auditorium. I know of no auditorium being built with funds from the Federal Treasury in any other municipality in this country. Let this one be built as are others in Iowa and elsewhere through bond issues or other means of local financing.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I shall not take the 5 min-

utes, but I rise in opposition to this amendment as a Member appointed by the Speaker to the Auditorium Commission. The other Members of this House are the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KEARNS], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROXHILL], the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN]. Members of the Senate appointed by the Vice President, and others appointed by the President. The Commission has proceeded and has accomplished a prodigious amount of work. We have had the services of the finest architectural firms in the United States, on a voluntary basis except for their actual costs only. This is not designed to be an auditorium for the District of Columbia. It is to be a national auditorium for the people of the United States. If this our Capital is to be the center of the free world, I think, and quite properly I feel, it should be the cultural center of the world.

This is not a new idea. It goes back to the days of President Grant. It has been a long and difficult fight to convince the Members of Congress of the need for recognition of the great culture which this Nation has. I feel it is of extreme importance. It is supported by both the majority and minority Members on the hill. By the President, by former President Truman, and so many other people that I would not impose on your time to name them all.

I urge the defeat of the amendment. (Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. This request is for \$150,000 for planning an auditorium in this city. In the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1956, there was a request for \$25,000 to cover expenses to date which was turned down. The people on the Commission apologized to the Congress at that time for spending money they never had to spend. The reason it was turned down was that they bypassed the House last year and went to the Senate. When they were informed that such proceedings started in the House, they were sorry they did it. The project authorization has been amended and they have submitted a new estimate based on a good plan.

We spent about \$2,500,000 to get plans for the new Smithsonian Building. This auditorium is going to cost practically the same amount as the new Smithsonian, but the people connected with this auditorium are contributing their services free and the planning will cost us only \$150,000.

I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grants for hospital construction

Funds appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955,

and all appropriation acts prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this act; funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1957, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury as of that date; and funds appropriated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1958, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury as of that date.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FERNANDEZ: On page 21, at the end of line 6, add a new paragraph as follows:

"PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

"For necessary expenses of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, including services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed \$12 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for persons attending conferences called by the Committee: \$300,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to add to the bill the \$300,000 which the President requested for his Committee on Education Beyond the High School. When he submitted his request our subcommittee found at the hearings on June 6 that the President had appointed his Committee last March, had allocated \$50,000 from his emergency fund to initiate the work, but that no legislation had even been requested or submitted to authorize the appropriation of funds for its continuance. Without indicating that legislation was needed or desired, the President said in his message to Congress on the 12th of last January:

Our vision would be limited if we failed at this time to give special thought to education beyond the high school. Certain problems exist now in this field, and already we can foresee other needs and problems shaping up in the future. Higher education is and must remain the responsibility of the States, localities, and private groups and institutions.

But to lay before us all the problems of education beyond high school, and to encourage active and systematic attack on them, I shall appoint a distinguished group of educators and citizens to develop this year, through studies and conferences, proposals in this educational field.

Through the leadership and counsel of this group, beneficial results can be expected to flow to education and to the Nation in the years ahead.

In his very excellent message the President was echoing the concern of the entire country for the dearth of college graduates in science, engineering, and other skilled professions, and this concern about the problem is continuing and increasing to this date. On April 12 the New York Times said in a news item:

Recently, a subcommittee of the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee reported it had found that the Soviet Union already had more scientists and engineers available than the United States. Moreover, Russia was graduating more than twice as many additional ones each year as the United States, the report said.

For a considerable time now many magazine articles have appeared by eminent writers deploring the situation and emphasizing the need for action. The Commissioner of Education, Dr. Brownell, presented a good case for this appropriation of \$300,000 for the work of the President's Committee in fiscal 1957.

Unfortunately our committee was confronted with the fact that there was no authorizing legislation.

I think the administration in all this time has been derelict in failing to send to the Congress legislation to authorize the appropriation for this committee which as I say was appointed since last March. Perhaps the Congress has been derelict, but I for one assumed that, when he announced in his message to Congress that he would appoint such a committee, the President had the necessary authority to provide the funds for it, or to have them provided. Certainly the Bureau of the Budget, which passes on these requests for appropriation before they are submitted, should have realized the predicament this situation puts us in. Frankly, I do not know who is to blame.

The fact remains there is no authorizing legislation and consequently our committee could not put that item in the bill.

While we were interrogating witnesses in the committee, the committee made inquiry as to whether or not this appropriation could be made under the general law setting up the Office of Education, and whether then the funds could be used in connection with this committee of eminent citizens which the President has appointed. It was found, however, that no matter how we put the language in the bill it would still be subject to a point of order. This is particularly so because we found on inquiry that an old statute enacted back in 1909 and still on the statute books prohibits the use of any funds for the payment of any such commission unless authorization is made therefor. That statute reads as follows:

No part of the public moneys, or of any appropriation made by Congress, shall be used for the payment of compensation or expenses of any commission, council, board, or other similar body, or any members thereof, or for expenses in connection with any work or the results of any work or action of any commission, council, board, or other similar body, unless the creation of the same shall be or shall have been authorized by law; nor shall there be employed by detail, hereafter or heretofore made, or otherwise personal services from any executive department or other Government establishment in connection with any such commission, council, board, or other similar body. (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 299, sec. 9, 35 Stat. 1027.)

Mr. Chairman, I think I express the feeling of the members of the subcommittee when I say that we regretted there was no way by which we could put in this appropriation without its being leg-

islation on an appropriation bill; we regretted we could not honor this request by the President. It is unfortunate and, as I say, there has been dereliction in not presenting to the proper committee and to Congress for consideration legislation which would authorize this item.

I hope sincerely that the gentleman from Rhode Island will withdraw his point of order, and that other gentlemen in the House will not make the point of order, so that we can have this appropriation included in the pending bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order that this is not authorized by law and that the gentleman's amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] has offered an amendment which has been reported by the Clerk. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has made the point of order that this appropriation is not authorized.

The gentleman from New Mexico in his remarks on his amendment stated that authorization had not been had, and that it was not authorized by law.

Therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase, and installation of air-conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$44,920,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the second item in chapter IX of this bill for the Department of State, International Fisheries Commission, appropriates the amount \$620,000, the full amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, to continue and expand on a joint international basis with Canada, the sea lamprey control and research activities conducted since 1947 by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Over the past several years the parasitic sea lamprey has all but destroyed the trout population in Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, while the trout population is presently falling off rapidly in Lake Superior due to the spread of this lamprey eel. The loss to the United States and Canada in trout and other valuable fish is presently estimated to be \$5 million annually. The committee unanimously felt that ample justification was made for the allowance of this \$620,000.

Included under chapter IX, at page 22 of this bill is an item of \$964,000 for claims of the Vatican City, to be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as authorized by recent law. These claims are for damages to properties of the Vatican City which occurred during World War II.

The final item at line 5, page 22 is entitled, "Funds Appropriated to the Presi-

dent, President's Special International Program." This request was in the amount by \$9 million. The committee reduced this amount by \$4,312,600. The amount allowed will continue the President's Special International Program of artistic and athletic presentations abroad and participation in international trade fairs. The amount contained in this bill \$4,687,400 is the same amount as appropriated for fiscal year 1955 and also for fiscal year 1956, less the amount requested for the United States Information Agency. The committee was told that from \$1,240,000 to \$1,700,000 of previously appropriated funds for this program would be unexpended as of June 30, 1956.

The sum of \$312,600 was requested for the United States Information Agency, principally for promoting and publicizing this program. The committee is of the opinion that this Agency should be able to carry on this work within its regular annual appropriation which is in the amount of \$113 million for the fiscal year 1957, and therefore, directs that no part of the funds recommended herein be allocated to the United States Information Agency.

The testimony before the committee reveals that of the \$229,738 available to the United States Information Agency from this fund for fiscal year 1956, the sum of \$120,615, or over 52 percent, was expended for entertainment. Large amounts of the USIA funds were used for the purchase of tickets which were given away to people to attend the performances. If the performers or companies sent abroad were of such consequence that free tickets had to be given away at Government expense for them to have an audience they should not have been sent in the first place. For example, the Agency expended \$3,000 of the taxpayers' money to purchase tickets to present to people free of charge to listen to the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra in Tokyo.

It is inconceivable that a Government agency would even consider a payment of \$23,000 for royalties in connection with a touring play, in addition to all the other costs of an overseas tour. Nevertheless, such is the case, as an examination of the hearings will disclose.

The committee expects that all agencies in any way connected with this program will correct the loose financial operations pointed out in the report of the General Accounting Office and the investigative report of this committee, and take the necessary action to prevent their recurrence in the future.

It might be appropriate if the attention of the House were called to certain parts of the printed hearings with regard to how this program has been functioning under President Eisenhower. The following are excerpts from the hearings before the subcommittee:

PAYMENT OF ROYALTIES FOR TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON

Mr. ROONEY. What was the figure you gave a while ago with regard to Teahouse of the August Moon for royalties?

Mr. BATSON. This is an estimate. The only information which I have is contained on this little piece of paper which I have here, which is simply a memorandum to help

me here, and it shows an item of royalties of \$23,000. If I am not mistaken, that item has subsequently been taken out of the cost.

Mr. ROONEY. I should hope so.

Mr. BATSON. I was reading to you in the budget figures that were presented here originally. Actually, I do not believe the cost items that we have received on this show any payment for royalties.

Mr. ROONEY. Did anyone in the Department of State agree at one time to pay \$23,000 of Government money for royalties in connection with these performances in South America?

Mr. BATSON. No, sir; we did not.

Mr. ROONEY. How did it get on this sheet?

Mr. BATSON. In this particular case, no, sir, but it would have in others. It is possible we would include that in our budget. You see, we are underwriting the losses of the productions that are going abroad. We have to take that into account in deciding how much support they will get from the Government, and we take into account all of their expenses.

Mr. ROONEY. In connection with that, did you approve paying at least a share of the \$23,000 for royalties?

Mr. BATSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Then how did that figure get on your sheet?

Mr. BATSON. We assume in figuring up the total cost of the project in order for us to determine how much underwriting we will give that we will have to take into account all of the expenses no matter what they are of this group so we will know how much we would put in it.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING FACTS

Mr. ROONEY. Before the company started for South America, you had to have an approval of the Department; did you not?

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. In arriving at this approval, was there submitted to you an item of \$23,000 for royalties?

Mr. BATSON. There certainly was, yes; but we did not agree to pay it.

Mr. ROONEY. You did not agree to pay that? To pay exactly \$23,000? Do I understand you correctly?

Mr. BATSON. The point is that the figures which I read to you were those on which we based our original approval of a certain amount of money to underwrite the losses.

Mr. ROONEY. How much did you approve?

Mr. BATSON. We have not approved—

Mr. ROONEY. Just a minute, now. How much did you approve insofar as ANTA was concerned?

Mr. BATSON. I do not understand.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, there must have been an approval because the company is on the road now.

Mr. BATSON. We approved \$151,000 to get the project started.

Mr. ROONEY. What was the total cost? Will you please repeat that figure?

Mr. BATSON. \$268,000.

Mr. ROONEY. In arriving at the total cost of \$268,000 there was included \$23,000 for royalties?

Mr. BATSON. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. You certainly can play with words.

Mr. BATSON. However, sir, the estimates coming in and the amounts going to it do not include items for royalties. As I understand it, the royalty payment has been waived, but I will find out about that, and submit a statement for the record on it.

(The statement referred to follows:)

"In estimating the total costs for this project, an item covering royalties was included in figures considered. The author claims 10 percent of the box office receipts. On the basis of anticipated income for the tour, it was estimated that total royalties would amount to approximately \$23,000. Royalties

actually due from box office receipts amount to \$1,805.91 for the first 6 weeks of this tour."

FUNDS REQUESTED FOR ORCHESTRAS

Mr. ROONEY. There is not much sense in talking about a budget presentation such as is outlined at page 8 of the justifications, where we find such buckshot approaches as for "orchestras" in the amount of \$421,000. Are you not able to tell us the breakdown of that figure?

Mr. BATSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Wait a minute. I believe that figure was for 1955. Let us get to 1957. Let us change the amount to \$546,000. You cannot give us any breakdown of that?

Mr. BATSON. No, sir, because we do not know what orchestras would be willing and able to undertake overseas tours next year.

Mr. ROONEY. How did you arrive at the figure of \$546,000? Why is it not \$545,000?

Mr. BATSON. We simply try, based upon the best information we have at hand, to estimate in a general way what we would like to do, and I cannot say that the cost will be exactly this figure. It probably will not be. It may be probably a little more or less or may be considerably more or less, depending upon what we are able to get.

As an example of orchestras, we sent the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra on a tour of Latin America. There were several orchestras under consideration for that tour that would have liked to have made the trip, but the New Orleans Orchestra, however, came up with a budget which showed that the citizens of New Orleans were putting \$20,000 into this tour. So, this made it much more financially feasible to use them, and we selected them at a considerable savings.

DRAMA AND MUSICAL COMEDY GROUPS

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to the \$609,000 for the drama and musical comedy groups, do you have any breakdown as to that?

Mr. BATSON. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. How many groups are involved?

Mr. BATSON. We do not know, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You do not know anything about the size of the companies?

Mr. BATSON. No, sir; we do not know what will be available and what the cost will be.

Mr. ROONEY. You do not know how much the impresarios would get out of it?

Mr. BATSON. We certainly do not; no, sir; we could not predict that at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. You do not know how much the royalties would be?

Mr. BATSON. No, sir; it would vary.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to "musical groups" in the amount of \$558,000, the same answer would apply?

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir.

DANCE GROUPS

Mr. ROONEY. And as to the \$444,800 for "dance groups" would the same answer apply?

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. That amount intrigues me. Why is it not \$444,700 instead of \$444,800?

Mr. BATSON. I cannot answer that, sir.

INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS

Mr. ROONEY. For individual artists you have the figure of \$202,200. Does the same answer apply to that request?

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Mr. ROONEY. For the sports activities you have a nicely rounded figure of \$200,000. Would the same answer apply?

Mr. BATSON. Yes, sir.

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE

Mr. ROONEY. I am sure you will pardon my cultural ignorance, but exactly who is "Tom Two Arrows" on whom you would spend \$1,800 in entertainment money?

Mr. SEEBACH. He is an Indian who with his wife puts on demonstrations of the American Indian culture, dances, songs, legends, stories, history, religion, and all the rest of it. He has been enormously successful. He has drawn huge crowds at comparatively little cost and in an area where the missions are practically nonexistent.

Also, because of the nature of his act and his personality, he has been able to go out into the smaller cities and even in some cases villages to entertain and bring an entirely different picture to these people in the relationship of the American people and Indians.

Mr. ROONEY. Have you seen his act?

Mr. SEEBACH. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Have you seen it?

Mr. STREIBERT. I have read post reports on it and they are very enthusiastic about the act. As you know, there is a great interest abroad in the American Indian.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this one act?

Mr. STREIBERT. He is a whole show.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it a sight act? Do you understand what I mean? Does anybody here know what a sight act is?

Mr. SEEBACH. You mean it has to be seen? He does that, too.

Mr. ROONEY. I thought that was a common term in the theatrical business.

Mr. SEEBACH. It is.

Mr. ROONEY. It appeared you had never heard it before.

Mr. SEEBACH. I have heard it before, yes, but I didn't quite understand what you meant by it. A sight act generally speaking in the vaudeville sense can be one which is even a dumb act as far as that is concerned.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, they are performers who can work in any country in the world.

Mr. SEEBACH. That is right. He is not, in that sense, because he sings. A lot of it is sight—dancing, and, of course, music goes along with this, too.

Mr. ROONEY. Does he speak any language other than English, do you know?

Mr. SEEBACH. I don't know.

Mr. ROONEY. Where did you have him performing?

Mr. SEEBACH. All over India and Pakistan.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the percentage of the people who speak or understand English in India?

Mr. STREIBERT. It is the principal language.

Mr. ROONEY. English is the principal language in India?

Mr. STREIBERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. It would appear that Tom Two Arrows performed in New Delhi, Karachi, and Rangoon according to the allocation chart; is that correct?

Mr. STREIBERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIVARD. And many other places.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA

Mr. ROONEY. I am surprised to your answer, Mr. Streibert, in regard to English being the principal language in India. I had occasion recently to request some research from the Library of Congress. The latest population figure they have for India is 377 million. They refer me—when I say "they" I mean the Library of Congress—to an article in the New York Times of September 24, 1955, entitled "English Tongue Declines in India."

The article states:

"English has always been the language of the tiny elite group in India. Only about 2 percent of the people understand it."

Mr. STREIBERT. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. I am at a loss to jibe your previous statement with the New York Times quotation.

Mr. STREIBERT. Well, the 2 percent are those who can pay admission prices, and who are in positions of authority. They say the tiny elite is 2 percent, and that sounds like a tiny percentage, but when applied to 360

million people, it represents a large number of people to reach.

FUNDS SPENT IN INDIA FOR ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS AND ENGLISH MEDIUMS

Mr. ROONEY. How much is the USIA expending in taxpayers' funds in India for English-language broadcasts and English mediums?

Mr. STREIBERT. There are no English-language broadcasts directed at India.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not unusual, if most of the people understand or speak English, that you would not have broadcasts directed there?

Mr. STREIBERT. I did not say that most of them were. You just testified yourself that only 2 percent spoke it.

Mr. ROONEY. What did you say?

Mr. STREIBERT. I said they were the important people, but I did not say they were the most of the people.

Mr. ROONEY. What was your original statement?

Mr. STREIBERT. I said it was the leading language there. It is the language of the government. They are trying to substitute another language and they are having some riots. I believe, in Bombay as a result of imposing another language on the public.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have the answer to that, Mr. Posner?

Mr. POSNER. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Will you insert that information at this point in the record?

Mr. POSNER. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to may be found on p. 739.)

COSTS OF PROPAGANDA, IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Mr. ROONEY. At the same time, you might insert a statement with regard to the extent in dollar costs of propaganda, including broadcasts, if any, in the English language, and all the other phases of the program in English, directed to Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, and India.

We shall insert it at this point with regard to these four countries rather than at the point where I referred to India particularly.

Mr. POSNER. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to follows:)

"Estimated costs of media products prepared in the English language for certain countries—Estimated obligations, fiscal year 1956

<i>"Egypt:</i>	
"Produced in the country.....	\$10,034
"Radio broadcasts (VOA).....	4,700
"Supplied from Washington or regional press centers.....	68,932
"Total.....	83,666

<i>"Iran:</i>	
"Produced in the country.....	3,185
"Radio broadcasts (VOA).....	2,798
"Supplied from Washington or regional press centers.....	25,394
"Total.....	31,377

<i>"Pakistan:</i>	
"Produced in the country.....	51,215
"Radio broadcasts (VOA).....	918
"Supplied from Washington or regional press centers.....	91,228
"Total.....	143,361

<i>"India:</i>	
"Produced in the country.....	118,673
"Radio broadcasts (VOA).....	8,659
"Supplied from Washington or regional press centers.....	328,941
"Total.....	456,273

"COMMITTEE NOTE.—The Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service reported

estimate of percentage of population understanding the English language: Egypt, 3 percent of the population; Iran, less than 1 percent of the population; Pakistan, 2 percent of the population; and India, 2 percent of the population."

ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES, JOSE LIMON TROUPE

Mr. ROONEY. How much did you expend in connection with entertainment for the Jose Limon Troupe on a visit to South America?

Mr. STREIBERT. \$84.28.

Mr. ROONEY. Go ahead. What is that figure down in the right-hand corner?

Mr. STREIBERT. \$2,084.71.

Mr. ROONEY. What was that for?

Mr. STREIBERT. There was \$2,000.43 for free tickets in 3 cities. This was the first project out of the President's funds, occurring in November 1954, when it was sent down to two cities in South America where the International Conference was going on at the time, and I assume that that large sum for free tickets was in connection with the delegates to the International Conference, which was one of the main reasons for sending the troop down there.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a question or two concerning this appropriation of almost \$45 million for the State Department. What are you proposing to do, recondition the old building?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the gentleman's question, I should say that it is the committee's intention to extend the present building at 21st Street and Virginia Avenue so as to complete a full block.

Mr. GROSS. This has nothing to do with reconditioning the old building?

Mr. ROONEY. No. The State Department at the present time is located in 29 different places and buildings in the District of Columbia. This would bring that Department and the International Cooperation Administration all together under one roof and should result in substantial savings to the taxpayer, not only with regard to rents which they are now required to pay, but also in maintenance and efficiency.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the gentleman can tell me how many of the new offices will be equipped with \$27 waste baskets?

Mr. ROONEY. We have not gotten to that point. I may say to the gentleman I raised that question myself during the course of the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. I know the gentleman did.

Mr. ROONEY. Money for furnishings is not included in the instant appropriation at page 21 of this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Can we hope then that the wastepaper baskets will only cost perhaps 5 or 10 dollars?

Mr. ROONEY. I would hesitate to venture an opinion at this time. I would like to see what sort of wastepaper basket they will claim they need, then appraise the request as of that moment, and base the allowance on the then current purchase price.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman, as chairman of the subcommittee, would ask the State Department to bring one over to the hearings, I would appreciate it.

Mr. ROONEY. I may have one brought to the gentleman's office. He may have great need for it over there. They might be able to make him a present of it.

Mr. GROSS. I would very much appreciate it if the gentleman would let me know when he has one on display, because I would like to see one.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the plans of the new State Department building that the architects consider somewhat the sense of the American people in that the building be not designed to look like an office building such as we have in several places; that it contain a little of the conventional and less of the monolithic type of structures that have been put up in the world during the thirties.

The Clerk read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$82,000.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIKES: On page 22, line 23, insert a new paragraph:

"BUREAU OF THE MINT

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, \$3,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 569, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I think a very few minutes will suffice to explain the purpose and the propriety of this amendment.

As my colleagues well know, 95 years ago this great land of ours was split asunder by a terrible conflict. That conflict raged for 4 years and left much of our country ravaged and destroyed.

But, from the bitterness which brought on that conflict and from the ashes of its destruction, we have built together a new, united, and powerful nation; a nation in which we all stand together and face resolutely forward; a nation which is the pride and the hope of the world. Of the hundreds of thousands of men who fought in that great conflict, only four are alive today. Time is running out and in a little while they, too, will be gone. Then the stillness of that once mighty but tragic conflict will be complete.

I believe that you my colleagues join me in a heartfelt desire to accord some measure of recognition to these valiant few. I recall to your attention the fact that House Joint Resolution 569, which passed the House several weeks ago, would provide for a medal to be struck and presented to each surviving veteran of the War Between the States. I am advised that it has just been passed unanimously by the Senate. However, no further action can be taken toward carrying out the provisions of House

Joint Resolution 569, which I introduced, unless funds are provided.

I have here a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable David W. Kendall, which states this:

The Treasury Department would have no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of this bill if the necessary appropriations were provided for that purpose. It is estimated that the dies for a suitable medal could be manufactured for \$1,500, and that the gold and manufacturing charges on each medal manufactured would be \$500, based upon a weight of approximately 12 troy ounces.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Therefore, I have submitted my amendment to provide the funds which are required. I am assured by the Bureau of the Mint that action will speedily be taken to provide the medals for presentation if it is adopted.

I realize, Mr. Chairman, that it would be in the orderly procedure to submit this matter at a later date; but, Mr. Chairman, we may not have time to wait. The youngest of these 4 veterans is 108. If we intend to honor these fine old gentlemen who survived that great struggle, let us do it now.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I heartily endorse the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$175,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$750,000.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA of Illinois: Page 23, after line 10, insert the following:

"STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E. LAMBERT

"For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and science in connection with the yellow fever investigations in Cuba, as authorized by the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 644), not to exceed \$350."

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this is a small item in the measure of money, but it is rich in sentiment. It seems appropriate that it should be taken up at the time when we have given consideration and adoption to an amendment according recognition of our affection to the surviving veterans of the War Between the States.

It was the Spanish-American War that brought together as servitors in the Army of our country again the North and the South.

In the Spanish-American War, again fighting together under the Stars and

Stripes, were veterans of the Armies of the Union and of the Confederacy.

The uniform that the Spanish War veterans wore after the war—and we were proud of it—combines in its colors the blue and the gray.

In the Spanish-American War period down in Cuba Maj. Walter Reed was experimenting with the dread disease of yellow fever. They were volunteers, inoculated, who took the risk of death in order that yellow fever, as a plague, might be crushed out. The experiments were successful, and one of the most dreadful of contagious diseases was conquered by the science of medicine.

In 1929 the Congress passed a law honoring Maj. Walter Reed and those who had been associated with him in those experiments, providing that they should be placed on the honor roll and should be given gold medals and should receive a pension of \$125 a month.

But one name was omitted, the name of Gustaf Lambert. A soldier nurse, Gustaf Lambert had volunteered. He was not inoculated because of Reed's insistence that Lambert's services as a nurse were indispensable to the success of the experiments. Not a single patient under Lambert's care died from yellow fever. He took a tremendously perilous risk. He performed an outstanding service. He was a hero in every sense of the word.

Col. James Hamilton Lewis, himself a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and then a Member of the other body from Illinois, introduced a bill to put Gustaf Lambert's name on the honor roll. It passed the other body, but reached the House at a time similar to now, when adjournment was near at hand, and so was lost in the scramble.

For 27 years Gustaf Lambert carried on his fight for recognition. But time was marching on, there was so much in the present to demand attention, and the records of the Spanish War period were few and scattered. Lambert did a prodigious amount of work in gathering the records. In the early months of 1956 he was stricken with a serious illness. He was 82, frail, and at the time desperately ill. I want to thank, from the bottom of my heart, the members of the Committees on Armed Services of both bodies who cooperated so magnificently in bringing out H. R. 5590 and engineering its enactment into law. H. R. 5590, which on July 2, 1956 became Public Law 644, at long last placed the name of Gustaf Lambert on the honor roll where it should have been when the law of 1929 was enacted. I wish especially to thank the great American now presiding as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. KILDAY, who was chairman of the subcommittee having H. R. 5590 under consideration, also John Blandford of the professional staff, and Maj. Vernon McKenzie, of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army.

Under Public Law 644 Lambert was to receive the special gold medal voted in 1929. I had contacted the mint and had been informed that the old die for the medal had been located. But to make the medal 7 ounces of gold were required, and there was no appropriation. Gold

is worth \$35 an ounce. There will be some small expense, I imagine, for work. The amendment I have offered appropriates not to exceed \$350. The actual expense I am sure, will be less.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think the gentleman's amendment is very timely and very meritorious. I believe it quite appropriate that it be proposed by the only gentleman in this body who served in our Armed Forces in the War with Spain.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. He has been a friend indeed.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I concur in the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I thank the gentleman and very greatly appreciate the fine lift he has given to the effort to make possible this long-delayed recognition of one of the real heroes of our country in a day now long past.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

ARE WE INDESTRUCTIBLE?—IS THE FUTURE OF OUR NATION SECURE?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

In the hope that facts which would assist me to vote more intelligently might be obtained, on February 7, 1955, I introduced a privileged resolution seeking information.

The resolution went to the Armed Services Committee which reported unfavorably thereon but quoted a letter from Richard A. Buddeke, director of legislative programs, Department of Defense.

The questions asked and the answers from the Department read as follows:

1. (a) Approximately how many military installations employing five or more individuals who receive compensation or maintenance from Federal funds are now maintained by the Department of Defense outside the continental limits of the United States of America?

1. (a) Approximately 950 military installations.

1. (b) (1) Approximately how many individuals are employed in such installations and (2) at approximately what cost?

1. (b) (1) Approximately 167,000 civilian employees outside the United States, plus approximately 218,000 civilians who are employees of foreign governments engaged under contracts with the United States. The 218,000 does not include 124,000 Germans paid from deutschemarks.

1. (b) (2) Approximately \$601,699,000 per annum.

2. (a) Approximately how many individuals eligible to be assigned to combat service and who are compensated from Federal funds are in the service outside of the continental limits of the United States of America?

2. (a) Approximately 1,370,000 military personnel. This figure excludes female military personnel.

2. (b) Approximately how many individuals eligible to be assigned to combat service

and who are compensated from Federal funds are in the service within the continental limits of the United States of America?

2. (b) Approximately 1,602,000 military personnel. This figure excludes trainees with less than 4 months' service, seriously hospitalized personnel, female military personnel, and conscientious objectors.

3. What is the approximate cost of the civilian employees who are supporting those named under section 2 (a) and (b)?

3. Approximately \$4,530,276,000 per annum. This figure excludes costs for an average of approximately 25,000 employees of the Corps of Engineers and excludes costs in relation to the 124,000 Germans referred to in 1 (b) (1) above who are paid from deutschemarks.

4. What is the approximate (a) volume in long tons and (b) value in dollars of the supplies, both military and nonmilitary, needed per year to maintain those named in section 1 (a) and (b) and in section 2 (a) and (b)?

4. (a) Approximately 4,100,000 long tons.

4. (b) Approximately \$3,300,000,000.

The foregoing, of course, is in addition to our foreign aid program into which we have already poured over \$50 billion. Presumably future expenditures for the purposes indicated in the above answers may be included in the thirty-odd-billion dollar defense bill.

Sure, we are a rich, great, and powerful Nation. But is it not just possible that we are overextending ourselves? That we will, by our attempt to police and educate the whole world, lose our freedom and our prosperity just as effectively as we might by armed conflict?

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, when the Treasury Department-Post Office Department appropriations bill was before the House on February 7, last, I made the following statement with reference to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics:

I desire now to say a few words about a small bureau in the Treasury Department currently operating under an annual appropriation of about \$3 million and doing an heroic job to prevent the flow into our country of illicit narcotics and to stamp out with the cooperation of State and local authorities drug addiction in the United States which unfortunately is now increasing monthly.

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics has approximately 250 enforcement agents. A report recently filed by Senator DANIEL on behalf of a Senate committee states that New York City alone has more full-time narcotics agents than the Federal Government. This report holds that a minimum of 50 additional agents should be provided at the earliest possible moment.

Two years ago I called to my office here on Capitol Hill, Mr. Chapman Rose, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having jurisdiction over this Bureau, for a discussion of the national narcotics problem and I then suggested that he take up with the President the formation of an interdepartmental committee to review all phases. This was done. While our committee has allowed in this bill all the funds requested by the Bureau of Narcotics for the new fiscal year, we did not have before us during the hearings or at the time of our markup, the first report of this interdepartmental committee. This report was publicized only yesterday.

The committee, consisting of members of the President's Cabinet, recommends stiffer prison terms, more enforcement agents, and a greater coordination of Federal-State drives to combat illicit traffic in narcotics. In releasing the report, President Eisenhower urged early and effective action on all fronts to stamp out this awful menace.

Commissioner Harry Anslinger, who heads the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, and who, all students of the problem agree, is the world's greatest authority on narcotics addiction, has oftentimes told our committee, and he did so again this year, that there are too many courts prone to mete out low sentences. He emphasizes that where stiff sentences are imposed the traffic usually moves to areas where sentences are not so severe. The Commissioner feels that it is definitely the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics to help foreign police break up international gangs sending this stuff to our shores and to do everything possible to prevent its entry, also to get the interstate trafficker, leaving local enforcement to State and municipal authorities. Our committee has said repeatedly in its reports that unless there is real honest-to-goodness enforcement on the State and local level we are never going to win this important battle.

In the 32 years I have been living and working in the Nation's Capital City, I have never been shocked more than when it was developed about 2 years ago that the officer in charge of the Metropolitan Police Department's narcotics squad was charged with being part and parcel of a dope racket. It pleases me now to hear of the dedication of the present chief of police and his officers and men to meet this challenge and do a good job. It pleases me also that the courts of the District of Columbia have in recent years taken a more realistic approach and are handing out stiffer sentences.

It is my hope that on the basis of the recommendations made by the President's Interdepartmental Committee and the Daniel's committee in the Senate the Treasury Department will without delay make recommendations to the Congress for stiffer prison terms for violators of the narcotics laws and will come before our committee with a request for funds for an increased number of enforcement agents. Meanwhile, Federal authorities should exercise the proper leadership in obtaining stronger Federal-State and local cooperation. Commissioner Anslinger tells us that he is receiving reports of 1,000 additional addicts each month. That is 1,000 too many, and the Congress must do its part in meeting this challenge.

Mr. Chairman, since I made that statement, the Congress has passed and sent to the President a bill providing improved enforcement procedures and more severe penalties. Furthermore, the Boggs Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee has received the unanimous approval of the full committee of its recommendation that there be a buildup in the Federal Bureau of Narcotics of 75 additional agents during the new fiscal year and 75 additional agents thereafter. The distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, Chairman COOPER of the full committee, has directed a letter to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, Chairman CANNON, of the Appropriations Committee, urging that necessary funds be provided. A like letter was forwarded by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], ranking member of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

I have discussed the situation with the distinguished gentleman from Virginia,

Chairman GARY, of our subcommittee on appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and he indicated his immediate readiness to hold hearings on any supplemental request from the Treasury Department for such personnel. He emphasized that the full budgeted request of the Department for fiscal year, 1957, was allowed and repeated assurances given in the past that any new request, properly documented, would receive our subcommittee's favorable consideration.

Because of the Interdepartmental Committee's own appraisal of the situation and its finding that more agents are necessary, I find myself at a loss to understand why the Department, with the support of the Bureau of the Budget, has not submitted a request to the House Appropriations Committee for these needed agents and as one member of the committee extremely anxious that our country step up its fight against illicit narcotics and reduce drug addiction, I trust that these executive agencies of our Government will not delay further appropriate action on their part.

It has disturbed me no end to learn from budget sources in recent days that the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics to obtain 50 additional agents for fiscal year, 1957, were rebuffed and the final request for appropriate funds permitted additional employment of only 16 men.

One of the first approaches to the problem of illicit supply is the ferreting out and jailing of foreign gangs operating in Europe and the Near East. Currently, for this purpose, the Bureau under existing appropriations finds itself able only to send 4 men abroad to cooperate with foreign police, 2 in the Near East and 2 in Europe, while the number could easily be many times this figure.

The narcotics situation in the New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Texas areas now requires additional agents and I believe it is time for the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget to send to the Senate the proper request for additional funds which can be inserted in the second supplemental appropriation bill now before us. If such is done, I am sure that the Gary committee of which I am privileged to be the ranking minority member will do its part in conference with the Senate.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KILDAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back

to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments there to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GROSS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Gross moves that the bill H. R. 12138 be recommitted to the House Committee on Appropriations with instructions to the committee that the appropriation of \$14,325,000 for the Jones Point Bridge be stricken out and the bill be reported back to the House forthwith.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 24, nays 370, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 100]

YEAS—24

Budge	Jones, Mo.	Scherer
Coudert	Kilburn	Scrivner
Dles	LeCompte	Short
Gross	McVey	Smith, Wis.
Haley	Mason	Taber
Hays, Ohio	O'Konski	Taylor
Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Tex.	Westland
Jonas	Schenck	Williams, N. Y.

NAYS—370

Abbitt	Ayres	Bolling
Abernethy	Balley	Bolton,
Adair	Baker	Frances P.
Addonizio	Baldwin	Bolton,
Albert	Barrett	Oliver P.
Alexander	Bass, N. H.	Bonner
Alger	Bates	Bosch
Allen, Calif.	Baumhart	Bow
Allen, Ill.	Beamer	Bowler
Andersen,	Becker	Boykin
H. Carl	Belcher	Boyle
Andresen,	Bennett, Fla.	Bray
August H.	Bennett, Mich.	Brooks, La.
Andrews	Bentley	Brown, Ga.
Arends	Berry	Brown, Ohio
Ashley	Betts	Brownson
Ashmore	Blatnik	Broyhill
Aspinall	Blitch	Burdick
Auchincloss	Boggs	Burnside
Avery	Boland	Bush

Byrd	Healey	Patterson
Byrne, Pa.	Hébert	Pelly
Byrnes, Wis.	Henderson	Perkins
Canfield	Herlong	Pfost
Cannon	Heselton	Phillips
Carlyle	Hess	Phillips
Carrigg	Hiestand	Pilcher
Cederberg	Hill	Pillion
Celler	Hillings	Poage
Chase	Hinshaw	Poff
Chatham	Hoeven	Polk
Chelf	Hollifield	Powell
Chenoweth	Holland	Preston
Chiperfield	Holmes	Price
Christophers	Holt	Prouty
Chudoff	Hoitzman	Quigley
Church	Hope	Rabaut
Clark	Horan	Radwan
Clevenger	Hosmer	Rains
Cole	Huddleston	Ray
Colmer	Hull	Reece, Tenn.
Cooley	Hyde	Reed, N. Y.
Coon	Ikard	Rees, Kans.
Cooper	Jackson	Reuss
Corbett	James	Rhodes, Ariz.
Cramer	Jarman	Rhodes, Pa.
Crumpacker	Jenkins	Richards
Cunningham	Jennings	Riehlman
Curtis, Mass.	Jensen	Riley
Curtis, Mo.	Johansen	Rivers
Dague	Johnson, Calif.	Roberts
Davidson	Johnson, Wis.	Robeson, Va.
Davis, Ga.	Jones, Ala.	Robison, Ky.
Dawson, Ill.	Jones, N. C.	Rodino
Dawson, Utah	Karsten	Rogers, Colo.
Deane	Kean	Rogers, Fla.
Delaney	Kearns	Rogers, Mass.
Dempsey	Keating	Rooney
Denton	Kee	Roosevelt
Derounian	Kelly, N. Y.	Rutherford
Devereux	Kilday	Sadlak
Diggs	Kilgore	St. George
Dixon	King, Calif.	Saylor
Dodd	King, Pa.	Schwengel
Dollinger	Kirwan	Scott
Dondero	Klein	Seely-Brown
Donohue	Knox	Seiden
Donovan	Knutson	Sheehan
Dorn, N. Y.	Krueger	Shelley
Dorn, S. C.	Laird	Sheppard
Dowdy	Landrum	Shuford
Doyle	Lanham	Sieminski
Durham	Lankford	Sikes
Edmondson	Latham	Siler
Elliot	Lesinski	Simpson, Ill.
Ellsworth	Lipscomb	Sisk
Evins	Long	Smith, Kans.
Fallon	McCarthy	Smith, Miss.
Fascell	McCormack	Smith, Va.
Feighan	McCulloch	Spence
Fenton	McDonough	Springer
Fernandez	McDowell	Staggers
Fino	McGregor	Steed
Fisher	McIntire	Sullivan
Fjare	McMillan	Talle
Flood	Macdonald	Teague, Calif.
Flynt	Machrowicz	Teague, Tex.
Fogarty	Mack, Ill.	Thomas
Forand	Mack, Wash.	Thompson,
Ford	Madden	Mich.
Forrester	Magnuson	Thompson,
Fountain	Mahon	N. J.
Frazier	Maillard	Thompson, Tex.
Frelinghuysen	Marshall	Thomson, Wyo.
Friedel	Martin	Toilefson
Fulton	Matthews	Trimble
Gamble	Meader	Tuck
Garmatz	Merrrow	Tumulty
Gary	Metcalf	Udall
Gathings	Miller, Calif.	Utt
Gavin	Miller, Md.	Vanik
Gentry	Miller, Nebr.	Van Peit
George	Miller, N. Y.	Van Zandt
Gordon	Mills	Vinson
Grant	Minshali	Vorys
Gray	Mollohan	Vursell
Green, Oreg.	Morano	Wainwright
Green, Pa.	Morrison	Watts
Gregory	Moss	Weaver
Griffiths	Moulder	Whitten
Gubser	Multer	Widnall
Gwinn	Mumma	Wier
Hagen	Murray, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Hale	Natcher	Williams, Miss.
Halleck	Nicholson	Williams, N. J.
Hand	Norblad	Willis
Harden	Norrell	Wilson, Calif.
Hardy	O'Brien, Ill.	Wilson, Ind.
Harris	O'Brien, N. Y.	Winstead
Harrison, Nebr.	O'Hara, Ill.	Withrow
Harrison, Va.	O'Neill	Wolcott
Harvey	Osmers	Wolverton
Hays, Ark.	Ostertag	Wright
Hayworth		Yates

Young
Younger

Zablocki
NOT VOTING—38

Zelenko
O'Hara, Minn.
Passman
Patman
Priest
Scudder
Simpson, Pa.
Thompson, La.
Thornberry
Velde
Walter
Wharton
Wickersham

Anfuso
Barden
Bass, Tenn.
Bell
Brooks, Tex.
Buckley
Burleson
Carnahan
Cretella
Davis, Tenn.
Davis, Wis.
Dingell
Dolliver
Eberhart
Engle
Hoffman, Ill.
Kearney
Kelley, Pa.
Keogh
Kluczynski
Lane
Lovre
McConnell
Morgan
Murray, Tenn.
Nelson

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dolliver for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Waiter with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Lovre.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Scudder.
Mr. Passman with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Velde.

Mr. Priest with Mr. Wharton.

Mr. Engle with Mr. Cretella.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. BONNER, Mr. MACK of Illinois, Mr. ABERNETHY, and Mr. CANFIELD changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING RATES OF COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 12038) to provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) all monthly wartime rates of compensation payable under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration for disability less than total (not including special awards and allowances, dependency allowances, or subsistence allowances), are hereby increased by 10 percent.

(b) All rates of compensation increased by subsection (a) shall be further adjusted upward or downward to the nearest dollar, counting 50 cents and over as a whole dollar.

(c) In adjusting the rates of peacetime disability compensation under part II of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) because of the increases provided in subsection (a) and the adjustments provided in subsection (b), such rates shall be further adjusted upward or downward to the nearest dollar, counting 50 cents and over as a whole dollar.

(d) Paragraph II (j) of part I of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) is amended to read as follows:

"(j) If and while the disability is rated as total the monthly compensation shall be \$225."

(e) The maximum rates of compensation set forth in paragraph II (k), II (o), and II (p) of such part I are increased to \$450 per month.

(f) The rate of compensation payable under paragraph II (i) of such part I is increased to \$309.

(g) The rate of compensation payable under paragraph II (m) of such part I is increased to \$359.

(h) The rate of compensation payable under paragraph II (n) of such part I is increased to \$401.

SEC. 2. (a) The basic rate of compensation provided by section 202 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, for any disability rated as total is hereby increased to \$225 per month.

(b) The rate of compensation payable under section 202 (3) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, for the loss of the use of both eyes is hereby increased to \$309; the rate payable under that section for the loss of use of both eyes and one or more limbs is hereby increased to \$401; the rate payable under that section for double total permanent disability is hereby increased to \$401: *Provided*, That in no event shall the rate of compensation received hereunder plus the amounts payable under any other provision of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, exceed \$450 per month in any case.

SEC. 3. (a) The act entitled "An act to provide increases of compensation for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents", approved July 2, 1948 (Public Law 877, 80th Cong.), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6. All rates of additional compensation established by this act are hereby increased by 10 percent."

(b) Such act is further amended by striking out "60 percent" wherever it occurs and inserting "50 percent."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month which begins after the date of its enactment.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the bill which we are considering today relates entirely and exclusively to compensation for service-connected disabled veterans. It is, in effect, the substitute which was ruled out on a point of order at the conclusion of the debate on H. R. 7886 on June 27.

The bill generally increases all rates of compensation below 100 percent by 10 percent, rounded to the nearest dollar. For example, the present 10 percent disability is paid at the rate of \$17 per month. The bill would increase this to \$19.

In the case of a man totally disabled, the rate is increased from \$181 to \$225.

This was done because the Bradley Commission found that the men totally disabled constituted the one group which was not receiving as much compensation as they should be receiving based on the amount other veterans, suffering from service-connected disabilities, were receiving. The bill also increases the rates for the more severely disabled by \$30 in each different category to make the ceiling on all disability compensation \$450 a month rather than \$420 as exists today.

The so-called statutory award rate of \$47, which are in addition to the rates of percentage disability, are not increased, nor is the minimum rate for arrested tuberculosis of \$67. All those veterans receiving a percentage disability payment today would receive an increase under this bill.

Section 2 of the bill applies this same sort of increase to World War I veterans who are rated on the 1925 schedule for rating disability and involve so-called protected award cases. This is a limited group of veterans who are unable to meet the criteria set forth in the 1945 rating schedule.

Section 3 increases the rates provided in Public Law 877 of the 80th Congress, which authorized additional compensation for veterans 50 percent or more disabled and who have dependents. For example, a veteran today rated 100 percent disabled receives \$181 monthly. If he has a wife, she would receive \$21 additional. Under this bill that amount would be increased by 10 percent to make it \$23.10. If the veteran is rated 50 percent disabled, for example, he would receive 50 percent of \$23.10. This provision does not apply to those rated less than 50 percent disabled.

The first year's cost of this bill is estimated to be \$172,750,000 and would decrease slightly in the fifth year to \$170,325,000. Unlike the pension estimates, compensation cost generally will decrease as the years advance.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Is there any provision in this bill for widows of Spanish-American War veterans?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. There is no provision for a widow of a Spanish-American War veteran. The reason that no widows or children are considered in this bill is that last year the House passed the bill H. R. 7089, which has also passed the Senate and is now in conference, and which gives widows and children of service-connected disabled a very substantial raise. For example, the widow of a Spanish-American War veteran with service-connected disability would get an increase from \$87 to \$122.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Was that just for Spanish-American War widows, or all?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. No; the widows of service-connected disabled veterans of all wars.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there will not be a vote cast against this bill, I am sure. It was a tragedy that this compensation bill was

stricken from the pension bill on a point of order 2 weeks ago.

My understanding is that service-connected Spanish-American War widows will come in for an increase, as will the widows of all service-connected disabled veterans. Unfortunately non-service-connected widows will not receive anything.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I think I explained that all widows of service-connected disabled veterans are covered in H. R. 7089.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I was not sure that the gentleman asking the question understood that.

The following is a description of the bill:

INCREASING RATES OF SERVICE-CONNECTED COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

H. R. 12038

Title: To provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Introduced and referred June 28, 1956.

Analysis:

Rates of compensation for wartime service-connected disabilities under Public Law 2, 73d Cong., as amended, and Veterans Regulations

	War service-connected rates, Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended, pt. I	H. R. 12038
(a) 10 percent disability.....	\$17.00	\$19.00
(b) 20 percent disability.....	33.00	36.00
(c) 30 percent disability.....	50.00	55.00
(d) 40 percent disability.....	66.00	73.00
(e) 50 percent disability.....	91.00	100.00
(f) 60 percent disability.....	109.00	120.00
(g) 70 percent disability.....	127.00	140.00
(h) 80 percent disability.....	145.00	160.00
(i) 90 percent disability.....	163.00	179.00
(j) Total disability.....	181.00	225.00
(k) Anatomical loss, or loss of use of a creative organ, or 1 foot, or 1 hand, or blindness of 1 eye, having only light perception, rates (a) to (f) increased monthly by.....	47.00	47.00

Additional disability compensation because of dependents¹

	Wife, no child	Wife, 1 child	Wife, 2 children	Wife, 3 or more children	No wife, 1 child	No wife, 2 children	No wife, 3 or more children	Dependent parent or parents
Service on or after June 27, 1950.....								
World War II.....								
World War I.....								
Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion.....	\$21.00	\$35.00	\$45.50	\$56.00	\$14.00	\$24.50	\$35.00	\$17.50 (1)
Civil War.....	23.10	38.50	50.05	61.60	15.40	26.94	38.50	19.25
Indian wars.....								35.00 (2)
Peacetime service (under combat or extrahazardous conditions).....								38.50
Regular peacetime service.....	16.80	28.00	36.40	44.80	11.20	19.60	28.00	14.00 (1)
	18.48	30.80	40.04	49.28	12.52	21.56	28.60	15.40
								23.00 (2)
								25.30

¹ Above rates are for 100-percent disability. If and while rated partially disabled, but not less than 50 percent, additional compensation is authorized in an amount having the same ratio to the amount specified in the applicable table, above, as the degree of disability bears to the total disability, e. g., war service-connected disability of 50 percent, compensation rate, \$100. If veteran has a wife, his compensation is increased as follows: \$100 + \$11.55 = \$111.55.

NOTE.—Rates in italics are as reported in H. R. 12038.

Digest of report (Veterans' Administration): "The general purpose of the bill is to provide an increase in the rates of compensation payable to veterans for service-connected disabilities and in the rates of additional allowances for dependents which are payable to veterans whose disabilities are rated 50 percent or more. * * *

Rates of compensation for wartime service-connected disabilities under Public Law 2, 73d Cong., as amended, and Veterans Regulations—Continued

	War service-connected rates, Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended, pt. I	H. R. 12038
Anatomical loss, or loss of use of a creative organ, or 1 foot, or 1 hand, or blindness of 1 eye, having only light perception, in addition to requirement for any of rates in (d) to (n), rate increased monthly for each loss or loss of use by.....	\$47.00	\$47.00
(l) Anatomical loss, or loss of use of both hands, or both feet, or 1 hand and 1 foot, or blind both eyes with 5/200 visual acuity or less, or is permanently bedridden or so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, monthly compensation.....	279.00	309.00
(m) Anatomical loss, or loss of use of 2 extremities at a level, or with complications, preventing natural elbow or knee action with prosthesis in place, or suffered blindness in both eyes, rendering him so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, monthly compensation.....	329.00	369.00
(n) Anatomical loss of 2 extremities so near shoulder or hip as to prevent use of prosthetic appliance, or suffered anatomical loss of both eyes, monthly compensation.....	371.00	401.00
(o) Suffered disability under conditions which would entitle him to 2 or more rates in (l) to (n), no condition being considered twice, or suffered total deafness in combination with total blindness with 5/200 visual acuity or less, monthly compensation.....	420.00	450.00
(p) In event disabled person's service-incurred disabilities exceed requirements for any of rates prescribed, Administrator, in his discretion, may allow next higher rate, or intermediate rate, but in no event in excess of.....	420.00	450.00
(q) Minimum rate for arrested tuberculosis.....	67.00	67.00

¹ But in no event to exceed \$450.

"All of the disability compensation basic and statutory rates for which increases are proposed under the bill were last increased 5 percent by Public Law 695, 83d Congress, August 28, 1954. As you are aware, the Veterans' Administration submitted a report to your committee under date of May 3, 1956, on H. R. 11510, 84th Congress, which

July 13, 1956
Digest 119

H. R. 11522, with amendment, to implement the Organic Act of Guam relative to application of Federal laws to Guam. p. D797

37. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the mutual security appropriation bill, social security bill, executive pay bill, and Hells Canyon bill will be considered this week (p. 11520); and that the calendar would be called Mon., July 16 (p. 11427). Committees were authorized to file reports during the weekend recess (p. 11459).

38. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 16. p. 11520

ITEMS IN THE APPENDIX

39. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Miller inserted a letter urging the private development of power facilities at Niagara Falls. p. A5511

40. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Kefauver inserted a magazine article on the Attorney General's Committee on the Antitrust Laws. p. A5525

41. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Multer inserted a newspaper article describing the Administration's surplus commodity disposal program and the losses incurred in that program. p. A5531

42. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Langer inserted a newspaper article criticizing the principle of the foreign aid program as an attempt to "buy friends". p. A5509
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hand, noting that Egypt had consented to accept U. S. aid in the construction of the Aswan Dam. p. A5515

43. RIVERS AND HARBORS. Rep. Rogers, Fla., inserted a report of the resolutions committee which were unanimously adopted by the 43rd convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. p. A5507

BILLS INTRODUCED

44. PRICE SUPPORT. H. R. 12235, by Rep. Cooley, to provide that producers may relinquish their interest in agricultural commodities held as collateral for price support loans; to Agriculture Committee.

45. MINING. H. R. 12236, by Rep. Dempsey, a bill relating to certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under the act of August 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of the failure of the owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

July 16: Sale of CCC cotton to textile industry at reduced prices, S. Agriculture (McLain to testify).

Family unit system of agriculture, H. Agriculture (Farm organizations to testify).

Recognition of Federal employee unions, H. Post Office and Civil Service
Federal power programs, H. Government Operations.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext 4654 or send to Room 105-A. In some cases the supply is limited and copies are available for lending purposes only. oOo

HIGHLIGHTS continued: budgeting and accounting procedures. Extend Renegotiation Act. Trip-leasing bill. House conferees were appointed on farm loan bill. House began debate on marketing facilities bill. House committee ordered reported wheat grade certificate bill. House committee ordered reported bill to regulate migrant farm labor transportation. House committee ordered reported bill to require conformance with State game laws on certain Federal lands.

(SENATE continued)

46. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported ^{/with amendments} H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1957, on July 14, 1956. The committee inserted the following items in the same amounts as the budget estimates which had been recommended to the Senate: ARS, 18,915,000 for animal disease laboratory facilities; and FS, 500,000 for acquisition of lands in Superior National Forest, Minnesota. The committee also inserted language authorizing not to exceed 200,261 of fiscal year 1956 unobligated balances for reimbursing persons, firms, and organizations for the direct expenses heretofore incurred by them for fumigation of premises in the control and eradication of the Khapra beetle. The bill also contains the following items: Sugar Act Program, CSS, 189,000 increase in administrative expense limitation (same as Budget estimate and House bill); and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, 13,000,000 (same as Budget estimate and House bill) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Corporation in order to provide adequate working capital. Commission on Government Security, 665,000 (restoring budget estimate); Budget Bureau, 400,000 (House figure, 375,000; budget estimate, 405,000); and Advisory Committee on Weather Control, 300,000 (House figure, nothing; budget estimate, 350,000).

Excerpts from committee report:

Animal disease laboratory. "(The budget estimate for 18,915,000 to establish the animal disease laboratory facilities, is approved by the committee with the understanding that there be no cost to the Government for acquisition of land required for the construction and operation of these facilities)."

Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. "(The committee has not approved the budget estimate of 150,000 in Senate Document 136, to pay expenses of this Commission. The committee believes that action on the request for appropriation for the item should follow the appointment of Commission members by the President, and their confirmation by the Senate)."

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12138

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 13, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

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CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount of expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers is increased by \$189,000.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), \$13,000,000.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States District Courts, \$2,429, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$10,000 of the funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available during the calendar year 1957 for expenses of appropriate activities commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$75,000.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$950,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$88,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under General administration.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

JONES POINT BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964), as amended, \$14,325,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland.

CHAPTER III

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONSTRUCTION

For the preparation of detail plans and specifications and the construction of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation, and for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 349), to remain available until expended, \$49,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

2 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

3 LORAN STATIONS

4 For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast
5 Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,450,000,
6 which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Acquisition,
7 construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

9 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

10 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
11 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
12 tions, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by section
13 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155),
14 the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of
15 August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27,
16 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954
17 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law
18 161), and the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———),
19 without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes,
20 as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to
21 remain available until expended, \$193,000,000, to be de-
22 rived by transfer during the current fiscal year from the
23 "Army stock fund".

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

ARMY STOCK FUND

The amount available in the Army stock fund is hereby reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy as authorized by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the Act of —, 1956 (Public law —), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; to remain available until expended, \$400,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 shall be derived by transfer during the current fiscal year from the "Navy stock fund" and \$35,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the "Marine Corps stock fund".

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783) by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and of the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, to remain available until expended, \$1,228,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction in prior years are hereby made available for construction authorized for each such department by the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———).

SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to

1 be performed within the continental United States without
2 the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense
3 setting forth the reasons therefor.

4 SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
5 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
6 construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such
7 costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and
8 establishes a reasonable completion date for each project,
9 taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement,
10 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal
11 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
12 economical construction practices.

13 SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
14 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-
15 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the
16 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the
17 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his
18 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such
19 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at
20 reasonable rates.

21 SEC. 305. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
22 ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-
23 vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-
24 ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September
25 28, 1951, as amended, 69 Stat. 352.

1 SEC. 306. Appropriations to the military departments for
2 construction may be charged for the cost of administration,
3 supervision and inspection of family housing authorized pur-
4 suant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law
5 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half per
6 centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*, That such
7 appropriations shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of any
8 mortgage executed on each such project.

9 SEC. 307. Any limitations contained in the Depart-
10 ment of Defense Appropriation Act, 1957, on the unit
11 cost of construction of family quarters shall not be appli-
12 cable to (a) forty-seven units of family quarters at the
13 United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of
14 which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000
15 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units
16 for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for depart-
17 ment heads, and (b) \$31,500 on three units for the Deputy
18 Chiefs of Naval Operations to be constructed at the United
19 States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

20 SEC. 308. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
21 ments for construction may be used for advances to the
22 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the
23 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
24 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-

1 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,
2 when projects authorized therein are certified as important
3 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

4 SEC. 309. No funds appropriated for military construc-
5 tion shall be made available to the respective military
6 departments in a manner so as to restrict the application
7 of funds to any specific project or installation: *Provided*,
8 That no reserve military appropriations herein shall be used
9 for purposes other than for reserve purposes.

10 CHAPTER IV

11 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

13 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
15 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
16 in connection with the government or occupation of the
17 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
18 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
19 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
20 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
21 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
22 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
23 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
24 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess
25 of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;

1 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits,
2 and dissemination of information, including preview and
3 review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor
4 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor ve-
5 hicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of
6 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such
7 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential
8 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,350,000,
9 of which not to exceed \$1,280,000 shall be available for
10 administrative and information and education expenses:
11 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
12 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of
13 the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures
14 made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided*
15 *further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be
16 made outside continental United States when necessary to
17 carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136,
18 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service
19 or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting pay-
20 ment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder
22 for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu
23 Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general
24 objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act
25 of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a)

1 and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appro-
2 priated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termi-
3 nation of occupation by the United States, of any area for
4 which such funds are made available, may be expended by
5 the President for the procurement of such commodities and
6 technical services, and commodities procured from funds
7 herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief
8 in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior
9 to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized
10 by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the main-
11 tenance of the political and economic stability of such areas:
12 *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made
13 available, an agreement shall be entered into between the
14 United States and the recognized government or authority
15 with respect to such area containing such undertakings by
16 such government or authority as the President may deter-
17 mine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of
18 such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided*
19 *further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include
20 requirements and undertakings corresponding to the require-
21 ments and undertakings specified in section 303 of the
22 Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds
23 appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable,
24 and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed

1 by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay
2 ocean transportation charges from United States ports, in-
3 cluding territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the
4 movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United
5 States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with
6 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary
7 Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals
8 residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the
9 rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the de-
10 partment or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform
11 rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief
12 packages of food or other general classification of commodi-
13 ties shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of ship-
14 ment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of
15 transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments
16 made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That
17 the President may transfer to any other department or
18 agency any function or functions provided for under this
19 appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such
20 department or agency without reimbursement and without
21 regard to the appropriation from which procured, such prop-
22 erty as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall de-
23 termine to relate primarily to any function or functions so
24 transferred.

1 CORPORATION

2 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
3 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
4 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
5 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
6 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104
7 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
8 as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth
9 in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation,
10 except as hereinafter provided:

11 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

12 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

13 Not to exceed \$1,670,000 (to be computed on an ac-
14 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of
15 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year
16 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
19 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment al-
20 lowances for members of the board of directors when spe-
21 cifically authorized by the chairman of the board: *Provided,*
22 That necessary expenses (including special services per-
23 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
24 personal services, and fees or dues to international organiza-

1 tions of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade)
2 in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance,
3 improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property
4 belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, includ-
5 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the in-
6 vestigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which
7 an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered
8 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

9 CHAPTER V

10 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$375,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in
15 the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1957,
16 on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased
17 from "\$70,000" to "\$110,000".

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICE

19 COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Govern-
22 ment Security, including expenses of attendance at meetings
23 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$600,000.

1 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL

2 OFFICE SPACE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory
5 Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
7 enactment into law of H. R. 12025, Eighty-fourth Congress,
8 or similar legislation.

9 CHAPTER VI

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

12 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Operat-
14 ing expenses, Public Buildings Service", including payments
15 in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955
16 (69 Stat. 721), \$1,450,000.

17 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Pub-
18 lic Buildings Service", including payments in lieu of taxes
19 pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721),
20 \$3,550,000.

21 ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
23 for the acquisition by condemnation of a portion of the land,
24 including improvements thereon, in square 62, District of

1 Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings
 2 Act of May 25, 1926 (40 U. S. C. 341), as amended,
 3 \$150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 4 That the Administrator of General Services is authorized to
 5 exchange the same or a part thereof for any other land in said
 6 square on such terms and conditions as the Administrator
 7 may determine.

8 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

9 The unobligated balance of the appropriation granted
 10 under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act,
 11 1955, shall remain available until June 30, 1957.

12 UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE,

13 NOME, ALASKA

14 For an additional amount for "United States post office
 15 and courthouse, Nome, Alaska", \$200,000, to remain avail-
 16 able until expended.

17 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

18 For an additional amount for "Expenses, general sup-
 19 ply fund", \$200,000.

20 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

21 To increase the general supply fund established by the
 22 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
 23 as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$8,000,000.

1 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

2 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, ANNUAL

3 CONTRIBUTIONS

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Annual
5 contributions", \$450,000.

6 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$789,000.

10 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

11 SYNTHETIC RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

12 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds transferred from
13 the Federal Facilities Corporation to the National Science
14 Foundation for support of the Government's synthetic rubber
15 research program, including funds from operations of the
16 Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which are un-
17 obligated on June 30, 1956, shall remain available until
18 June 30, 1957, for necessary expenses of terminating opera-
19 tions of the Government laboratories and concluding the
20 research responsibilities transferred from the Federal Facili-
21 ties Corporation to the Foundation.

1 CHAPTER VII

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

5 For an additional amount for "Office of Oil and Gas",
6 \$100,000.

7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$100,000,
10 to remain available until expended.

11 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

12 REVOLVING FUND

13 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
14 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
15 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
16 Corporation as authorized by law, \$125,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended by the Act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), to be available from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, \$150,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$11,000; and

“Hospitals and medical care”, \$268,500.

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$90,000;

“Venereal diseases”, \$55,000;

“Tuberculosis”, \$35,000:

“Communicable diseases”, \$540,000;

“Foreign quarantine service”, \$70,000;

1 “Indian health activities”, \$650,000; and

2 “Salaries and expenses”, \$720,000.

3 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

4 For an additional amount for “Hospitals and medical
5 care”, including payment of claims for certain structures at
6 Carville, Louisiana, as authorized by law, \$1,225,000.

7 REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

8 GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

9 Funds heretofore appropriated under this head are
10 hereby reduced by \$4,000,000, which sum shall be covered
11 into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

12 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

13 Funds appropriated under this head in the Supplemen-
14 tal Appropriation Act, 1955, and all appropriation acts
15 prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are
16 hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury
17 immediately upon approval of this Act; funds appropriated
18 under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and
19 Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, remaining unobligated
20 on June 30, 1957, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be
21 covered into the Treasury as of that date; and funds appro-
22 priated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
23 Appropriation Act, 1957, remaining unobligated on June
24 30, 1958, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered
25 into the Treasury as of that date.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT

BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$44,920,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "International fisheries commissions", \$620,000.

VATICAN CITY CLAIMS

For claims of the Vatican City, to be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as authorized by the Act of July 3, 1956 (Public Law 656), \$964,200.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange

1 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$4,687,400,
 2 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
 3 unexpended balances of appropriations for "Emergency
 4 fund for international affairs", granted in the Supplemental
 5 Appropriation Act, 1956, and the Supplemental Appro-
 6 priation Act, 1955, shall be merged with this appropria-
 7 tion: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be
 8 effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-
 9 fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

10 CHAPTER X

11 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

12 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 15 \$82,000.

16 BUREAU OF THE MINT

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,"
 19 \$3,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective
 20 only upon enactment into law of H. J. Res. 569, Eighty-
 21 fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 \$175,000.

1 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$750,000.

5 COAST GUARD

6 RETIRED PAY

7 For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$425,000.

8 STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E. LAMBERT

9 For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in
10 recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and
11 science in connection with the yellow fever investigations
12 in Cuba, as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1929 (45
13 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of July 2, 1956 (Public
14 Law 644), not to exceed \$350.

15 CHAPTER XI

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

19 For an additional amount for "Department of General
20 Administration", including purchase of two passenger motor
21 vehicles, \$300,000.

22 OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

23 For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation
24 Counsel", \$3,600.

1 REGULATORY AGENCIES

2 For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies",
3 \$21,800.

4 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

5 For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$155,-
6 000.

7 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Public
8 schools", for increased salaries for teachers and officers in the
9 evening and summer schools and for per diem educational
10 employees in the regular day schools, to be effective on and
11 after July 1, 1955, \$155,000: *Provided*, That no retroactive
12 compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any
13 individual not in the service of the municipal government
14 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this
15 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary
16 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee,
17 or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered
18 after the effective date of the increase.

19 METROPOLITAN POLICE

20 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
21 \$695,000, of which \$83,000 shall be payable from the high-
22 way fund, and \$62,000 from the motor-vehicle parking
23 fund, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation
24 Act, 1957.

1

COURTS

2

For an additional amount for "Courts", \$379,250.

3

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

4

For an additional amount for "Department of Public

5

Health", \$121,290.

6

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Depart-

7

ment of Public Health", \$75,000.

8

PUBLIC WELFARE

9

For an additional amount for "Department of Public

10

Welfare", \$450,000.

11

NATIONAL GUARD

12

For an additional amount for "National Guard", in-

13

cluding compensation to the commanding general at not to

14

exceed \$7,500 per annum, \$7,500.

15

The appropriation for the National Guard contained in

16

the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be

17

available for the payment, beginning January 1, 1956, of

18

compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed

19

\$7,500 per annum.

20

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

21

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be trans-

22

ferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to

23

the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal

24

year 1957, from which said employees are properly payable,

25

\$943,000, of which \$134,500 shall be payable from the

1 highway fund, \$75,400 from the water fund, and \$46,100
2 from the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in com-
3 pensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay
4 period beginning after June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That no
5 retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the
6 case of any individual not in the service of the municipal
7 government of the District of Columbia on the date of ap-
8 proval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation
9 or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or
10 employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services
11 rendered after the effective date of the increase.

12 CAPITAL OUTLAY

13 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

14 For an additional amount for "Public building construc-
15 tion", for acquisition of a site for repair shop and engine house
16 No. 7, Fire Department; preparation of plans and specifica-
17 tions for rehabilitation of psychiatric building at District of
18 Columbia General Hospital; erection of the following struc-
19 tures, including building improvement and alteration and
20 the treatment of grounds: replacement of dormitory for
21 resident physicians and interns at the District of Columbia
22 General Hospital, Youth Correctional Center, industrial fa-
23 cilities at the Reformatory, and a warehouse, two junior
24 units, and staff housing at the Children's Center; equipment
25 for new buildings; survey of facilities of District of Columbia

1 government hospitals, by contract or otherwise, as may be
2 determined by the Commissioners; improvement of various
3 recreation units, including preparation of architectural plans
4 and erection of recreation structures without regard to the
5 Act of August 24, 1912 (40 U. S. C. 68) ; and permanent
6 improvement of buildings and grounds (including purchase
7 and installation of furnishings and equipment, road construc-
8 tion, and elimination of fire hazards) of schools, firehouses,
9 hospitals, correctional institutions, welfare institutions, and
10 other District of Columbia buildings; to remain available until
11 expended, \$7,427,929, of which \$1,910,500 shall not be-
12 come available for expenditure until July 1, 1957, and
13 \$100,180 shall be available for construction services by the
14 Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for archi-
15 tectural engineering services, as may be determined by the
16 Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of
17 Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropria-
18 tion account, "Construction services, Department of Build-
19 ings and Grounds".

20 For an additional amount for public building construc-
21 tion projects included in the District of Columbia Appro-
22 priation Act, 1956, to cover increased estimated costs of the
23 following projects: nursery cottage at the Children's Center,
24 new operating suite District of Columbia General Hospital,
25 Anacostia Senior High School addition, elementary school

1 in the vicinity of Sixth Street and Riggs Road, Northeast,
2 and Garfield Elementary School addition, to remain avail-
3 able until expended, \$335,000, of which \$210,000 shall not
4 become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957.

5 The Commissioners are authorized to construct on land
6 owned by the District of Columbia at the Lorton Reforma-
7 tory a warehouse building for the storage of materials at a
8 cost of not to exceed \$35,000, to be paid from the perma-
9 nent revolving fund created by the Act of July 9, 1946
10 (60 Stat. 514).

11 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

12 For an additional amount (payable from the highway
13 fund) for "Capital outlay, Department of Highways", for
14 major improvements to the 11th Street Bridge, \$140,000,
15 to remain available until expended.

16 DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

17 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Depart-
18 ment of Sanitary Engineering", to remain available until
19 expended, \$5,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be pay-
20 able from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided*, That
21 the amount payable from the sanitary sewage works fund
22 and \$1,500,000 of the amount payable from the general
23 fund shall not become available for expenditure until July 1,
24 1957.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
5 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$22,281.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
8 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
9 Numbered 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$13,461, together
10 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-
11 est at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judg-
12 ments, as provided by law, from the date the same became
13 due until the date of payment.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
16 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
17 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
18 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
19 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
20 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1954 and
21 prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered
22 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$83,093, together with
23 such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest
24 on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum

1 per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66
2 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
5 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
6 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
7 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
8 for the fiscal years involved.

9 CHAPTER XII

10 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 For the payment to Kathryn Elizabeth Granahan, widow
13 of William T. Granahan, late a Representative from the
14 State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

16 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Mis-
18 cellaneous items", \$100,000.

19 CHAPTER XIII

20 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND

21 JUDGMENTS

22 SEC. 1301. For payment of claims for damages as settled
23 and determined by departments and agencies in accord with
24 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Ac-

1 counting Office, and judgments rendered against the United
2 States by United States district courts and the United States
3 Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered
4 426, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$2,683,396, together with such
5 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
6 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
7 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
8 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
9 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
10 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
11 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
12 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
13 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
14 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
15 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
16 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

17 SEC. 1302. There are appropriated, out of any money
18 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of the
19 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as may hereafter
20 be necessary for the payment, not otherwise provided for,
21 as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments (not
22 in excess of \$100,000 in any one case) rendered by the
23 district courts and the Court of Claims against the United
24 States which have become final, together with such interest
25 and costs as may be specified in such judgments or otherwise

1 authorized by law: *Provided*, That, whenever a judgment
2 of a district court to which the provisions of subsection 2411
3 (b) of title 28, United States Code apply, is payable from
4 this appropriation, interest shall be paid thereon only when
5 such judgment becomes final after review on appeal or
6 petition by the United States, and then only from the date
7 of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Account-
8 ing Office to the date of the mandate of affirmance (except
9 that in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court interest shall
10 not be allowed beyond the term of the Court at which the
11 judgment was affirmed) : *Provided further*, That whenever
12 a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims is payable from
13 this appropriation, interest payable thereon in accordance
14 with subsection 2516 (b) of title 28, United States Code,
15 shall be computed from the date of the filing of the transcript
16 thereof in the General Accounting Office.

Passed the House of Representatives July 12, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 12138

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

JULY 13, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

JULY 14, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations under authority of the order of the Senate of July 13, 1956, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12138]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$1, 555, 588, 925
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net) ----	166, 500, 400
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	1, 722, 089, 325
Total estimates considered by the Senate including \$136,010,300 not considered by House	1, 358, 859, 825
Over budget estimates	363, 229, 500

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
I	Agriculture-----	\$31, 915, 000	\$13, 000, 000	\$31, 915, 000	-----	+\$18, 915, 000
II	Commerce-----	17, 752, 429	17, 402, 429	17, 702, 429	-\$50, 000	+ 300, 000
III	Defense-----	¹ 1, 197, 445, 300	² 1, 447, 450, 000	1, 582, 445, 300	+ 385, 000, 000	+ 134, 995, 300
IV	Foreign operations-----	2, 380, 000	2, 350, 000	2, 350, 000	-30, 000	-----
V	General Government matters-----	1, 070, 000	1, 025, 000	1, 065, 000	-5, 000	+ 40, 000
VI	Independent offices-----	26, 589, 000	14, 789, 000	23, 839, 000	-2, 750, 000	+ 9, 050, 000
VII	Interior-----	1, 400, 000	475, 000	1, 000, 000	-400, 000	+ 525, 000
VIII	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	4, 290, 000	3, 664, 500	3, 689, 500	-600, 500	+ 25, 000
IX	State, Justice, and the Judiciary-----	68, 297, 700	51, 191, 600	53, 604, 200	-14, 693, 500	+ 2, 412, 600
X	Treasury-----	1, 912, 000	1, 435, 500	1, 435, 500	-476, 500	(+ 225, 000)
XI	District of Columbia ³ -----	3, 000, 000	-----	-----	-3, 000, 000	-----
XII	Legislative-----	125, 000	122, 500	360, 000	+ 235, 000	+ 237, 500
XIII	Claims and judgments-----	2, 683, 396	2, 683, 396	2, 683, 396	-----	-----
	Total-----	1, 358, 859, 825	1, 555, 588, 925	1, 722, 089, 325	+ 363, 229, 500	+ 166, 500, 400

¹ Plus transfers from various stock funds of \$785,000,000.² Plus transfers from various stock funds of \$428,000,000, and rescission of \$357,000,000 from Army Stock Fund.³ Federal funds only. Detail of District of Columbia funds at end of chapter XI.

CHAPTER I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

■ The committee recommendation authorizes the Department to utilize, not to exceed \$200,261 of the unobligated balances from 1956 under this head, to reimburse firms in the grain industry for direct fumigation costs incurred for Khapra beetle eradication prior to the stepped-up eradication program authorized in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956.

The language provision recommended by the committee follows:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and animal-disease and pest control: Not to exceed \$200,261 of the unobligated balances of funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1956 shall be available to reimburse persons, firms, and organizations for the direct expenses heretofore incurred by them for fumigation of premises in the control and eradication of the Khapra beetle.

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

The committee recommends the following item, contained in Senate Document 136:

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory facilities," for establishment of such facilities, including construction and alteration of buildings and acquisition of necessary land by purchase, donation, or exchange, \$18,915,000, to remain available until expended.

The budget estimate for \$18,915,000, to establish the animal disease laboratory facilities, is approved by the committee with the understanding that there be no cost to the Government for acquisition of land required for the construction and operation of these facilities.

COMMISSION ON INCREASED INDUSTRIAL USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The committee has not approved the budget estimate of \$150,000 in Senate Document 136, to pay expenses of this Commission. The committee believes that action on the request for appropriation for the item should follow the appointment of Commission members by the President, and their confirmation by the Senate.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Jones Point Bridge.—The committee recommends the appropriation of \$14,325,000, the amount of the House bill and the budget estimate. However, the committee struck the following proviso in the House bill:

: *Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland.*

The authorizing legislation bars construction until the execution of maintenance agreements.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends the appropriation of \$300,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the budget estimate and an increase of \$300,000 over the House bill. The amount provided is \$25,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1956. The President signed the bill, extending the life of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control for another 2 years, on July 9, 1956.

CHAPTER III

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The committee approves \$49,000,000, the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House of Representatives for construction of the headquarters for the Central Intelligence Agency. The committee directs that the Agency shall plan to house all headquarters personnel of the Agency within the sum provided. The committee further directs that none of these funds shall be obligated or spent until the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission shall certify that written commitments have been obtained from the appropriate local authorities for the financing and construction of roads, sewerage treatment plants, public transport, and other local facilities which are deemed necessary by the Commission to serve the site selected.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS, ARMY

1956 appropriation-----	\$2, 831, 019, 000
1957 estimate-----	3, 192, 000, 000
1957 law-----	2, 967, 057, 000
1957 supplemental request-----	88, 369, 170
1957 Senate committee-----	88, 369, 170

The committee recommends an additional sum of \$88,369,170 which is necessary because of reductions in the deutschemark support for United States forces and facilities in Germany. On June 7, 1956 an agreement was reached with the Republic of Germany providing United States forces with deutschemark support for the 1-year period ending May 5, 1957. The amount provided was \$88,369,170 less than the amount available to maintain Army forces and facilities in Germany from July 1, 1956, through May 5, 1957; and about one-half of the amount provided in the previous year. The committee desires to emphasize its belief that the reductions made are not justified and that more satisfactory arrangements should be made with the Republic of Germany for the support of our troops stationed in that country.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

1957 estimate-----	\$193, 000, 000 by transfer
House action-----	\$193, 000, 000 by transfer
Senate committee-----	\$202, 000, 000 by transfer

The committee approves an amount of \$202,000,000 for "Military construction, Army," to be derived by transfer from the Army stock fund. This is \$9,000,000 above the estimate and amount allowed by the House.

The Senate committee has approved a total program for execution of \$687,729,560 or \$9,040,000 above the House-approved program of \$678,689,560. This includes new authorization as approved by the

House in the amount of \$340,689,560; prior authorization previously approved and funded in the amount of \$338,000,000 and the following projects not included by the House:

Operational facilities, Korea	\$6, 000, 000
Yuma Test Station, Arizona	1, 520, 000
Housing, Redstone Arsenal, Ala	900, 000
Nuclear heating and powerplant in Alaska	620, 000
Total	9, 040, 000

Funds to be available for implementation of the program in the amount of \$506,000,000 include \$304,000,000 carried over from the fiscal year 1956 and \$202,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the Army stock fund.

A detailed discussion of the items added by the Senate committee follows.

IMPROVED LIVING AND OPERATIONAL FACILITIES, KOREA

The committee has approved for inclusion in the program \$6 million for improved living and operational facilities in Korea, such sum to be absorbed within the total funding supplied. The Department of the Army has indicated that subsequent to budget submissions additional requirements have developed in Korea. Under present conditions, troops in Korea are living in and operating from substandard facilities. The health of the command is adversely affected to a serious degree by the inadequacy of the water-supply systems in many areas, and by the lack of adequate sewage systems, necessitating the continued use of field-type latrines at fixed installations. Messhalls, dayrooms, barracks, and operational facilities require extensive improvement in the interest of the health, morale, and combat readiness of the command.

YUMA TEST STATION

The committee recommends that this be included in the proposed construction program, to be absorbed in the funding allowed, \$1,520,000 for the construction of facilities at the Yuma Test Station.

The Yuma Test Station is the site of the Army's only Research and Development Test Center devoted exclusively to testing of supplies and equipment under hot weather or desert conditions. There is no other army installation capable of supporting the hot weather and desert research operations now conducted there. The research and development activities conducted at Yuma Test Station are of critical importance inasmuch as they are designed to insure the excellence of the Army's weapons and equipment under desert conditions which can be anticipated in numerous possible theaters of warfare. The Department presently has some \$7,726,143 invested in facilities at this station and in view of advantages which pertain to the station, desires to expand the facilities on a permanent basis.

FAMILY HOUSING, REDSTONE ARSENAL

The committee has approved for inclusion in the program \$900,000 for officer housing at this installation, such sum to be absorbed within the total funding supplied. The Department of the Army has indicated that this requirement cannot be met under the provisions of

Public Law 345, 84th Congress, due to the statutory cost limitation imposed for Capehart housing. Under this law, the Department plans to construct 670 units of family housing for junior grade officers and enlisted men. Recently there has been a sharp increase in the number of personnel stationed at the installation. The Department states that there is insufficient existing and programed onpost housing to accomodate these personnel and the local community cannot absorb the housing deficit.

NUCLEAR HEATING AND POWERPLANT

The committee recommends that there be included in the proposed construction program, to be absorbed in the funding allowed, \$1,120,000, an increase of \$620,000 over the amount of \$500,000 allowed by the House.

The 1957 budget estimate included \$4,127,000 for the construction of a nuclear heating and powerplant in Alaska, which will be similar to the prototype plant presently under construction at Fort Belvoir, Va. The House deleted funds for construction but allowed \$500,000 for designed purposes. The Department of the Army has indicated that the design of the plant will require 11 to 12 months to complete and that it considers that \$500,000 is adequate for design purposes. The Army advises, however, that a delay of a year will result unless restoration in part of the funds is approved due to the short construction season, and the long lead time required to produce certain equipment and material. Restoration of \$620,000 of the funds disallowed by the House is therefore recommended. Of this amount \$435,000 is for procurement of long lead items, \$75,000 is for transportation and handling charges and \$110,000 is for contingencies.

SANDIA BASE, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

The committee believes that our defensive posture can best be strengthened by continued emphasis on the moral and religious factors. The chapel at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex., was authorized in Public Law 161, 84th Congress, and funding was provided in Public Law 219, 84th Congress. Construction was deferred in the 1956 program for subsequent execution. The Senate committee recommends that funds be made available during fiscal 1957 for this worthwhile construction.

ARMY STOCK FUND

In lieu of the House recommendation, the committee recommends the following amendment relative to the rescission of funds in the Army stock fund:

The amount available in the Army Stock Fund is hereby reduced by \$357,000,000 such amount to be covered into the Treasury no later than March 31, 1957.

The Senate committee amendment will permit the gradual reduction of working capital funds in the Army stock fund in the total of \$357,000,000 rather than an immediate reduction.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

1957 estimate.....	\$400,000,000
House action.....	1400,000,000
Senate committee.....	1418,000,000

1 Cash and transfer authority.

The Senate committee considered, for the Department of the Navy, an appropriation request totaling \$400,000,000 in cash and transfer authority, the budget estimate. The committee approves an increase in the appropriation of \$18,000,000, making a total appropriation of \$183,000,000 plus \$200,000,000 in transfer from the "Navy stock fund" and \$35,000,000 in transfer from the "Marine Corps stock fund."

The committee approves a military public-works program for 1957 totaling \$645,731,700, as requested by the Department of the Navy. This is an amount \$104,413,000 greater than the total program of \$541,318,700 approved by the House committee for 1957, including prior-year programs not initiated. Testimony by the Department of the Navy indicated that funding approval for projects in the amount of \$645,731,700 is necessary to provide the flexibility needed for vigorous, efficient prosecution of its military public-works program.

The House committee considered that the program submitted by the Department of the Navy allowed too large a differential, in comparison with available funds, to provide a definite and positive program. Using as a basis for action a military construction priority list prepared by the Department, the House committee approved a funding program for a lesser amount. The Senate committee supports the program of \$645,731,700.

This \$645,731,700 program approved by the Senate committee is identical with the \$636,764,700 construction priority list considered by the House committee, except for modifications to take into account subsequent congressional authorizations, deletions, and additional funding approval.

These are as follows:

Original program.....	\$636,764,700
Deduct projects not authorized.....	4,033,000
Addition made by House.....	5,000,000
Addition made by Senate.....	8,000,000

Program approved by Senate committee..... 645,731,700

As indicated above, the Senate committee program for fiscal 1957 of \$645,731,700 is \$104,413,000 greater than the amount of \$541,318,700 provided by the House. This is arrived at as follows:

Program provided by House.....	\$541,318,700
Deduct project not authorized.....	33,000

Adjusted program..... 541,285,700

Additions recommended by Senate committee:	
(1) Classified project.....	8,000,000
(2) 1957 program not included by House.....	69,945,000
(3) 1956 and prior-year projects not included by House.....	26,501,000

Total program approved by Senate committee..... 645,731,700

The projects indicated as approved for the program in (2) and (3), above, are as follows:

(2) *Projects included in the 1957 military construction authorization bill, H. R. 9893*

SHIPYARD FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

	<i>Thousands</i>
Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.: Reconstruct drydock (A. and E.)-----	\$1, 072
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.: Drydock (A. and E.)-----	1, 300
Harbor Defense Base, Norfolk, Va.: Barracks-----	300
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Drydock (A. and E.)-----	1, 300
Classified location: Harbor defense facilities-----	200

AVIATION FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

Naval Air Training Stations:	
NAS, Glynco, Ga.: Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
NAAS, Kingsville, Tex.: Training building-----	592
NAS, Memphis, Tenn.: Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
NAAS, Whiting Field, Fla.: Land acquisition-----	13
NAS, Atlantic City, N. J.: Radar air traffic control center-----	371
NAAS, Brown Field, Calif.:	
Utilities-----	200
Galley and messhall-----	300
Barracks-----	278
NAS, Brunswick, Maine:	
Supply facilities-----	385
Structural fire facilities-----	113
Enlisted men's club-----	300
BOQ with mess-----	462
Aircraft parking area-----	2, 478
Communication facilities and access road-----	1, 157
NAAS, Edenton, N. C.: Aviation facilities-----	13, 926
NAAS, El Centro, Calif.:	
Land acquisition for runway extension-----	1
Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
Niland-Blythe Road-----	660
NAF, Harvey Point, N. C.:	
Barge unloading facility-----	197
Fuel storage-----	400
Refueling facilities-----	133
Boathouse-----	240
Seadrome lighting-----	150
Public works office and shop-----	150
Nose hangar-----	100
Utilities-----	397
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.: Radar air traffic control center-----	113
NAS, Key West, Fla.: Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
NAS, Miramar, Calif.:	
Flight path clearance-----	5, 000
Guided missile facility-----	800
NAS, Norfolk, Va.: Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
NNAS, North Island, San Diego, Calif.: Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
NAS, Quonset Point, R. I.:	
Radar air traffic control center-----	304
Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
NAS, Whidby Island, Wash.: Water treatment plant-----	149
Classified locations: Bombing targets-----	1, 030
Marine Corps Air Stations:	
MCAS, Beaufort, S. C.:	
Training tank-----	592
Combat training tank-----	200
Theater-----	377
Turbojet engine test facility-----	170
Support squadron operation compound-----	197
Control squadron operation compound-----	405
Fire station-----	124
Fire and crash facility-----	113
Cold-storage warehouse-----	342
Fuel-handling facilities-----	94
MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.: Turbojet engine test facility-----	170

(2) *Projects included in the 1957 military construction authorization bill, H. R. 9893—*
Continued

AVIATION FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL—continued

Marine Corps Air Stations—Continued

	Thousands
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.:	
Water system modification.....	\$180
Barracks.....	1, 601
Infirmary and dental clinic.....	1, 186
Tactical area development.....	2, 724
Training building.....	722
Fire and crash facilities.....	110
MCAS, Mojave, Calif.:	
Gas distribution system.....	90
Sewage treatment plant.....	296
Training building.....	325
Water system expansion.....	166
Electrical distribution system.....	266
Steam plant and distribution system.....	785
NAS, Patuxent River, Md.: Turbojet engine test facility.....	170
NAMTC, Point Mugu, Calif.:	
Harbor facilities rehabilitation.....	843
Submerged fuel transfer lines (4).....	80
Enlisted men's club.....	128
Theater.....	302
CPO Club.....	159
Turbojet engine test facility.....	170
NATTS, Trenton, N. J.: Altitude exhaust connection.....	128

OVERSEAS AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval Air Station, Barber's Point, Oahu, T. H.:	
Barracks.....	598
Turbojet engine test facility.....	272
NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba:	
Telephone system.....	335
Barracks.....	723
Family housing: 8 senior, 17 junior, 89 enlisted men.....	2, 085
Radio facilities.....	241
Utilities.....	592
Recreation building.....	358
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, T. H.:	
Parachute loft.....	80
Turbojet engine test facility.....	272
Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Access road.....	714
NAF, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Turbojet engine test facility.....	221
Naval Station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: BOQ with mess.....	1, 821
AEW No. 4, classified locations:	
Supply facilities.....	200
POL and distribution.....	253
Public Works shops.....	69
Utilities.....	1, 329
Communications facilities.....	69
NAS No. 3 AOA, classified location:	
BOQ with mess.....	343
Fire station.....	56
Recreation facilities.....	212
Aviation supply warehouse.....	125
Aviation ordnance shops.....	53
Ammunition storage.....	195
Bore-sighting range and compass rose.....	75
Family housing.....	2, 103
Gatehouse and security building.....	5
Chapel and auditorium.....	226
Marine Corps Facilities:	
MCSC, Albany, Ga: NCO quarters and mess (open).....	364
MCSC, Barstow, Calif.: Addition to preservation and packaging building.....	26

(2) *Projects included in the 1957 military construction authorization bill, H. R. 9893—*
Continued

OVERSEAS AVIATION FACILITIES—continued

Marine Corps Facilities—Continued

Marine Corps Base, Camp LeJeune, N. C.:	Thousands
Heating facilities-----	\$120
Support facilities-----	2, 187
Service school facilities:	
Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.: Recruit barracks and heating system (2d increment)-----	2, 569
Ordnance facilities:	
NAD, Hingham, Mass.: Access road-----	78
Yards and Docks facilities: Replacement of damaged facilities-----	2, 000
Total-----	69, 945

(3) *1956 and prior-year projects previously approved for funding by the Congress*

	Thousands
Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan: Family housing-----	\$6, 540. 8
NAAS, Chase Field, Tex.:	
Family housing-----	540
Fueling stations-----	284
NAS, Corpus Christie, Tex.: Fueling stations-----	269
NAS, Alameda, Calif.: Seadrome lighting-----	182
NAS, Brunswick, Maine: Composite approach lighting-----	82
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.:	
Oxygen service and test building-----	137
High-intensity approach lighting-----	160
NAAS, Edenton, N. C.: Family housing-----	1, 421. 5
NAS, Miramar, Calif.: High-intensity approach lighting-----	160
NAS, Moffett Field, Calif.: Composite approach lighting-----	160
NAS, Norfolk, Va.: Flight test and transfer building-----	750
NAS, Oceana, Va.: High-intensity approach lighting-----	160
NAS, Quonset, R. I.: Composite approach lighting-----	115
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash.: Composite approach lighting-----	138
NCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.: Composite approach lighting-----	132
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.: Composite approach lighting-----	190
MCAS, Mojave, Calif.: Family housing-----	2, 177. 4
NAS, South Weymouth, Mass.: Radar test tower-----	270

AVIATION OVERSEAS

NAS, Atsugi, Japan: Family housing-----	1, 514. 8
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SUPPLY FACILITIES, OVERSEAS

NSC, Pearl Harbor, T. H.: Drum reconditioning plant-----	172
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MARINE CORPS FACILITIES, OVERSEAS

Fleet Marine Force, Pacific: Camp facilities (3d increment)-----	6, 000
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ORDNANCE FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, Ark.: Barricaded transfer depot-----	765
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ORDNANCE FACILITIES, OVERSEAS

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, T. H.:	
Yard, West Loch-----	515
Lualualei-----	450

MEDICAL FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

NNMC, Bethesda, Md.: Armed Forces Medical Library (A. and E.)--	350
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(3) 1956 and prior-year projects previously approved for funding by the Congress—Con.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, OVERSEAS

Thousands

NRF, Kami Seya, Japan: Family housing----- \$2, 439. 7

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

Various locations: Replacement of family housing----- 425. 8

Total----- 26, 501. 0

UNITED STATES CONSTRUCTION IN SPAIN

At the time the base construction program in Spain was first under consideration, the Congress was advised that the cost would be approximately 80 percent of comparable construction costs in the United States. It now develops that the construction costs are 120 percent of comparable costs in the United States or approximately a 50-percent increase in costs over the original estimates. The committee views with alarm this undesirable development and directs the Department to earnestly apply themselves to hold these costs down.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1956 appropriation-----	\$3, 597, 496, 570
1957 estimate-----	3, 786, 000, 000
1957 law-----	3, 724, 185, 000
1957 supplemental request-----	18, 626, 130
1957 Senate committee-----	18, 626, 130

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$18,626,130 which is necessary because of reductions in the deutschemark support for United States forces and facilities in Germany. The amount provided by the June 7, 1956, agreement with the Republic of Germany was \$18,626,130 less than the amount available to maintain Air Force personnel and facilities in Germany from July 1, 1956, through May 5, 1957. As in the case of the Army, the committee emphasizes that a more satisfactory arrangement should be carried out with the Republic of Germany for the support of our troops stationed in that country.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

1957 estimate (plus \$357 million transfer authority)-----	\$871, 000, 000
1957 House action-----	1, 228, 000, 000
Senate committee-----	1, 238, 000, 000

The committee approves \$1,238 million of appropriations. This is an amount \$10 million greater than the House bill and \$367 million over the budget estimate.

The \$1,238 million recommended by the committee is to be applied on a priority basis against a program of \$1,657,135,000, that has been approved by the committee. This approved program amount is made up of projects totaling \$439,173,000 that the committee has cleared previously in fiscal year 1956 and prior years, which the Air Force could not finance within the present fund availability, and projects totaling \$1,217,962,000 not approved previously by the committee. Of this latter amount the great majority of the projects are included

in the fiscal year 1957 authorization program. The remainder has been previously authorized but not previously approved for funding.

As brought out during the committee hearings, the Air Force initially requested a construction program in fiscal year 1957 of \$2,173,700,000. The House committee directed the Air Force to review this program for the purpose of bringing the overall construction program more nearly into line with the request for appropriation of \$1,228 million. In complying with this request, the Air Force reduced the program to \$1,611,878,000, or a reduction of \$561,822,000. It was from the reduced program total that the House made reductions of \$16,896,000 and approved a fiscal year 1957 construction program for the Air Force of \$1,594,982,000, including amounts anticipated for reimbursements and pesetas.

The program amount as approved by the committee is \$62,153,000 over the amount that was approved by the House. The added amounts are as follows:

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport	\$3,015,000
Beale Air Force Base	3,832,000
Washington National Airport	275,000
Offutt Air Force Base	1,368,000
AFOAT	341,000
Wheeler Air Force Base	250,000
Edwards Air Force Base	2,964,000
Richard Bong Air Force Base	21,784,000
Air Force Academy	5,433,000
Hobbs, N. Mex.	6,547,000
Dublin, Ga.	6,478,000
Mitchell, S. Dak.	6,374,000
Holloman Air Force Base	1,000,000
Tinker Air Force Base	2,492,000
Total	62,153,000

The committee based its action of adding the above items to fiscal year 1957 construction program on the following information:

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport

The committee has added \$3,015,000 to the program total in order to provide funding for the necessary construction work at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. The necessary work includes extension of runways, aircraft shelters, a technical laboratory, and an engine buildup shop. These items were included in the 1957 funding request.

Beale Air Force Base

The amount of \$3,832,000 added by the committee consists of increases for four items: a primary runway, operational apron, hydrant fueling system and utilities, previously estimated to cost \$9,563,000. The revised current estimate based upon more recent information is \$13,395,000. The primary reason for the cost increase is the necessity to resite the runway complex to achieve optimum operational capability, in accordance with the base master plan.

Washington National Airport

The project added for the Washington National Airport in the amount of \$275,000 provides facilities for performance of electronic equipment maintenance. The facility is intended for joint utilization by the Department of the Air Force, the CAA, and the Coast Guard. Provision of this facility will implement an agreement between the

Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of Commerce made on December 1, 1955, in order to alleviate congested activities at Washington National Airport.

Offutt Air Force Base

The operational apron at Offutt Air Force Base in the amount of \$1,368,000 is required for parking of the tanker squadron. The squadron will be activated sooner than originally anticipated as a result of the earlier availability of the KC-135 tankers.

AFOAT I

This construction, estimated to cost \$341,000, will be at a classified location. The facility will house technical equipment to help perform a vital part of a classified mission. Construction of this facility was authorized in the fiscal year 1956 military construction program, but was not funded. During the reduction of the fiscal year 1957 construction program as directed by the House it was inadvertently omitted from the program, although an element of similar facilities was authorized in fiscal year 1957 and the two increments need to be constructed simultaneously.

Wheeler Air Force Base

The swimming pool at this tropical base, estimated to cost \$250,000, is required for recreational purposes. Swimming in the Mediterranean Sea at this location is frequently prohibited due to pollution of the waters and to the strong undertow. No other facility for swimming exists in the area.

Edwards Air Force Base

The special test track facility in the amount of \$2,964,000 added to the Edwards Air Force Base program is required for high-velocity precision testing of new high-performance aircraft, missiles, and special weapons. Substantial savings of money, equipment, and lives have been effected by conducting such tests on track-type facilities rather than in the air.

Richard Bong Air Force Base

The committee recommends that fiscal year 1957 program for this base be increased by \$21,784,000 to a new total of \$24,734,000. Testimony presented to the committee indicated an urgent need for the additional amount so that the Department could proceed in fiscal year 1957 with the construction of necessary facilities at this new air defense base.

Air Force Academy

The committee recommends that \$5,433,000 be added to the fiscal year 1957 program for the Air Academy. The Department of the Air Force had requested previously that the committee approve a request for funds in the amount of \$5,433,000 for necessary construction of supply facilities, an auto maintenance shop, auto storage (open), and a nonpotable water supply system. The committee approves this request by adding the construction to that already included in the fiscal year 1957 program for the Air Academy.

Hobbs Air Force Base

The authorization for Hobbs in the amount of \$6,547,000 was added to the fiscal year 1957 authorization bill too late for House consider-

ation in the review of the construction program. The committee recommends that this construction be included in the fiscal year 1957 program for the SAC dispersal program.

Dublin Air Force Base

The authorization for Dublin in the amount of \$6,478,000 was added to the fiscal year 1957 authorization bill too late for House consideration in the review of the construction program. The committee recommends that this construction be included in the fiscal year 1957 program for the SAC dispersal program.

Mitchell Air Force Base

The authorization for Mitchell in the amount of \$6,374,000 was also added to the fiscal year 1957 authorization bill too late for House consideration in the review of the construction program. The committee recommends that this construction be included in fiscal year 1957 program for the SAC dispersal program.

Holloman Air Force Base

The committee recommends the addition of \$1,000,000 to the program in order to provide for the construction of additional facilities to increase the water supply for Holloman Air Force Base including a dam across Eagle Creek estimated to cost \$350,000. The damming of Eagle Creek will provide the base complex with additional 500,000 gallons of water per day.

The amendment is as follows:

including \$1,000,000 for additional facilities to increase the water supply for Holloman Air Force Base.

Tinker Air Force Base

The committee recommends that \$2,492,000 be added to the program at Tinker Air Force Base for the construction of a new permanent hospital which is needed to replace the present temporary facility built during World War II. This is in addition to the \$3,-498,000 of other construction approved by the House at this base. If the permanent hospital were not approved in fiscal year 1957 program, \$100,000 must be spent to relocate parts of the present temporary building which is in the way of construction of a new proposed public highway. The highway will be located partially on land now a part of Tinker Air Force Base. After relocation, the temporary hospital, including the relocated portions of the hospital, would be subject to the tremors and noise disturbances occasioned by the road construction within 25 feet. If the new hospital were started in fiscal year 1957, the construction of that part of the road that would adversely affect the temporary hospital could be rescheduled so as not to begin until the permanent hospital is completed. In addition, \$100,000 would be saved.

AIRCRAFT WASHRACKS

The committee directs the Department of the Air Force to establish a program for the reclamation of washrack materials, such program to consist of tests to be conducted between the system using the stratification principle only and the system using the stratification, filtra-

tion, and absorption principles. Upon determination of which principle actually recovers the greater amount of washrack materials and is most economical to the Government in construction and operational savings, the Air Force shall adopt such system and report to the committee such action and the results of tests conducted by January 15, 1957.

LINCOLN, NEBR., HOSPITAL

The committee agrees with the House committee that a decision should be reached as soon as possible regarding the construction of a hospital at the Lincoln Air Force Base at Lincoln, Nebr. Hospital facilities are undoubtedly badly needed for the Air Force personnel at this base. Therefore, the committee urges that a final determination be made as to whether there should be conversion of the existing veterans hospital at Lincoln, Nebr., so that the necessary action may be taken immediately.

SECTION 307. QUARTERS FOR DEPUTY CHIEFS OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Language limiting funds for the construction of units for quarters for the Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations was deleted from the bill, as authority for these units was removed from the authorizing legislation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 309

The committee recommends that section 309 of the bill be amended as indicated:

~~Sec. 309. No funds appropriated for military construction shall be made available to the respective military departments in a manner so as to restrict the application of funds to any specific project or installation: *Provided*, That no reserve military appropriations herein shall be used for purposes other than for reserve purposes.~~

SEC. 309. In order to remedy the unsatisfactory progress being made in providing Reserve facilities, funds appropriated by this Act to the Air Force in the amount of \$40,000,000 shall be used solely for Reserve Public Works, military installations and facilities, and any funds appropriated for Reserve facilities by this or any other Act shall be used for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated.

This amendment will earmark for the use of the Reserve forces the programed funds in the military construction program for Reserve construction.

SECTION 310

The committee recommends the inclusion of a new section in the bill as follows:

SEC. 310. None of the funds appropriated for military construction in this act shall be used for any purpose other than authorized programs as approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1957 and prior years.

SECTION 311. WHERRY ACT HOUSING

The committee recommends the inclusion of a new section to implement the provisions of section 420 of the Military Construction Act of 1956, which reads as follows:

SEC. 311. Not exceeding \$25,000,000 of the funds available to the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments of 1955, in accordance with section 420 of the Military Construction Act of 1956: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage.

CHAPTER V—GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (H. Doc. 400).....	\$405, 000
House allowance.....	375, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$25,000, to provide a total amount of \$400,000 for strengthening of the staff of the Bureau of the Budget in budget and accounting responsibilities, which is \$5,000 below the supplemental estimate.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (H. Doc. 403).....	\$665, 000
House allowance.....	600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	665, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$665,000 additional for the expenses of this Commission, which is an increase of \$65,000 over the House allowance.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

House action by floor amendment.....	\$50, 000
Committee recommendation.....	Deletion

Since no authorizing legislation as yet has been reported to the Congress for approval, the committee recommends the deletion of this item of appropriation, pending appropriate legislative authorization.

CHAPTER VI

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In order to conform to the additional amount of \$28,000 appropriated in the regular 1957 act for moving a secondary monitoring station from Twin Falls, Idaho, to Douglas, Ariz., the committee recommends an increase in the authorization for lands and structures from \$4,200 to \$18,300 and an increase in the limitation on the funds for expenses of travel from \$118,000 to \$118,650. The language inserted for this purpose will allow the Commission to proceed with this project.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (H. Doc. 403)	\$300, 000
House allowance	150, 000
Committee recommendation	300, 000

An increase of \$150,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the full supplemental estimate of \$300,000 for the acquisition of land and improvements in square 62 in the District of Columbia adjacent to the site of the proposed extension of the State Department Building. The committee is advised that, while \$150,000 is adequate for "initiating condemnation proceedings" as stated in the House report, the full estimate of \$300,000 is required to enable the filing of a declaration of taking and deposit in the Court of the amount estimated to be just compensation. The committee is further informed that delay in the acquisition of this property would allow further commercial development which would greatly enhance its value, and the ultimate cost to the Government would be correspondingly increased.

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (H. Doc. 403)	\$400, 000
House allowance	200, 000
Committee recommendation	400, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$200,000, to allow full restoration of the supplemental estimate of \$400,000, to provide during the fiscal year for the continued leasing of warehouse space at three locations until Government-owned space can be secured and occupied and present leases can be canceled.

ACQUISITION OF TIN

Supplemental estimate, 1957 (S. Doc. 136)	\$9, 600, 000
(Not considered by the House.)	
Committee recommendation	8, 700, 000

The committee considered a supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 136, requesting \$9,600,000 for the acquisition by General Services Administration of the tin produced at the Texas City smelter which is excess to the stockpile objective. Operation of the smelter was authorized by Public Law 608 to be continued until January 31, 1957, with an estimated production of 9,000 tons of tin. Revised estimates indicate that 5,385 tons of the tin can be absorbed under general stockpile funds, leaving 3,615 tons to be acquired under this appropriation, at a cost of \$8,700,000. Accordingly, the committee recommends the insertion of that item in the bill, which is a reduction of \$900,000 below the budget estimate.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$500,000 for the acquisition of forest lands within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn.

These funds will be used to acquire lands under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570), as amended by the act of June 22, 1956 (Public Law 607, 84th Cong.).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

In the development of the recreational potential of the Mount Baker National Forest, Wash., it is necessary to construct a ski shelter. The cost of such a structure exceeds the limit of \$18,500, which is contained in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956.

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following provision to authorize the Forest Service to construct this facility at a cost not to exceed \$40,000:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Forest Service is hereby authorized to construct a ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Washington, at a cost of not to exceed \$40,000, without regard to any limitation on the cost of such a structure contained in any other Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the allowance of \$25,000 for the expenses of the National Monument Commission. This Commission was created by the act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 742, 83d Cong.). Its function is to secure plans and designs for a monument symbolizing the ideals of democracy.

The committee was impressed with the presentation made by the Commission, and is convinced that the Commission is not considering the construction of anything that can be described as "similar to the pyramids".

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1957 appropriation.....	\$2, 021, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

A supplemental estimate for \$500,000 was submitted to the Senate, to be derived from the highway trust fund created by section 209 of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 to meet obligations incurred under the Federal-Aid Road Act attributable to Federal-aid highways.

Section 115 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 requires the payment of wages at prevailing local rates, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, for work performed on highway projects on the Interstate System, and requires that the Secretary shall consult with the highway department handling a project. The estimate presented called for an additional 50 employees in the wage determination unit, an increase of 119 percent over the current force of 42, to handle a workload of an additional 12,000 determinations, added to the 20,000 now handled.

The committee did not feel that the Department's request was properly substantiated and accordingly has denied the estimate in its entirety.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL

There was requested for the administrative expenses of this committee, appointed by the President in April 1956, but for which there is no legislative authority, \$300,000, which request was denied in its entirety by the House because of the absence of such authority.

Legislation to authorize the appropriation of funds for the administrative expenses of this committee was introduced in the Senate only Yesterday, July 13.

Under the circumstances the Department did not appeal for restoration of the funds denied by the House, and this committee merely wishes to bring these developments to the attention of the Senate.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

1957 appropriation.....	\$1, 145, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	25, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000

The committee recommends \$25,000, the full amount requested, contingent upon enactment into law of H. R. 6376, the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act.

This recommendation will provide funds to the Public Health Service for assistance to the Territorial department of health in the conduct of a comprehensive survey of the need for construction of mental health facilities, a survey required by provisions in the pending legislation preparatory to the construction of hospital and other facilities. The committee was assured that the survey would be completed prior to January 1, 1957.

CONSTRUCTION, MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Supplemental estimate	\$500,000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	None

Under the terms of the pending Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act the construction of mental health facilities shall be in accordance with a comprehensive construction program, for the development of which survey funds were sought and are included in this bill.

The development of the comprehensive construction program is scheduled for completion by January 1, 1957, at which time the Public Health Service will be better equipped to present a request for construction funds.

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Under the provisions of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955 there was authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to provide grants to assist States to meet the cost of poliomyelitis vaccination programs. The financial assistance though is limited by the aggregate amount of vaccine authorized to be provided—66,914,237 cubic centimeters. There has been appropriated heretofore a total of \$57,800,000, computed under then-current costs of vaccine. A recent reduction in the price of the vaccine to \$0.622 per cubic centimeter—the original price paid under this program was \$0.786 per cubic centimeter, later reduced to \$0.70 per cubic centimeter—will enable the accomplishment of the authorized program at a substantial reduction, and the \$4 million rescission adopted by the House and concurred in by this committee will not result in the curtailment of the program.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations under this head for fiscal year 1948 and each succeeding year have been made "to remain available until expended," a phrase which has always been construed to mean that funds would be available for obligation and expenditure without fiscal-year limitation.

This committee in early June 1956 informally requested an interpretation from the General Accounting Office of the meaning of the cited phrase and was informally advised that the phrase made the funds available for obligation and expenditure without fiscal-year limitation.

This committee is somewhat surprised by a statement that everyone concerned viewed the funds as being available for a 2-year period

only in view of the abundantly clear language in each appropriation act.

While approving in the main the House desire to make these funds available for a 2-year period only—the exception being with respect to part G funds contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955—this committee offers a substitute paragraph to accomplish the same purpose by the repeal of the words “to remain available until expended” in each of the last two appropriation acts, which repeal will make effective the 2-year limitation in the Hill-Burton Act.

The substitute paragraph contains a net effect of one change—to continue available out of the 1955 supplemental appropriation for part G projects, authorized under the Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954 unobligated balances through June 30, 1957. This amendment of the House language will continue available for obligation and expenditure an estimated \$2.5 million unobligated part G funds for another year.

CHAPTER IX

THE JUDICIARY

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The committee has approved the request contained in Senate Document 136 to transfer \$100,000 to the appropriation for "fees of jurors and commissioners" from the unobligated balance in the appropriation for "salaries of supporting personnel, 1956," in order to complete payments to jurors for services rendered during the 1956 fiscal year.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For the President's special international program, the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$7,100,000 as compared to the House allowance of \$4,687,400 and the budget request of \$9,000,000. The \$7,100,000 is for allocation to the action agency as follows: \$1,500,000 to the Department of State, \$5,500,000 to the Department of Commerce, and \$100,000 to the United States Information Agency.

With respect to the sum recommended for expenditure by the State Department the committee disapproves the use of funds for jazz bands, ballet and dance groups and similar activities, and strongly urges that greater emphasis be placed in sponsoring choral groups and miscellaneous sports projects. The effectiveness of some of the musical groups heretofore sponsored appears questionable. The \$5,500,000 allocation to the Commerce Department is for international trade-fair participation which will include the expenditure of approximately \$1,200,000 for fairs behind the Iron Curtain. For the United States Information Agency, the committee recommends that \$100,000 be expended for trade-fair participation instead of \$312,600 the total sum estimated for promotion purposes and which was denied by the House.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

The committee recommends an increase in the administrative expenses limitation from \$250,000 to \$425,000, which is a decrease of \$50,000 from the budget estimate contained in Senate Document 136. The committee recommendation is as follows:

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head under title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1957, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$250,000 to \$425,000.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee recommends the additional sum of \$807,490 for the fiscal year 1957. This sum added to the House allowance of \$16,328,204 will provide a total appropriation of \$17,135,694. Distribution of the additional allowances are as follows:

1. *Department of General Administration, \$8,990.*—This sum will permit the employment of an accountant necessary to carry out the modern accounting system program being placed into effect to cope with the increased workload.

2. *Department of Occupations and Professions, \$3,200.*—The sum will permit the employment of a clerk-typist needed in processing of licenses to mechanics and others appearing before the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Board.

3. *Metropolitan Police, \$136,200.*—The additional sum will provide 28 man-years of employment of police privates and thereby allow the authorized strength of 2,500 on the force; also provide for the purchase of 6 additional vehicles needed as spares while a like number are undergoing repair.

4. *Courts, \$19,600.*—This sum will permit the employment of six additional employees vitally needed in Central Violations Bureau to process traffic violation notices.

5. *Department of Public Health, \$140,500.*—The additional sum will provide \$126,000 for salary increases of interns and resident physicians at the District of Columbia General Hospital, and \$14,500 for first-aid assistants instead of interns on emergency ambulances.

6. *National Guard, \$4,100.*—The additional sum will provide \$11,600, the budget estimate for compensation to the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard, instead of \$7,500 per annum the amount recommended by the House.

7. *Public building construction (capital outlay), \$494,900.*—The committee has approved the additional sum of \$25,000 to provide the total requested, \$215,000, for the purchase of a site in the Southwest redevelopment area for the Fire Department's repair shop and engine-house No. 7; also \$469,900 for the construction of a detention unit at the Children's Center, Laurel, Md.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The Committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The committee has approved an item of \$84,000 for "Miscellaneous items, 1956," to be derived from the appropriation "Salaries, officers and employees."

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The following paragraph has been added to the bill to provide funds for the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 21, 1957.

Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1957: For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 21, 1957, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$215,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, REVOLVING FUND

Language has been added to the bill correcting a statute reference in the third paragraph under "Revolving fund" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, as follows:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REVOLVING FUND

The statute reference in the third paragraph under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, is hereby amended to read "67 Stat. 330, August 1, 1953".

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER I					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ¹					
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE					
	Salaries and expenses—plant and pest control			Language		
S. 136	Animal disease laboratory facilities-----	\$18, 915, 000		\$18, 915, 000		+\$18, 915, 000
	COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE					
H. 403	Administrative expenses—Sugar Act pro- gram ² -----	(189, 000)	(\$189, 000)	(189, 000)		
	FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION					
H. 403	Subscription to capital stock-----	13, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	13, 000, 000		
	Total, chapter I-----	31, 915, 000	13, 000, 000	31, 915, 000		+\$18, 915, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER II					
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
H. 403	Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport-----	\$2, 429	\$2, 429	\$2, 429		
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
H. 403	Salaries and expenses-----	(3)	(3)	(3)		
	BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
H. 403	Salaries and expenses-----	75, 000	75, 000	75, 000		
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE					
H. 403	Export control-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000		
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
H. 403	Jones Point Bridge-----	14, 325, 000	14, 325, 000	14, 325, 000		
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	17, 402, 429	17, 402, 429	17, 402, 429		

H. 403	RELATED AGENCIES Advisory Committee on Weather Control----- Total, Chapter II-----	350, 000 17, 752, 429	----- 17, 402, 429	300, 000 17, 702, 429	-\$50, 000 --50, 000	+\$300, 000 +300, 000
H. 403	CHAPTER III CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Construction-----	49, 000, 000	49, 000, 000	49, 000, 000	-----	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY FUNCTIONS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Maintenance and operations-----	88, 369, 170	-----	88, 369, 170	-----	+88, 369, 170
H. 256	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE Operation and maintenance-----	18, 626, 130	-----	18, 626, 130	-----	+18, 626, 130
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES Loran stations-----	5, 450, 000	5, 450, 000	5, 450, 000	-----	-----
H. 318	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Military construction, Army-----	⁴ (193, 000, 000)	⁴ (193, 000, 000)	⁴ (202, 000, 000)	(+9, 000, 000)	(+9, 000, 000)
	Reduction in appropriation--Army stock fund-----	-----	(357, 000, 000)	Language	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER III—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
H. 318	Military construction, Navy-----	\$165,000,000	\$165,000,000	\$183,000,000	+\$18,000,000	+\$18,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
H. 318, 373	Military construction, Air Force-----	\$871,000,000	1,228,000,000	1,238,000,000	+\$367,000,000	+\$10,000,000
	Total, Department of Defense-----	1,148,445,300	1,398,450,000	1,533,445,300	+\$385,000,000	+\$134,995,300
	Total, chapter III-----	1,197,445,300	1,447,450,000	1,582,445,300	+\$385,000,000	+\$134,995,300
	CHAPTER IV					
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
H. 256	Government and relief in occupied areas----	2,380,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	-30,000	-----
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK					
H. 256	Administrative expenses-----	(1,670,000)	(1,670,000)	(1,670,000)	-----	-----

	Total, chapter IV -----	2, 380, 000	2, 350, 000	2, 350, 000	-30, 000	-----
	CHAPTER V					
	GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS					
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
	BUREAU OF THE BUDGET					
H. 400	Salaries and expenses -----	405, 000	375, 000	400, 000	-5, 000	+25, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICE					
	COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY					
H. 403	Salaries and expenses -----	665, 000	600, 000	665, 000	-----	+65, 000
	PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE					
	Salaries and expenses -----	-----	50, 000	-----	-----	-50, 000
	Total, Chapter V -----	1, 070, 000	1, 025, 000	1, 065, 000	-5, 000	+40, 000
	CHAPTER VI					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION					
	Salaries and expenses -----	Language		Language		-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER VI—Continued					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
H. 403	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, 1956-----	\$1, 450, 000	\$1, 450, 000	\$1, 450, 000	-----	-----
H. 403	Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, 1957-----	3, 550, 000	3, 550, 000	3, 550, 000	-----	-----
H. 403	Acquisition of land, District of Columbia-----	300, 000	150, 000	300, 000	-----	+\$150, 000
H. 403	Additional court facilities-----	(7)	(7)	(7)	-----	-----
H. 420	United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska-----	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-----	-----
H. 403	Expenses, general supply fund-----	400, 000	200, 000	400, 000	-----	+200, 000
H. 403	General supply fund-----	9, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	-\$1, 000, 000	-----
S. 136	Acquisition of tin-----	9, 600, 000	-----	8, 700, 000	-900, 000	+8, 700, 000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	24, 500, 000	13, 550, 000	22, 600, 000	-1, 900, 000	+9, 050, 000

H. 403	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY Public Housing Administration	1, 300, 000	450, 000	450, 000	--850, 000	----
	Annual contributions, 1956-----					
H. 403	NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS Salaries and expenses-----	789, 000	789, 000	789, 000		----
H. 403	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION Synthetic rubber research and development-- Total, Chapter VI-----	(¹)	(²)	(³)		----
	CHAPTER VII					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
H. 403	Office of oil and gas-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000		----
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
H. 403	Construction-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000		----
	VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
H. 403	Revolving fund-----	550, 000	125, 000	125, 000	--425, 000	----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	750, 000	325, 000	325, 000	--425, 000	----
		26, 589, 000	14, 789, 000	23, 839, 000	--2, 750, 000	+9, 050, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER VII—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	FOREST SERVICE					
S. 136	Acquisition of land, Superior National For- est, Minnesota-----	\$500, 000	-----	\$500, 000	-----	+\$500, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION					
	Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	\$150, 000	150, 000	-----	-----
H: 403	NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION					
	Salaries and expenses-----	-----	-----	25, 000	+\$25, 000	+ 25, 000
	Total, chapter VII-----	1, 400, 000	475, 000	1, 000, 000	- 400, 000	+ 525, 000

CHAPTER VIII							
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
S. 136	Salaries and expenses-----	9 (500, 000)				(-500, 000)	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
H. 403	President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School-----	300, 000				-300, 000	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Assistance to States, general:							
	1956-----	10 (11, 000)	11, 000	11, 000		+11, 000	
	1957-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000			
H. 403	Veneral disease:						
	1956-----	10 (9, 900)				(-9, 900)	
	1957-----	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000			
Tuberculosis:							
	1956-----	10 (6, 600)				(-6, 600)	
	1957-----	35, 000	35, 000	35, 000			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER VIII—Continued DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
H. 403	Communicable diseases:					
	1956-----	¹⁰ (\$10, 800)			(- \$10, 800)	-----
	1957-----	540, 000	\$540, 000	\$540, 000	-----	-----
H. 403	Hospitals and medical care:					
	1956-----	¹⁰ (268, 500)	268, 500	268, 500	+ 268, 500	-----
	1957-----	1, 225, 000	1, 225, 000	1, 225, 000	-----	-----
H. 403	Foreign Quarantine Service:					
	1956-----	¹⁰ (8, 000)			(- 8, 000)	-----
	1957-----	70, 000	70, 000	70, 000	-----	-----
H. 403	Indian health activities:					
	1956-----	¹⁰ (25, 700)			(- 25, 700)	-----

	1957-----	650,000	650,000	650,000	-----	-----
H. 403	Microbiology activities, 1956-----				(-8,800)	
H. 403	Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska-----	25,000		25,000		+25,000
H. 403	Construction, mental health facilities, Territory of Alaska-----	500,000			-500,000	
H. 403	Salaries and expenses-----	800,000	720,000	720,000	-80,000	
	REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS					
	Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccination-----		(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)		
	Grants for hospital construction-----		Language	Language		
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	3,990,000	3,664,500	3,689,500	-300,500	+25,000
	Total, chapter VIII-----	4,290,000	3,664,500	3,689,500	-600,500	+25,000
	CHAPTER IX					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
H. 403	Extension and remodeling, State Department Bldg-----	55,600,000	44,920,000	44,920,000	-10,680,000	
H. 403	International Fisheries Commission-----	620,000	620,000	620,000		
H. 440	Vatican City claims-----	964,200	964,200	964,200		
	Total, Department of State-----	57,184,200	46,504,200	46,504,200	-10,680,000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER IX—Continued THE JUDICIARY					
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES					
S. 136	Fees of jurors and commissioners, 1956-----	" (\$100, 000)	-----	" (\$100, 000)	-----	" (+\$100, 000)
H. 403	Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	113, 500	-----	-----	-\$113, 500	-----
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY					
H. 403	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	2, 000, 000	-----	-----	-2, 000, 000	-----
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
H. 403	President's special international program-----	9, 000, 000	\$4, 687, 400	7, 100, 000	-1, 900, 000	+2, 412, 600
	Total, chapter IX-----	68, 297, 700	51, 191, 600	53, 604, 200	-14, 693, 500	+2, 412, 600
	CHAPTER X					
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
H. 403	Salaries and expenses-----	82, 000	82, 000	82, 000	-----	-----

	BUREAU OF THE MINT								
	Salaries and expenses				3, 500	3, 500	+3, 500		
	DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT								
H. 403	Salaries and expenses	275, 000			175, 000	175, 000	-100, 000		
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE								
H. 403	Salaries and expenses	1, 130, 000			750, 000	750, 000	-380, 000		
	COAST GUARD								
H. 403	Retired pay	425, 000			425, 000	425, 000			
	Striking of gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert				(12)	(12)			
	FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION								
	Administrative expenses limitation increase	(225, 000)				(225, 000)			(+225, 000)
S. 136	Total, chapter X	1, 912, 000			1, 435, 500	1, 435, 500	-476, 500		(+225, 000)
	CHAPTER XI								
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
H. 424	Federal payment	3, 000, 000					-3, 000, 000		
	OPERATING EXPENSES								
H. 424	Department of general administration	(332, 000)			(300, 000)	(308, 990)	(-23, 010)		(+8, 990)
	Office of corporation counsel				(3, 600)	(3, 600)	+3, 600		
H. 424	Regulatory agencies	(21, 800)			(21, 800)	(21, 800)			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER XI—Continued					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued					
	OPERATING EXPENSES—continued					
H. 424	Department of occupations and professions	(\$3, 200)	-----	(\$3, 200)	-----	(+\$3, 200)
H. 424	Public schools	(155, 000)	(\$155, 000)	(155, 000)	-----	-----
H. 424	Public schools (1956)	(155, 000)	(155, 000)	(155, 000)	-----	-----
H. 424	Metropolitan police	(831, 200)	(695, 000)	(831, 200)	-----	(+\$136, 200)
H. 424	Courts	(424, 000)	(379, 250)	(398, 850)	(-\$25, 850)	(+\$19, 600)
H. 424	Department of public health	(336, 000)	(121, 290)	(261, 790)	(-74, 210)	(+\$140, 500)
H. 424	Department of public health (1955)	(75, 000)	(75, 000)	(75, 000)	-----	-----
H. 424	Department of public welfare	(450, 000)	(450, 000)	(450, 000)	-----	-----
H. 424	Department of vehicles and traffic	(3, 175)	-----	-----	(-3, 175)	-----
H. 424	National Guard	(11, 600)	(7, 500)	(11, 600)	-----	(+\$4, 100)
H. 424	Personal services, wage-scale employees	(943, 000)	(943, 000)	(943, 000)	-----	-----
	Total, operating expenses	(3, 740, 975)	(3, 306, 440)	(3, 619, 030)	(-121, 945)	(+\$312, 590)

CAPITAL OUTLAY					
H. 424	Public building construction, 1957-----	(8, 818, 500)	(7, 427, 929)	(7, 922, 829)	(-895, 671)
H. 424	Public building construction, 1956-----	(343, 000)	(335, 000)	(335, 000)	(-8, 000)
H. 424	Department of Highways-----	(140, 000)	(140, 000)	(140, 000)	-----
H. 424	Department of Sanitary Engineering-----	(5, 197, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	(-197, 000)
	Total capital outlay-----	(14, 498, 500)	(12, 902, 929)	(13, 397, 829)	(-1, 100, 671)
H. 424	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(22, 281)	(22, 281)	(22, 281)	-----
H. 424	Judgments-----	(13, 461)	(13, 461)	(13, 461)	-----
H. 424	Audited claims-----	(83, 093)	(83, 093)	(83, 093)	-----
	Total, Federal funds (ch. XI)-----	3, 000, 000	-----	-----	-3, 000, 000
	Total, District of Columbia funds-----	(18, 358, 310)	(16, 328, 204)	(17, 135, 694)	(-1, 222, 616)
CHAPTER XII					
SENATE					
	For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky-----			22, 500	+22, 500
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
	Miscellaneous items, 1956-----			Language	-----
	Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1957-----			215, 000	+215, 000
					+215, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No. (1)	Department or agency (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Senate committee recommendation (5)	Increase (K) or decrease (N), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate (6)	House bill (7)
	CHAPTER XII—Continued HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Gratuity payment to beneficiary of deceased Member-----		\$22, 500	\$22, 500	+\$22, 500	
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
H. 426	Miscellaneous items (1956)-----	\$125, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-25, 000	
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
	Revolving fund-----			Language		
	Total, ch. XII-----	125, 000	122, 500	360, 000	+235, 000	+\$237, 500
	CHAPTER XIII					
H. 426	Claims, audited claims, and judgments, sec. 1301-----	2, 683, 396	2, 683, 396	2, 683, 396		
	Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments, sec. 1302-----	Language	Language	Language		
	Grand total-----	1, 358, 859, 825	1, 555, 588, 925	1, 722, 089, 325	+363, 229, 500	+166, 500, 400

¹ Estimates of \$2,500,000 consisting of \$675,000 for eradication of Mediterranean fruitfly and \$325,000 for control of burrowing nematode, contained in H. Doc. 403, and \$1,500,000 for Mediterranean fruitfly contained in H. Doc. 407 (of which \$1,250,000 made available during balance of 1956) included in Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1957 (Public Law 554).

² Provides increase in limitation for other than payments to producers as authorized in H. R. 7030, now Public Law 545.

³ Language making funds available to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

⁴ To be derived by transfer from the "Army stock fund."

⁵ And \$200,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the "Navy stock fund" and \$35,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the "Marine Corps stock fund."

⁶ And \$357,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the "Army stock fund." In lieu of this transfer the House committee recommends rescission of this amount.

⁷ Unobligated balances continued available until June 30, 1957.

⁸ \$500,000 of the unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1957.

⁹ To be derived by transfer from the Highway Trust Fund established pursuant to sec. 209 of Public Law 627, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

¹⁰ Authority was requested to transfer this amount from other appropriations.

¹¹ To be derived by transfer.

¹² Indefinite—not to exceed \$350.

Calendar No. 2620

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12138

[Report No. 2580]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 13, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 14, 1956

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of July 13, 1956, by Mr.
HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Plant and animal disease and pest control: Not to exceed \$200,261 of the unobligated balances of funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1956 shall be available to reimburse persons, firms, and organizations for the direct expenses heretofore incurred by them for fumigation of premises in the control and eradication of the Khapra beetle.

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory facilities," for establishment of such facilities, including construction and alteration of buildings and acquisition of necessary land by purchase, donation, or exchange, \$18,915,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount of expenditures (including trans-

1 fers) from this appropriation for other than payments to
2 sugar producers is increased by \$189,000.

3 **FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION**

4 **SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK**

5 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe
6 and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance
7 Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop
8 Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), \$13,000,000.

9 **CHAPTER II**

10 **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

11 **CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION**

12 **LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT**

13 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
14 tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
15 ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$2,429,
16 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
17 interest as specified in such judgments.

18 **COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY**

19 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

20 Not to exceed \$10,000 of the funds appropriated under
21 this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available during
22 the calendar year 1957 for expenses of appropriate activi-

1 ties commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary
2 of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

3 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$75,000.

7 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

8 EXPORT CONTROL

9 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
10 of the Export Control Act of 1949 as amended, relating to
11 export controls, including awards of compensation to in-
12 formers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of
13 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,000,000, of which
14 not to exceed \$950,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of
15 Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the
16 export control program, and of which not to exceed \$88,000
17 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and
18 expenses" under General administration.

19 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

20 JONES POINT BRIDGE

21 For expenses necessary for the construction of a bridge
22 over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the
23 Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964), as amended,
24 \$14,325,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*

1 That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted
2 under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation
3 Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Pro-*
4 *vided further,* That this paragraph shall be effective only
5 upon the final consummation of agreements for the mainte-
6 nance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the
7 States of Virginia and Maryland.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 *For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on*
12 *Weather Control, established by the Act of August 13, 1953*
13 *(67 Stat. 559), as amended, including services as author-*
14 *ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*
15 *55a), \$300,000.*

16 CHAPTER III

17 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For the preparation of detail plans and specifications
20 and the construction of a Central Intelligence Agency head-
21 quarters installation, and for other purposes as authorized by
22 title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 349), to
23 remain available until expended, \$49,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

LORAN STATIONS

For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,450,000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operations", \$88,369,170.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, ~~\$193,000,000~~ \$202,000,-

1 000, to be derived by transfer during the current fiscal year
 2 from the "Army stock fund".

3 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

4 ARMY STOCK FUND

5 The amount available in the Army stock fund is hereby
 6 reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the
 7 Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

8 *The amount available in the Army Stock Fund is hereby*
 9 *reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the*
 10 *Treasury no later than March 31, 1957.*

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

12 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

13 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
 14 of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations,
 15 and facilities for the Navy as authorized by section 505 of the
 16 Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of
 17 July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7,
 18 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public
 19 Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law
 20 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the
 21 Act of —, 1956 (Public law —), without regard to
 22 sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
 23 cluding hire of passenger motor vehicles; and personnel in
 24 the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services

1 necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; to remain
 2 available until expended, ~~\$400,000,000~~ \$418,000,000, of
 3 which \$200,000,000 shall be derived by transfer during the
 4 current fiscal year from the "Navy stock fund" and
 5 \$35,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the "Marine
 6 Corps stock fund".

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

9 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
 10 *nance", \$18,626,130.*

11 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

12 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
 13 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
 14 tions, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the
 15 Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783) by section
 16 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155),
 17 the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of
 18 August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1,
 19 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public
 20 Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law
 21 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and of
 22 the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———), without regard
 23 to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended,
 24 including hire of passenger motor vehicles, to remain avail-
 25 able until expended, ~~\$1,228,000,000~~ \$1,238,000,000, in-

1 *cluding \$1,000,000 for additional facilities to increase the*
2 *water supply for Holloman Air Force Base.*

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 301. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
5 ments for construction in prior years are hereby made avail-
6 able for construction authorized for each such department
7 by the Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———).

8 SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
9 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
10 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to
11 be performed within the continental United States without
12 the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense
13 setting forth the reasons therefor.

14 SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
15 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
16 construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such
17 costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and
18 establishes a reasonable completion date for each project,
19 taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement,
20 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal
21 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
22 economical construction practices.

23 SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
24 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-

1 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the
2 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the
3 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his
4 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such
5 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at
6 reasonable rates.

7 SEC. 305. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
8 ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-
9 vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-
10 ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September
11 28, 1951, as amended, 69 Stat. 352.

12 SEC. 306. Appropriations to the military departments for
13 construction may be charged for the cost of administration,
14 supervision and inspection of family housing authorized pur-
15 suant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law
16 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half per
17 centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*, That such
18 appropriations shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of any
19 mortgage executed on each such project.

20 SEC. 307. Any limitations contained in the Depart-
21 ment of Defense Appropriation Act, 1957, on the unit
22 cost of construction of family quarters shall not be appli-
23 cable to ~~(a)~~ forty-seven units of family quarters at the
24 United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of

1 which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000
 2 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units
 3 for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for depart-
 4 ment heads, and (b) \$31,500 on three units for the Deputy
 5 Chiefs of Naval Operations to be constructed at the United
 6 States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

7 SEC. 308. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
 8 ments for construction may be used for advances to the
 9 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the
 10 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
 11 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-
 12 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,
 13 when projects authorized therein are certified as important
 14 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

15 SEC. 309. No funds appropriated for military construc-
 16 tion shall be made available to the respective military
 17 departments in a manner so as to restrict the application
 18 of funds to any specific project or installation: *Provided,*
 19 That no reserve military appropriations herein shall be used
 20 for purposes other than for reserve purposes.

21 SEC. 309. *In order to remedy the unsatisfactory progress*
 22 *being made in providing Reserve facilities, funds appropri-*
 23 *ated by this Act to the Air Force in the amount of \$40,000,000*
 24 *shall be used solely for Reserve Public Works, Military In-*

1 *stallations and Facilities, and any funds appropriated for*
2 *Reserve Facilities by this or any other Act shall be used*
3 *for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated.*

4 *SEC. 310. None of the funds appropriated for Military*
5 *Construction in this Act shall be used for any purpose other*
6 *than authorized programs as approved by the Congress for*
7 *fiscal year 1957 and prior years.*

8 *SEC. 311. Not exceeding \$25,000,000 of the funds*
9 *available to the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard*
10 *for military construction may be used for capital expenditures*
11 *other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any*
12 *housing project constructed under title VIII of the National*
13 *Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments*
14 *of 1955, in accordance with section 420 of the Military*
15 *Construction Act of 1956: Provided, That the Secretary of*
16 *Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects,*
17 *may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or*
18 *assume such mortgage.*

19 CHAPTER IV

20 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

22 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
24 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
25 in connection with the government or occupation of the

1 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
2 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
3 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
4 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
5 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
6 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
7 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
8 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess
9 of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
10 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits,
11 and dissemination of information, including preview and
12 review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor
13 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor ve-
14 hicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of
15 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such
16 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential
17 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,350,000,
18 of which not to exceed \$1,280,000 shall be available for
19 administrative and information and education expenses:
20 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
21 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of
22 the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures
23 made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided*
24 *further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be
25 made outside continental United States when necessary to

1 carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136,
2 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service
3 or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting pay-
4 ment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder
6 for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu
7 Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general
8 objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act
9 of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a)
10 and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appro-
11 priated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termi-
12 nation of occupation by the United States, of any area for
13 which such funds are made available, may be expended by
14 the President for the procurement of such commodities and
15 technical services, and commodities procured from funds
16 herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief
17 in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior
18 to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized
19 by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the main-
20 tenance of the political and economic stability of such areas:
21 *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made
22 available, an agreement shall be entered into between the
23 United States and the recognized government or authority
24 with respect to such area containing such undertakings by
25 such government or authority as the President may deter-

1 mine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of
2 such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided*
3 *further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include
4 requirements and undertakings corresponding to the require-
5 ments and undertakings specified in section 303 of the
6 Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds
7 appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable,
8 and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed
9 by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay
10 ocean transportation charges from United States ports, in-
11 cluding territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the
12 movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United
13 States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with
14 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary
15 Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals
16 residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the
17 rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the de-
18 partment or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform
19 rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief
20 packages of food or other general classification of commodi-
21 ties shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of ship-
22 ment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of
23 transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments
24 made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That
25 the President may transfer to any other department or

1 agency any function or functions provided for under this
2 appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such
3 department or agency without reimbursement and without
4 regard to the appropriation from which procured, such prop-
5 erty as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall de-
6 termine to relate primarily to any function or functions so
7 transferred.

8 CORPORATION

9 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
10 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
11 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
12 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
13 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104
14 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
15 as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth
16 in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation,
17 except as hereinafter provided:

18 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

19 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

20 Not to exceed \$1,670,000 (to be computed on an ac-
21 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of
22 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year
23 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services
24 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
25 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for

1 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment al-
 2 lowances for members of the board of directors when spe-
 3 cifically authorized by the chairman of the board: *Provided*,
 4 That necessary expenses (including special services per-
 5 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
 6 personal services, and fees or dues to international organiza-
 7 tions of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade)
 8 in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance,
 9 improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property
 10 belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, includ-
 11 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the in-
 12 vestigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which
 13 an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered
 14 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

15 CHAPTER V

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 20 ~~\$375,000~~ \$400,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under
 21 this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation
 22 Act, 1957, on the amount available for expenses of travel
 23 is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$110,000".

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Government Security, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$600,000 \$665,000.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL

OFFICE SPACE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12025, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

CHAPTER VI

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on the authorization for land and structures is increased from "\$4,200" to "\$18,300", and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$118,000" to "\$118,650".

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Operat-
4 ing expenses, Public Buildings Service", including payments
5 in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955
6 (69 Stat. 721), \$1,450,000.

7 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Pub-
8 lic Buildings Service", including payments in lieu of taxes
9 pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721),
10 \$3,550,000.

11 ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
13 for the acquisition by condemnation of a portion of the land,
14 including improvements thereon, in square 62, District of
15 Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings
16 Act of May 25, 1926 (40 U. S. C. 341), as amended,
17 ~~\$150,000~~ \$300,000, to remain available until expended:
18 *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services is
19 authorized to exchange the same or a part thereof for any
20 other land in said square on such terms and conditions as
21 the Administrator may determine.

22 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

23 The unobligated balance of the appropriation granted
24 under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act,
25 1955, shall remain available until June 30, 1957,

1 UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE,

2 NOME, ALASKA

3 For an additional amount for "United States post office
4 and courthouse, Nome, Alaska", \$200,000, to remain avail-
5 able until expended.

6 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

7 For an additional amount for "Expenses, general sup-
8 ply fund", ~~\$200,000~~ \$400,000.

9 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

10 To increase the general supply fund established by the
11 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
12 as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$8,000,000.

13 ACQUISITION OF TIN

14 *For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of*
15 *section 5 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1956 (Public Law*
16 *608), for acquisition of tin, and expenses of its storage and*
17 *handling, \$8,700,000.*

18 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

19 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, ANNUAL

20 CONTRIBUTIONS

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Annual
22 contributions", \$450,000.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$789,000.

5 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

6 SYNTHETIC RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

7 Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds transferred from
8 the Federal Facilities Corporation to the National Science
9 Foundation for support of the Government's synthetic rubber
10 research program, including funds from operations of the
11 Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which are un-
12 obligated on June 30, 1956, shall remain available until
13 June 30, 1957, for necessary expenses of terminating opera-
14 tions of the Government laboratories and concluding the
15 research responsibilities transferred from the Federal Facili-
16 ties Corporation to the Foundation.

17 CHAPTER VII

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

21 For an additional amount for "Office of Oil and Gas",
22 \$100,000.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation as authorized by law, \$125,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Special Acts

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Forest Service is hereby authorized to construct a ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Washington, at a cost of not to exceed \$40,000, without regard to any limitation on the cost of such a structure contained in any other Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended by the Act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), to be available from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, \$150,000.

NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029), \$25,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$11,000; and

“Hospitals and medical care”, \$268,500.

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$90,000;

- 1 “Venereal diseases”, \$55,000;
 2 “Tuberculosis”, \$35,000;
 3 “Communicable diseases”, \$540,000;
 4 “Foreign quarantine service”, \$70,000;
 5 “Indian health activities”, \$650,000; and
 6 “Salaries and expenses”, \$720,000.

7 *DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL,*
 8 *TERRITORY OF ALASKA*

9 *For an additional amount for “Disease and sanitation*
 10 *investigations and control, Territory of Alaska”, for the pur-*
 11 *pose of assisting the Territory in making a comprehensive*
 12 *survey of the need for the construction of mental health fa-*
 13 *cilities, \$25,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be*
 14 *effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376,*
 15 *Eighty-fourth Congress.*

16 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

17 For an additional amount for “Hospitals and medical
 18 care”, including payment of claims for certain structures at
 19 Carville, Louisiana, as authorized by law, \$1,225,000.

20 REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

21 GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

22 Funds heretofore appropriated under this head are
 23 hereby reduced by \$4,000,000, which sum shall be covered
 24 into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Funds appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and all appropriation acts prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act; funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1957, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury as of that date; and funds appropriated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1958, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury as of that date.

The paragraph under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 810), is amended by striking out "to remain available until expended" and inserting in lieu thereof "to remain available until June 30, 1957"; the paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 405), and the paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 431), are amended by striking out in each the words "to remain available until expended"; and

1 *funds appropriated under this head in the Department of*
2 *Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955*
3 *(68 Stat. 441), and all appropriation acts prior thereto,*
4 *remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are hereby re-*
5 *scinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury immedi-*
6 *ately upon approval of this Act.*

7 CHAPTER IX

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT

10 BUILDING

11 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
12 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
13 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
14 Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for pro-
15 viding temporary office space, including payment of rent
16 in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase and in-
17 stallation of air conditioning equipment, to remain avail-
18 able until expended, \$44,920,000, to be transferred to the
19 General Services Administration.

20 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

21 For an additional amount for "International fisheries
22 commissions", \$620,000.

VATICAN CITY CLAIMS

For claims of the Vatican City, to be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as authorized by the Act of July 3, 1956 (Public Law 656), \$964,200.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount fiscal year 1956, for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of supporting personnel", fiscal year 1956.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$4,687,400 \$7,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of appropriations for "Emergency fund for international affairs", granted in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be merged with this appro-

1 priation: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be
 2 effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-
 3 fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

4 CHAPTER X

5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

6 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 9 \$82,000.

10 BUREAU OF THE MINT

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,"
 13 \$2,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective
 14 only upon enactment into law of H. J. Res. 569, Eighty-
 15 fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 18 \$175,000.

19 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 22 \$750,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,500: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. J. Res. 569, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E. LAMBERT

For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and science in connection with the yellow fever investigations in Cuba, as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 644), not to exceed \$350.

COAST GUARD

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$425,000.

STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E. LAMBERT

For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and science in connection with the yellow fever investigations in Cuba, as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 644), not to exceed \$350.

1 *FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND*

2 *The amount of the Corporation's funds made available*
 3 *under this head under title I of the Treasury-Post Office Ap-*
 4 *propriation Act, 1957, for administrative expenses of the*
 5 *Corporation, is increased from \$250,000 to \$425,000.*

6 CHAPTER XI

7 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

8 OPERATING EXPENSES

9 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 For an additional amount for "Department of General
 11 Administration", including purchase of two passenger motor
 12 vehicles, ~~\$300,000~~ \$308,990.

13 OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

14 For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation
 15 Counsel", \$3,600.

16 DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

17 *For an additional amount for "Department of Occu-*
 18 *pations and Professions," \$3,200.*

19 REGULATORY AGENCIES

20 For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies",
 21 \$21,800.

22 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

23 For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$155,-
 24 000.

25 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Public

1 schools", for increased salaries for teachers and officers in the
 2 evening and summer schools and for per diem educational
 3 employees in the regular day schools, to be effective on and
 4 after July 1, 1955, \$155,000: *Provided*, That no retroactive
 5 compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any
 6 individual not in the service of the municipal government
 7 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this
 8 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary
 9 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee,
 10 or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered
 11 after the effective date of the increase.

12 METROPOLITAN POLICE

13 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
 14 ~~\$695,000~~ \$831,200, of which ~~\$83,000~~ \$100,000 shall be
 15 payable from the highway fund, and \$62,000 from the
 16 motor-vehicle parking fund, as defined in the District of
 17 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1957.

18 COURTS

19 For an additional amount for "Courts", ~~\$379,250~~
 20 \$398,850.

21 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

22 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
 23 Health", ~~\$121,290~~ \$261,790.

24 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Depart-
 25 ment of Public Health", \$75,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", \$450,000.

NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "National Guard", including compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed ~~\$7,500 per annum~~, ~~\$7,500~~ \$11,600 per annum, \$11,600.

The appropriation for the National Guard contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for the payment, beginning January 1, 1956, of compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed ~~\$7,500~~ \$11,600 per annum.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1957, from which said employees are properly payable, \$943,000, of which \$134,500 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$75,400 from the water fund, and \$46,100 from the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal

1 government of the District of Columbia on the date of ap-
 2 proval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation
 3 or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or
 4 employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services
 5 rendered after the effective date of the increase.

6 CAPITAL OUTLAY

7 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

8 For an additional amount for "Public building construc-
 9 tion", for acquisition of a site for repair shop and engine house
 10 No. 7, Fire Department; preparation of plans and specifica-
 11 tions for rehabilitation of psychiatric building at District of
 12 Columbia General Hospital; erection of the following struc-
 13 tures, including building improvement and alteration and
 14 the treatment of grounds: replacement of dormitory for
 15 resident physicians and interns at the District of Columbia
 16 General Hospital, Youth Correctional Center, industrial fa-
 17 cilities at the Reformatory, and a *detention unit*, warehouse,
 18 two junior units, and staff housing at the Children's Center;
 19 equipment for new buildings; survey of facilities of District of
 20 Columbia government hospitals, by contract or otherwise, as
 21 may be determined by the Commissioners; improvement of
 22 various recreation units, including preparation of architectur-
 23 al plans and erection of recreation structures without regard
 24 to the Act of August 24, 1912 (40 U. S. C. 69) ; and per-
 25 manent improvement of buildings and grounds (including

1 purchase and installation of furnishings and equipment, road
2 construction, and elimination of fire hazards) of schools,
3 firehouses, hospitals, correctional institutions, welfare insti-
4 tutions, and other District of Columbia buildings; to remain
5 available until expended, ~~\$7,427,929~~ \$7,922,829, of which
6 ~~\$1,910,500~~ \$2,110,500 shall not become available for ex-
7 penditure until July 1, 1957, and \$100,180 shall be avail-
8 able for construction services by the Director of Buildings
9 and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering
10 services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and
11 the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and
12 Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account,
13 "Construction services, Department of Buildings and
14 Grounds".

15 For an additional amount for public building construc-
16 tion projects included in the District of Columbia Appro-
17 priation Act, 1956, to cover increased estimated costs of the
18 following projects: nursery cottage at the Children's Center,
19 new operating suite District of Columbia General Hospital,
20 Anacostia Senior High School addition, elementary school
21 in the vicinity of Sixth Street and Riggs Road, Northeast,
22 and Garfield Elementary School addition, to remain avail-
23 able until expended, \$335,000, of which \$210,000 shall not
24 become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957.

25 The Commissioners are authorized to construct on land

1 owned by the District of Columbia at the Lorton Reforma-
2 tory a warehouse building for the storage of materials at a
3 cost of not to exceed \$35,000, to be paid from the perma-
4 nent revolving fund created by the Act of July 9, 1946
5 (60 Stat. 514).

6 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

7 For an additional amount (payable from the highway
8 fund) for "Capital outlay, Department of Highways", for
9 major improvements to the 11th Street Bridge, \$140,000,
10 to remain available until expended.

11 DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

12 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Depart-
13 ment of Sanitary Engineering", to remain available until
14 expended, \$5,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be pay-
15 able from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided*, That
16 the amount payable from the sanitary sewage works fund
17 and \$1,500,000 of the amount payable from the general
18 fund shall not become available for expenditure until July 1,
19 1957.

20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

21 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
24 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$22,281.

1 JUDGMENTS

2 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
3 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
4 Numbered 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$13,461, together
5 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-
6 est at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judg-
7 ments, as provided by law, from the date the same became
8 due until the date of payment.

9 AUDITED CLAIMS

10 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
11 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
12 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
13 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
14 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
15 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1954 and
16 prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered
17 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$83,093, together with
18 such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest
19 on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum
20 per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66
21 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

22 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
24 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,

1 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
2 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
3 for the fiscal years involved.

4 CHAPTER XII

5 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

6 SENATE

7 *For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W.*
8 *Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky, \$22,500.*

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

10 *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for*
11 *miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1956, \$84,000, to be derived*
12 *by transfer from the appropriation, "Salaries, officers and*
13 *employees, Senate", fiscal year 1956.*

14 *Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1957:*
15 *For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural cere-*
16 *monies of the President and Vice President of the United*
17 *States, January 21, 1957, in accordance with such program*
18 *as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by con-*
19 *current resolution of the Senate and House of Representa-*
20 *tives, \$215,000.*

21 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

22 *For the payment to Kathryn Elizabeth Granahan, widow*
23 *of William T. Granahan, late a Representative from the*
24 *State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.*

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

2 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Mis-
4 cellaneous items", \$100,000.

5 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

6 REVOLVING FUND

7 *The statute reference in the third paragraph under this*
8 *head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, is*
9 *hereby amended to read "67 Stat. 330, August 1, 1953".*

10 CHAPTER XIII

11 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
12 JUDGMENTS

13 SEC. 1301. For payment of claims for damages as settled
14 and determined by departments and agencies in accord with
15 law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Ac-
16 counting Office, and judgments rendered against the United
17 States by United States district courts and the United States
18 Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered
19 426, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$2,683,396, together with such
20 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
21 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
22 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
23 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange
24 as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:
25 *Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be*

1 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
2 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
3 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
4 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
5 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
6 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

7 SEC. 1302. There are appropriated, out of any money
8 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of the
9 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as may hereafter
10 be necessary for the payment, not otherwise provided for,
11 as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments (not
12 in excess of \$100,000 in any one case) rendered by the
13 district courts and the Court of Claims against the United
14 States which have become final, together with such interest
15 and costs as may be specified in such judgments or otherwise
16 authorized by law: *Provided*, That, whenever a judgment
17 of a district court to which the provisions of subsection 2411
18 (b) of title 28, United States Code apply, is payable from
19 this appropriation, interest shall be paid thereon only when
20 such judgment becomes final after review on appeal or
21 petition by the United States, and then only from the date
22 of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Account-
23 ing Office to the date of the mandate of affirmance (except
24 that in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court interest shall
25 not be allowed beyond the term of the Court at which the

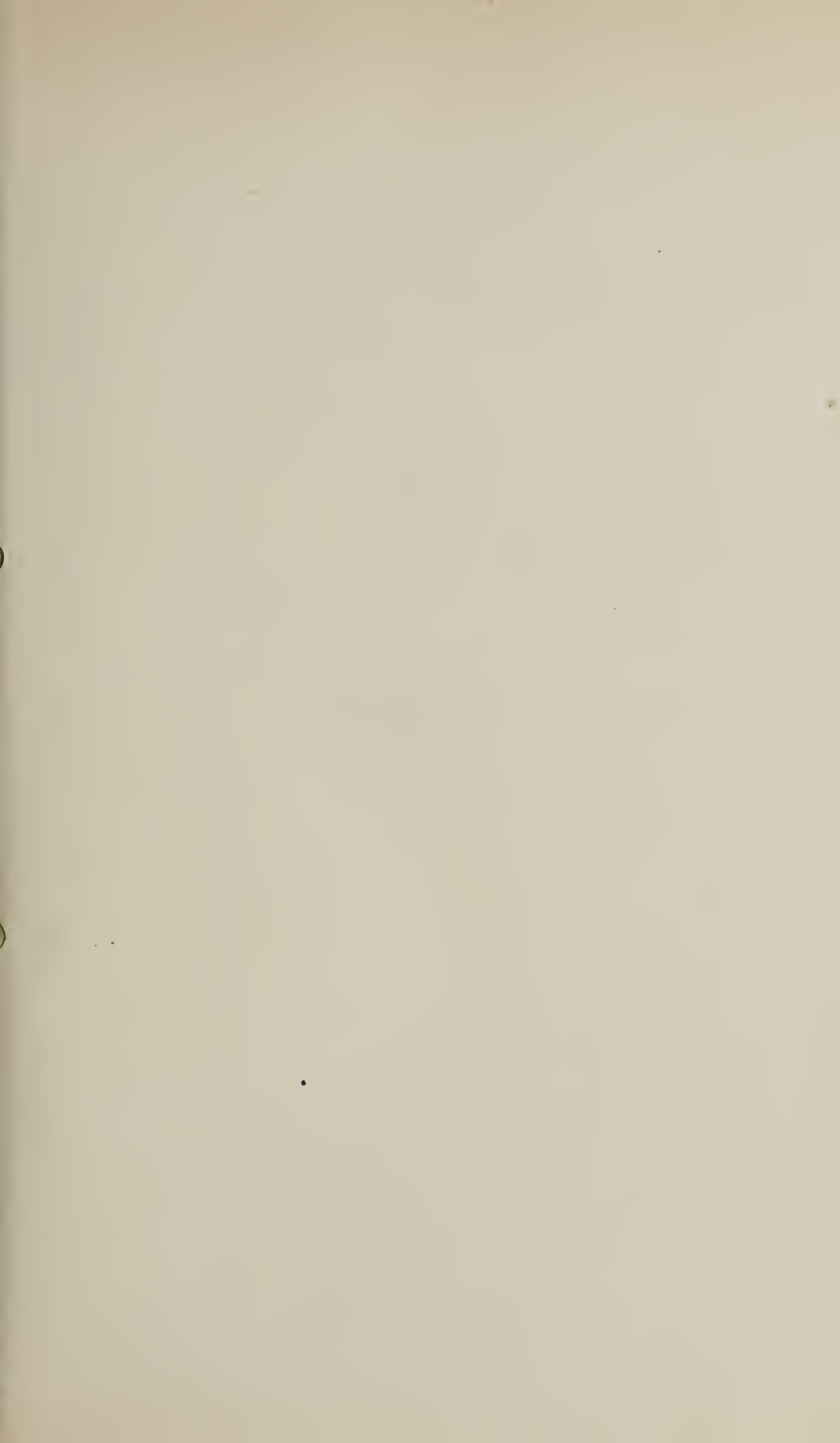
1 judgment was affirmed) : *Provided further*, That whenever
2 a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims is payable from
3 this appropriation, interest payable thereon in accordance
4 with subsection 2516 (b) of title 28, United States Code,
5 shall be computed from the date of the filing of the transcript
6 thereof in the General Accounting Office.

Passed the House of Representatives July 12, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.



84TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 12138

[Report No. 2580]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

July 13, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

July 14, 1956

Reported with amendments

July 16, 1956

World Trade Fair to be held in New York from April 14-27, 1957. p. 11726

14. MILK IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 609, to extend the provisions of the Federal Import Milk Act to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. p. 11728
15. FOOD AND DRUG. Passed as reported H. R. 9547, to amend and simplify certain procedures in hearings relative to the administration of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. p. 11739
16. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1358, to authorize modifications of the flood-control project for the Missouri River Agricultural Levee Unit 513-512-R, Richardson County, Neb. p. 11743
Received from the Budget Bureau a letter transmitting certain plans for works of improvement pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; to the Agriculture Committee. p. 11795
17. WATER SUPPLY. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Dondero, S. 2374, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies from flood control and river and harbor projects. p. 11743
18. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 12185, to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U. S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress. p. D810
Passed without amendment H. R. 11696, to authorize the conveyance of homestead allotments to Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos in Alaska. p. 11728
Passed without amendment S. 1384, to provide for the reconveyance of all mineral interests in lands acquired by the U. S. for certain reservoir projects to former owners. This bill is now ready for the President. A similar bill, H. R. 11879, was laid on the table. p. 11731
19. ATOMIC ENERGY. As reported from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, S. 4203 and H. R. 12215 contain the following items of particular interest to this Department: Provide that the AEC may make grants to colleges and universities for reactors, including food sterilization reactors, and provide for the transfer of administrative control over certain lands in the Santa Fe National Forest from the Forest Service to the AEC.

SENATE

20. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments: ~~H. R. 12130, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2579); and H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2580). p. 11597~~
Passed with amendments H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957 (p. 11633). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Hayden, on behalf of the Committee, to provide 2,500,000 for eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly (P. 11637); and by Sen. Johnson to provide \$50,000 to install an elevator in a Government building in Anderson, S. C. (P. 11638). Conferees were appointed (P. 11638). (For other items of interest see Digest 119).
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for the fiscal year 1957 (S. Doc. 140) in the amount of \$2,500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Research Service" to provide additional funds to finance the Mediterranean fruitfly eradication program (see Hayden amendment above). As submitted to Congress, the language would have provided authority for the Secretary to transfer to this appropriation from other appropriations or funds available to the Department such sums as he may deem necessary for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly. ~~p. 11598~~

21. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8750, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (S. Rept. 2585). p. 11598
22. VETERANS; FARM LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 9260, to extend the provisions of title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 for 1 year until July 25, 1958. p. 11618
23. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 9339, to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the U. S. in Union Co., Ga., for lands within the Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 11619
Passed as reported S. 2216, to amend the act of March 4, 1915, to permit the use and occupancy of national forest lands for industrial and commercial purposes, and by States or political subdivisions for constructing facilities for education or other public uses. p. 11619
Passed as reported S. 3133, to provide for the transfer of a Forest Service lot and building to the city of Boise, Idaho. p. 11619
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6376, to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill in Alaska, including a grant of not to exceed 1 million acres of public lands (includes lands eliminated from the national forests). p. 11640
Passed without amendment H. R. 9451, to provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for the Seminole Indians and to provide that certain lands shall be designated as a reservation for these Indians (these lands were formerly USDA submarginal lands transferred to Interior). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11625
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 3787 relating to the management of the Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill (S. Rept. 2584). p. 11598
Passed over at the request of Sen. Purtell S. 4059, providing for a forest products price reporting and research program. p. 11619
24. PROPERTY; LANDS. Passed with amendment H. R. 7723, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Phillips Co., Mo., to the Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo. p. 11620
Passed without amendment S. 4058, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for the term of 10 years a lease of a tract of land in the Livestock Experiment Station in Mont. p. 11631
Passed with amendment H. R. 5712, to transfer certain title III Bankhead-Jones lands to the Indians of the Zia and Jemez pueblos in N. Mex. S. 1907, a similar bill was indefinitely postponed. p. 11638
25. INFORMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10368, to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, so as to require that certain reports and other communications of the executive branch to Congress contain information pertaining to the number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11625
26. FOOD; POSTAL RATES. Passed as reported S. 3500, to reduce postage rates on parcels pertaining only to food, clothing, medicines, or drugs sent abroad by mail for relief purposes. p. 11625
Passed without amendment S. 3619, to provide for reimbursing the District of Columbia for food served under the National School Lunch Act. p. 11628

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION—
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1957, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,500,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

JULY 16, 1956.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 16, 1956.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1957, in the amount of \$2,500,000, for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1956.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1957, in the amount of \$2,500,000, for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,500,000, to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; and the Secretary may transfer to said appropriation from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department, such sums as he may deem necessary for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Since the discovery of the Mediterranean fruitfly in Florida in mid-April, appropriations of \$2,175,000 (\$675,000 and \$1,500,000) have been made to help finance an eradication program jointly developed by the Department of Agriculture and the State of Florida. The estimates of costs were based on a program of treating an infestation of 250,000 acres. Recent observations have shown an increase in infested area to 525,000 acres. Available funds are inadequate to complete treatments necessary for eradication in areas now known to be infested. Authorization is also requested for transfers from other appropriations or funds available to the Department in case additional areas are found to be infested after Congress adjourns.

This supplemental estimate is being submitted to provide funds for the timely application of control measures to the expanded infestation.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12138

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

(1) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4

(2) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 *Plant and animal disease and pest control: Not to ex-*
6 *ceed \$200,261 of the unobligated balances of funds appro-*
7 *priated under this head for the fiscal year 1956 shall be*
8 *available to reimburse persons, firms, and organizations for*
9 *the direct expenses heretofore incurred by them for fumiga-*
10 *tion of premises in the control and eradication of the Khapra*
11 *beetle.*

12 (3) *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses,"*
13 *for "plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,500,000*
14 *to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the*
15 *Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of*
16 *insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved*
17 *May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Act of Au-*
18 *gust 13, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary*
19 *to meet emergency conditions.*

20

(4) ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

21

22 *For an additional amount for "Animal disease labora-*
23 *tory facilities," for establishment of such facilities, including*
construction and alteration of buildings and acquisition of

1 *necessary land by purchase, donation, or exchange, \$18,-*
2 *915,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

4 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

5 The limitation under this head in the Department of
6 Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation
7 Act, 1957, on the amount of expenditures (including trans-
8 fers) from this appropriation for other than payments to
9 sugar producers is increased by \$189,000.

10 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

11 SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK

12 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe
13 and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance
14 Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop
15 Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), \$13,000,000.

16 CHAPTER II

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

19 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

20 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
21 tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
22 ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$2,429,
23 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
24 interest as specified in such judgments.

1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 Not to exceed \$10,000 of the funds appropriated under
4 this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available during
5 the calendar year 1957 for expenses of appropriate activi-
6 ties commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary
7 of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

8 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$75,000.

12 BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

13 EXPORT CONTROL

14 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
15 of the Export Control Act of 1949 as amended, relating to
16 export controls, including awards of compensation to in-
17 formers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of
18 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,000,000, of which
19 not to exceed \$950,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of
20 Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the
21 export control program, and of which not to exceed \$88,000
22 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and
23 expenses" under General administration.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

JONES POINT BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964), as amended, \$14,325,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (is hereby merged with this appropriation(5): ~~*Provided further*~~, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland.

(6)INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, established by the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$300,000.

1 CHAPTER III
2 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For the preparation of detail plans and specifications
5 and the construction of a Central Intelligence Agency head-
6 quarters installation, and for other purposes as authorized by
7 title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 349), to
8 remain available until expended, \$49,000,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
10 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

11 LORAN STATIONS

12 For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast
13 Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,450,000,
14 which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Acquisition,
15 construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

17 (7) MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

18 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
19 tions", \$88,369,170.

20 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

21 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
22 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
23 tions, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by section
24 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155),
25 the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of

1 August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27,
 2 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954
 3 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law
 4 161), and the (8)Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———),
 5 *Military Construction Act of 1956*, without regard to sec-
 6 tions 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
 7 cluding hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available
 8 until expended, (9)\$193,000,000 \$202,000,000, to be de-
 9 rived by transfer during the current fiscal year from the
 10 “Army stock fund”.

11 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

12 ARMY STOCK FUND

13 (10)The amount available in the Army stock fund is hereby
 14 reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the
 15 Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

16 *The amount available in the Army Stock Fund is hereby*
 17 *reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the*
 18 *Treasury no later than March 31, 1957.*

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

20 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

21 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
 22 of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations,
 23 and facilities for the Navy as authorized by section 505 of the
 24 Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of
 25 July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7,

1 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public
 2 Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law
 3 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the
 4 ~~(11) Act of —, 1956 (Public law —)~~, *Military Con-*
 5 *struction Act of 1956*, without regard to sections 1136 and
 6 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of pas-
 7 senger motor vehicles; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards
 8 and Docks and other personal services necessary for the pur-
 9 poses of this appropriation; to remain available until ex-
 10 pended, ~~(12)\$400,000,000~~ \$418,000,000, of which \$200,-
 11 000,000 shall be derived by transfer during the current
 12 fiscal year from the "Navy stock fund" and \$35,000,000
 13 shall be derived by transfer from the "Marine Corps stock
 14 fund".

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

16 (13) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

17 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
 18 *nance", \$18,626,130.*

19 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

20 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
 21 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
 22 tions, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the
 23 Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783) by section
 24 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155),
 25 the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of

1 August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1,
 2 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public
 3 Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law
 4 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and of
 5 the ~~(14) Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———)~~, *Military*
 6 *Construction Act of 1956*, without regard to sections 1136
 7 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of
 8 passenger motor vehicles, to remain available until expended,
 9 ~~(15)\$1,228,000,000~~ \$1,238,000,000~~(16)~~, including \$1,-
 10 000,000 for additional facilities to increase the water supply
 11 for Holloman Air Force Base.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 301. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
 14 ments for construction in prior years are hereby made avail-
 15 able for construction authorized for each such department
 16 by the ~~(17) Act of ———, 1956 (Public Law ———)~~
 17 *Military Construction Act of 1956*.

18 SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
 19 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
 20 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to
 21 be performed within the continental United States without
 22 the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense
 23 setting forth the reasons therefor.

24 SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter

1 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
2 construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such
3 costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and
4 establishes a reasonable completion date for each project,
5 taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement,
6 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal
7 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
8 economical construction practices.

9 SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
10 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-
11 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the
12 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the
13 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his
14 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such
15 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at
16 reasonable rates.

17 SEC. 305. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
18 ments for construction are hereby made available for ad-
19 vance planning, construction design and architectural serv-
20 ices, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September
21 28, 1951, as amended, 69 Stat. 352.

22 SEC. 306. Appropriations to the military departments for
23 construction may be charged for the cost of administration,
24 supervision and inspection of family housing authorized pur-
25 suant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law

1 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half per
 2 centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*, That such
 3 appropriations shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of any
 4 mortgage executed on each such project.

5 SEC. 307. Any limitations contained in the Depart-
 6 ment of Defense Appropriation Act, 1957, on the unit
 7 cost of construction of family quarters shall not be appli-
 8 cable to ~~(18)(a)~~ forty-seven units of family quarters at the
 9 United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of
 10 which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000
 11 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units
 12 for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for depart-
 13 ment heads~~(19)~~, and ~~(b)~~ \$31,500 on three units for the
 14 Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations to be constructed at the
 15 United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

16 SEC. 308. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
 17 ments for construction may be used for advances to the
 18 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the
 19 purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
 20 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-
 21 Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended,
 22 when projects authorized therein are certified as important
 23 to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

24 ~~(20)~~SEC. 309. No funds appropriated for military construc-
 25 tion shall be made available to the respective military

1 departments in a manner so as to restrict the application
2 of funds to any specific project or installation: *Provided,*
3 That no reserve military appropriations herein shall be used
4 for purposes other than for reserve purposes.

5 *SEC. 309. In order to remedy the unsatisfactory progress*
6 *being made in providing Reserve facilities, funds appropri-*
7 *ated by this Act to the Air Force in the amount of \$40,000,000*
8 *shall be used solely for Reserve Public Works, Military In-*
9 *stallations and Facilities, and any funds appropriated for*
10 *Reserve Facilities by this or any other Act shall be used*
11 *for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated.*

12 **(21)***SEC. 310. None of the funds appropriated for Military*
13 *Construction in this Act shall be used for any purpose other*
14 *than authorized programs as approved by the Congress for*
15 *fiscal year 1957 and prior years.*

16 **(22)***SEC. 311. Not exceeding \$25,000,000 of the funds*
17 *available to the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard*
18 *for military construction may be used for capital expenditures*
19 *other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any*
20 *housing project constructed under title VIII of the National*
21 *Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments*
22 *of 1955, in accordance with section 420 of the Military*
23 *Construction Act of 1956: Provided, That the Secretary of*
24 *Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects,*

1 *may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or*
2 *assume such mortgage.*

3 CHAPTER IV

4 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

6 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
8 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
9 in connection with the government or occupation of the
10 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
11 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
12 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
13 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
14 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
15 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
16 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
17 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess
18 of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
19 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits,
20 and dissemination of information, including preview and
21 review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor ve-
23 hicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of
24 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such
25 supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential

1 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,350,000,
2 of which not to exceed \$1,280,000 shall be available for
3 administrative and information and education expenses:
4 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
5 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of
6 the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures
7 made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided*
8 *further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be
9 made outside continental United States when necessary to
10 carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136,
11 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service
12 or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting pay-
13 ment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder
15 for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu
16 Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general
17 objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act
18 of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a)
19 and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appro-
20 priated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termi-
21 nation of occupation by the United States, of any area for
22 which such funds are made available, may be expended by
23 the President for the procurement of such commodities and
24 technical services, and commodities procured from funds
25 herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief

1 in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior
2 to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized
3 by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the main-
4 tenance of the political and economic stability of such areas:
5 *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made
6 available, an agreement shall be entered into between the
7 United States and the recognized government or authority
8 with respect to such area containing such undertakings by
9 such government or authority as the President may deter-
10 mine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of
11 such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided*
12 *further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include
13 requirements and undertakings corresponding to the require-
14 ments and undertakings specified in section 303 of the
15 Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds
16 appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable,
17 and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed
18 by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay
19 ocean transportation charges from United States ports, in-
20 cluding territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the
21 movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United
22 States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with
23 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary
24 Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals
25 residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the

1 rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the de-
2 partment or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform
3 rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief
4 packages of food or other general classification of commodi-
5 ties shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of ship-
6 ment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of
7 transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments
8 made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That
9 the President may transfer to any other department or
10 agency any function or functions provided for under this
11 appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such
12 department or agency without reimbursement and without
13 regard to the appropriation from which procured, such prop-
14 erty as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall de-
15 termine to relate primarily to any function or functions so
16 transferred.

17 CORPORATION

18 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make
19 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing
20 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with
21 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
22 regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104
23 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
24 as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth.

1 in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation,
2 except as hereinafter provided:

3 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

4 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

5 Not to exceed \$1,670,000 (to be computed on an ac-
6 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of
7 Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year
8 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services
9 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
10 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
11 individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment al-
12 lowances for members of the board of directors when spe-
13 cifically authorized by the chairman of the board: *Provided,*
14 That necessary expenses (including special services per-
15 formed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other
16 personal services, and fees or dues to international organiza-
17 tions of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade)
18 in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance,
19 improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property
20 belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, includ-
21 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the in-
22 vestigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which
23 an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered
24 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 (23) ~~\$275,000~~ \$400,000: *Provided*, That the limitation
 under this head in the General Government Matters Approp-
 riation Act, 1957, on the amount available for expenses of
 travel is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$110,000".

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Govern-
 ment Security, including expenses of attendance at meetings
 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, (24) ~~\$600,~~
~~000~~ \$665,000.

(25) PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESI-

DENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory
 Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: *Pro-*
vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
 enactment into law of H. R. 12025, Eighty-fourth Congress,
 or similar legislation.

CHAPTER VI

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

(26) *FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on the authorization for land and structures is increased from “\$4,200” to “\$18,300”, and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from “\$118,000” to “\$118,650”.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, including payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721), \$1,450,000.

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, including payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721), \$3,550,000.

(27) *REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FED-
ERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA*

For an additional amount for “Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia”, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

1 ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
 3 for the acquisition by condemnation of a portion of the land,
 4 including improvements thereon, in square 62, District of
 5 Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings
 6 Act of May 25, 1926 (40 U. S. C. 341), as amended,
 7 **(28)**~~\$150,000~~ \$300,000, to remain available until expended:
 8 *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services is
 9 authorized to exchange the same or a part thereof for any
 10 other land in said square on such terms and conditions as
 11 the Administrator may determine.

12 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

13 The unobligated balance of the appropriation granted
 14 under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act,
 15 1955, shall remain available until June 30, 1957.

16 UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE,

17 NOME, ALASKA

18 For an additional amount for "United States post office
 19 and courthouse, Nome, Alaska", \$200,000, to remain avail-
 20 able until expended.

21 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

22 For an additional amount for "Expenses, general sup-
 23 ply fund", **(29)**~~\$200,000~~ \$400,000.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$8,000,000.

ACQUISITION OF TIN

(30) For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of section 5 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1956 (Public Law 608), for acquisition of tin, and expenses of its storage and handling, \$8,700,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, ANNUAL

CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Annual contributions", \$450,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$789,000.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SYNTHETIC RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation to the National Science Foundation for support of the Government's synthetic rubber research program, including funds from operations of the

1 Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which are un-
2 obligated on June 30, 1956, shall remain available until
3 June 30, 1957, for necessary expenses of terminating opera-
4 tions of the Government laboratories and concluding the
5 research responsibilities transferred from the Federal Facili-
6 ties Corporation to the Foundation.

7 CHAPTER VII

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

11 For an additional amount for "Office of Oil and Gas",
12 \$100,000.

13 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$100,000,
16 to remain available until expended.

17 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

18 REVOLVING FUND

19 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
20 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
21 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
22 Corporation as authorized by law, \$125,000.

1 (31)DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 (32)FOREST SERVICE

3 (33)ACQUISTION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

4 *Special Acts*

5 *For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior*
6 *National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the*
7 *Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-*
8 *577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until*
9 *expended.*

10 (34)ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

11 *The Forest Service is hereby authorized to construct a*
12 *ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Washington,*
13 *at a cost of not to exceed \$40,000, without regard to any*
14 *limitation on the cost of such a structure contained in any*
15 *other Act.*

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
20 the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended by
21 the Act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), to be available
22 from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority
23 or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia
24 Auditorium Commission, \$150,000.

(35) NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029), \$25,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$11,000; and

“Hospitals and medical care”, \$268,500.

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:

“Assistance to States, general”, \$90,000;

“Venereal diseases”, \$55,000;

“Tuberculosis”, \$35,000;

“Communicable diseases”, \$540,000;

“Foreign quarantine service”, \$70,000;

“Indian health activities”, \$650,000; and

“Salaries and expenses”, \$720,000.

1 (36) DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND
 2 CONTROL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

3 For an additional amount for "Disease and sanitation
 4 investigations and control, Territory of Alaska", for the pur-
 5 pose of assisting the Territory in making a comprehensive
 6 survey of the need for the construction of mental health fa-
 7 cilities, \$25,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be
 8 effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376,
 9 Eighty-fourth Congress.

10 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

11 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical
 12 care", including payment of claims for certain structures at
 13 Carville, Louisiana, as authorized by law, \$1,225,000.

14 REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

15 GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

16 Funds heretofore appropriated under this head are
 17 hereby reduced by \$4,000,000, which sum shall be covered
 18 into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

19 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

20 (37) Funds appropriated under this head in the Supplemen-
 21 tal Appropriation Act, 1955, and all appropriation acts
 22 prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are
 23 hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury

1 immediately upon approval of this Act; funds appropriated
2 under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and
3 Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, remaining unobligated
4 on June 30, 1957, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be
5 covered into the Treasury as of that date; and funds appro-
6 priated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
7 Appropriation Act, 1957, remaining unobligated on June
8 30, 1958, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered
9 into the Treasury as of that date.

10 *The paragraph under this head in the Supplemental Ap-*
11 *propriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 810), is amended by*
12 *striking out "to remain available until expended" and in-*
13 *serting in lieu thereof "to remain available until June 30,*
14 *1957"; the paragraph under this head in the Department*
15 *of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956*
16 *(69 Stat. 405), and the paragraph under this head in the*
17 *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropri-*
18 *ation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 431), are amended by striking out*
19 *in each the words "to remain available until expended"; and*
20 *funds appropriated under this head in the Department of*
21 *Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955*
22 *(68 Stat. 441), and all appropriation acts prior thereto,*
23 *remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are hereby re-*
24 *scinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury immedi-*
25 *ately upon approval of this Act.*

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT

BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$44,920,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "International fisheries commissions", \$620,000.

VATICAN CITY CLAIMS

For claims of the Vatican City, to be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as authorized by the Act of July 3, 1956 (Public Law 656), \$964,200.

(38) THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount fiscal year 1956, for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of supporting personnel", fiscal year 1956.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", (39)\$4,687,400 \$7,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of appropriations for "Emergency fund for international affairs", granted in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$82,000.

(40) BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,"
\$3,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective
only upon enactment into law of H. J. Res. 569, Eighty-
fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$175,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$750,000.

(41) BUREAU OF THE MINT

(42) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$3,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective

1 *only upon enactment into law of H. J. Res. 569, Eighty-*
 2 *fourth Congress, or similar legislation.*

3 **(43)STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E. LAMBERT**

4 *For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in rec-*
 5 *ognition of his service in the interest of humanity and*
 6 *science in connection with the yellow fever investigations in*
 7 *Cuba, as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1929 (45*
 8 *Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of July 2, 1956 (Pub-*
 9 *lic Law 644), not to exceed \$350.*

10 **COAST GUARD**

11 **RETIRED PAY**

12 *For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$425,000.*

13 **(44)STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E. LAMBERT**

14 *For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in*
 15 *recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and*
 16 *science in connection with the yellow fever investigations*
 17 *in Cuba, as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1929 (45*
 18 *Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of July 2, 1956 (Public*
 19 *Law 644), not to exceed \$350.*

20 **(45)FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND**

21 *The amount of the Corporation's funds made available*
 22 *under this head under title I of the Treasury-Post Office Ap-*
 23 *propriation Act, 1957, for administrative expenses of the*
 24 *Corporation, is increased from \$250,000 to \$425,000.*

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OPERATING EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, ~~(46)\$300,000~~ \$308,990.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation Counsel", \$3,600.

~~(47)~~ DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions," \$3,200.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies", \$21,800.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$155,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Public schools", for increased salaries for teachers and officers in the evening and summer schools and for per diem educational employees in the regular day schools, to be effective on and after July 1, 1955, \$155,000: *Provided*, That no retroactive

1 compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any
 2 individual not in the service of the municipal government
 3 of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this
 4 Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary
 5 shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee,
 6 or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered
 7 after the effective date of the increase.

8 METROPOLITAN POLICE

9 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
 10 ~~(48)\$695,000~~ \$821,200, of which ~~(49)\$83,000~~ \$100,000
 11 shall be payable from the highway fund, and \$62,000 from
 12 the motor-vehicle parking fund, as defined in the District of
 13 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1957.

14 COURTS

15 For an additional amount for "Courts", ~~(50)\$379,250~~
 16 \$398,850.

17 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

18 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
 19 Health", ~~(51)\$121,290~~ \$261,750.

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Depart-
 21 ment of Public Health", \$75,000.

22 PUBLIC WELFARE

23 For an additional amount for "Department of Public
 24 Welfare", \$450,000.

NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "National Guard", including compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed ~~(52)\$7,500 per annum, \$7,500~~ \$11,600 per annum, \$11,600.

The appropriation for the National Guard contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for the payment, beginning January 1, 1956, of compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed ~~(53)\$7,500~~ \$11,600 per annum.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1957, from which said employees are properly payable, \$943,000, of which \$134,500 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$75,400 from the water fund, and \$46,100 from the sanitary sewage works fund; said increases in compensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation

1 or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or
2 employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services
3 rendered after the effective date of the increase.

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY

5 PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

6 For an additional amount for "Public building construc-
7 tion", for acquisition of a site for repair shop and engine house
8 No. 7, Fire Department; preparation of plans and specifica-
9 tions for rehabilitation of psychiatric building at District of
10 Columbia General Hospital; erection of the following struc-
11 tures, including building improvement and alteration and
12 the treatment of grounds: replacement of dormitory for
13 resident physicians and interns at the District of Columbia
14 General Hospital, Youth Correctional Center, industrial fa-
15 cilities at the Reformatory, and a (54) *detention unit*, ware-
16 house, two junior units, and staff housing at the Children's
17 Center; equipment for new buildings; survey of facilities of
18 District of Columbia government hospitals, by contract or
19 otherwise, as may be determined by the Commissioners;
20 improvement of various recreation units, including prepara-
21 tion of architectural plans and erection of recreation structures
22 without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912 (40 U. S. C.
23 69) ; and permanent improvement of buildings and grounds
24 (including purchase and installation of furnishings and
25 equipment, road construction, and elimination of fire hazards)

1 of schools, firehouses, hospitals, correctional institutions, wel-
 2 fare institutions, and other District of Columbia buildings;
 3 to remain available until expended, ~~(55)\$7,427,929~~ \$7,-
 4 922,829, of which ~~(56)\$1,910,500~~ \$2,110,500 shall not
 5 become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957, and
 6 \$100,180 shall be available for construction services by
 7 the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for
 8 architectural engineering services, as may be determined
 9 by the Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the
 10 Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to
 11 the appropriation account, "Construction services, Depart-
 12 ment of Buildings and Grounds".

13 For an additional amount for public building construc-
 14 tion projects included in the District of Columbia Appro-
 15 priation Act, 1956, to cover increased estimated costs of the
 16 following projects: nursery cottage at the Children's Center,
 17 new operating suite District of Columbia General Hospital,
 18 Anacostia Senior High School addition, elementary school
 19 in the vicinity of Sixth Street and Riggs Road, Northeast,
 20 and Garfield Elementary School addition, to remain avail-
 21 able until expended, \$335,000, of which \$210,000 shall not
 22 become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957.

23 The Commissioners are authorized to construct on land
 24 owned by the District of Columbia at the Lorton Reforma-

1 tory a warehouse building for the storage of materials at a
 2 cost of not to exceed \$35,000, to be paid from the perma-
 3 nent revolving fund created by the Act of July 9, 1946
 4 (60 Stat. 514).

5 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

6 For an additional amount (payable from the highway
 7 fund) for "Capital outlay, Department of Highways", for
 8 major improvements to the 11th Street Bridge, \$140,000,
 9 to remain available until expended.

10 DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

11 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Depart-
 12 ment of Sanitary Engineering", to remain available until
 13 expended, \$5,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be pay-
 14 able from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided*, That
 15 the amount payable from the sanitary sewage works fund
 16 and \$1,500,000 of the amount payable from the general
 17 fund shall not become available for expenditure until July 1,
 18 1957.

19 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

20 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
 21 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
 22 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
 23 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$22,281.

24 JUDGMENTS

25 For the payment of final judgments rendered against

1 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
2 Numbered 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$13,461, together
3 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the inter-
4 est at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judg-
5 ments, as provided by law, from the date the same became
6 due until the date of payment.

7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
9 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of
10 Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have
11 been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District
12 of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec.
13 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1954 and
14 prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered
15 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$83,093, together with
16 such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest
17 on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum
18 per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66
19 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

20 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

21 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
22 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
23 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
24 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
25 for the fiscal years involved.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(57) SENATE

(58) *For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky, \$22,500.*

(59) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1956, \$84,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate", fiscal year 1956.

(60) *Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1957: For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 21, 1957, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$215,000.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For the payment to Kathryn Elizabeth Granahan, widow of William T. Granahan, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Miscellaneous items", \$100,000.

(61) GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REVOLVING FUND

The statute reference in the third paragraph under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, is hereby amended to read "67 Stat. 330, August 1, 1953".

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
JUDGMENTS

SEC. 1301. For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 426, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$2,683,396, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest

1 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
2 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

3 SEC. 1302. There are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of the
5 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as may hereafter
6 be necessary for the payment, not otherwise provided for,
7 as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments (not
8 in excess of \$100,000 in any one case) rendered by the
9 district courts and the Court of Claims against the United
10 States which have become final, together with such interest
11 and costs as may be specified in such judgments or otherwise
12 authorized by law: *Provided*, That, whenever a judgment
13 of a district court to which the provisions of subsection 2411
14 (b) of title 28, United States Code apply, is payable from
15 this appropriation, interest shall be paid thereon only when
16 such judgment becomes final after review on appeal or
17 petition by the United States, and then only from the date
18 of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Account-
19 ing Office to the date of the mandate of affirmance (except
20 that in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court interest shall
21 not be allowed beyond the term of the Court at which the
22 judgment was affirmed): *Provided further*, That whenever
23 a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims is payable from
24 this appropriation, interest payable thereon in accordance
25 with subsection 2516 (b) of title 28, United States Code,

- 1 shall be computed from the date of the filing of the transcript
2 thereof in the General Accounting Office.

Passed the House of Representatives July 12, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 16, 1956.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 12138

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16, 1956

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and the town of Drury, Ill., which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with an amendment on page 21, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "the bonds issued in connection therewith and."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3210) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 12130) making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 12138) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

That completes the regular call of the calendar. Two bills were placed at the foot of the calendar, and the first one will now be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3457) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey certain property to the county of Pierce, State of Washington.

Mr. BIBLE. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Both bills, Calendar No. 1987, Senate bill 3457, and Calendar No. 2427, H. R. 10187, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey property to the County of Pierce, State of Washington, will go over, because they are companion bills.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, ALABAMA

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, before the call of the calendar is declared completed I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 2552, House bill 11766. The distinguished Senator from Connecticut, at the time that bill was

reached on the call of the calendar, asked that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11766) to provide for the establishment of the Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, in the State of Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I did ask previously that the bill go over. The reason is that we do not have any idea as to the cost involved. However, if an explanation is available, I shall be glad to withdraw objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That question did come up. Nobody can give an estimate of the cost except the Department of the Interior. The Department apparently has not made up any estimate of cost. However, I may say that only a small tract of land, consisting of 500 acres, is involved. Roads have already been built. The only requirement in the bill is that the Department of the Interior administer the park just as it does other parks. It seems to me the cost could be easily computed by the Department of the Interior. However, the Department at the time of the hearings did not give any estimate of cost.

I may say to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut that the only point of objection made by the Department of the Interior was that it had not yet been determined to the Department's satisfaction that the battle which took place in that region was one of national significance. I believe, after the hearing was over, the Department was satisfied it had been historically established. I think that objection was pretty well demolished in the course of the hearings.

Mr. PURTELL. I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Alabama that it would probably be better, in light of the fact that there is a similar bill, as to neither of which information as to cost has been given, that they be called up on motion.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, with regard to Calendar No. 2551, H. R. 11611, to provide for the establishment of the Pea Ridge National Military Park, in the State of Arkansas, which is a similar bill, I should like to say that the land involved is to be donated. In fact, the bill will not take effect unless the land is donated free of any cost to the Government. The cost of administration was estimated to be between \$16,000 and \$20,000 a year. The bill contains the words "as the Secretary may deem necessary." The cost involved would be only that which he feels would be necessary in providing tributary roads or trails. We do not know whether or not he would deem them necessary. There is no way for us to estimate in advance what the cost might be. The Secretary would not have to spend any particular amount. I do not see how the Senator can reasonably expect to obtain an estimate when there is, at present at least, no way to determine what the Secretary will deem

to be necessary. That will depend to some extent on the use made of the park, and whether or not it proves to be very popular. Of course, I think it will prove to be popular. In any case, I should say the cost will be nominal, because the Federal Government will not have to purchase the land.

I may say that the letter of disapproval was based on a false assumption. The bill does not actually authorize or direct the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the land. It specifically provides that the land shall be transferred free and clear of any expense to the Government.

I hope the Senator from Connecticut will not insist on his objection.

Mr. PURTELL. The Senator from Arkansas has given information which the committee did not previously have, and I therefore withdraw objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests that as of the moment, because of the unanimous-consent request made by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] the Senate should proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2552, H. R. 11766. That bill should be disposed of first.

Mr. PURTELL. I withdraw my objection to Calendar No. 2552, H. R. 11766.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 11766) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEA RIDGE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, ARK.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2551, House bill 11611.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11611) to provide for the establishment of the Pea Ridge National Military Park, in the State of Arkansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I withdraw objection to Calendar No. 2551, H. R. 11611.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 11611) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate Order No. 2620, H. R. 12138.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate Calendar No. 2620, H. R. 12138, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 12138) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Arizona for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the bill as passed by the House provided for appropriations of \$1,555,588,925.

The amount of increase recommended by the Senate committee is \$166,500,400.

The total of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$1,722,089,325.

The committee considered estimates recommended by the Bureau of the Budget totaling \$1,358,859,825, which includes \$136,010,300 not considered by the House.

On the face of the report, it appears that the recommended bill is in excess of the budget estimate by \$363,229,500. However, \$357 million of this increase is accounted for by the method of providing funds for the Air Force construction program. The budget estimate proposed a direct appropriation of \$871 million and a transfer of \$357 million from the Army stock fund. The House made a direct appropriation \$1,228,000,000, and rescinded \$357 million of the Army stock fund. The Committee recommends the Senate concur in the action of the House. Of course, the end result is the same.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as thus amended, be considered as original text, for the purpose of amendment; and that the right to make points of order in connection therewith not be considered as having been waived by virtue of this agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments considered and agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Chapter I—Department of Agriculture", on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

"AGRICULTURE RESEARCH SERVICE"

"Salaries and expenses"

"Plant and animal disease and pest control: Not to exceed \$200,261 of the unobligated balances of funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1956 shall be available to reimburse persons, firms, and organizations for the direct expenses heretofore incurred by them for fumigation of premises in the control and eradication of the Khapra beetle."

On page 2, after line 11, to insert:

"ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES"

"For an additional amount for 'Animal disease laboratory facilities,' for establish-

ment of such facilities, including construction and alteration of buildings and acquisition of necessary land by purchase, donation, or exchange, \$18,915,000, to remain available until expended."

Under the heading "Chapter II—Department of Commerce—Bureau of Public Roads—Jones Point Bridge", on page 5, line 3, after the word "appropriation", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland."

On page 5, after line 7, to insert:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES"

"ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL"

"Salaries and expenses"

"For the necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, established by the act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$300,000."

Under the heading "Chapter III—Central Intelligence Agency—Department of the Army", on page 6, after line 8, to insert:

"MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS"

"For an additional amount for 'Maintenance and operation', \$88,369,170."

Under the subhead "Military Construction, Army", on page 6, line 24, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$193,000,000" and insert "\$202,000,000."

Under the subhead "Reduction in appropriation—Army stock fund," on page 7, after line 4, to strike out:

"The amount available in the Army stock fund is hereby reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this act."

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

"The amount available in the Army stock fund is hereby reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the Treasury no later than March 31, 1957."

Under the subhead "Department of the Navy—Military construction, Navy," on page 8, line 2, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$400,000,000" and insert "\$418,000,000."

Under the subhead "Department of the Air Force", on page 8, after line 7, to insert:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE"

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and maintenance', \$18,626,130."

Under the subhead "Military construction, Air Force," on page 8, line 25, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$1,228,000,000" and insert "\$1,238,000,000, including \$1,000,000 for additional facilities to increase the water supply for Holloman Air Force Base."

Under the subhead "General provisions," on page 10, line 23, after the word "to", to strike out "(a)", and on page 11, line 4, after the word "heads", to strike out the comma and "and (b) \$31,500 on three units for the Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations to be constructed at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C."

On page 11, after line 14, to strike out:

"SEC. 309. No funds appropriated for military construction shall be made available to the respective military departments in a manner so as to restrict the application of funds to any specific project or installation: *Provided*, That no reserve military appropriations herein shall be used for purposes other than for reserve purposes."

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

"SEC. 309. In order to remedy the unsatisfactory progress being made in providing Reserve facilities, funds appropriated by this act to the Air Force in the amount of \$40,000,000 shall be used solely for Reserve public works, military installations and facilities, and any funds appropriated for Reserve facilities by this or any other act shall be used for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated."

On page 12, after line 3, to insert:

"SEC. 310. None of the funds appropriated for military construction in this act shall be used for any purpose other than authorized programs as approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1957 and prior years."

On page 12, after line 7, to insert:

"SEC. 311. Not exceeding \$25,000,000 of the funds available to the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments of 1955, in accordance with section 420 of the Military Construction Act of 1956: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage."

Under the heading "Chapter V—Executive Office of the President—Bureau of the Budget—Salaries and Expenses," on page 17, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$375,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Under the heading "Independent Office—Commission on Government Security—Salaries and Expenses," on page 18, line 6, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$665,000."

On page 18, after line 7, strike out:

"PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE"

"Salaries and expenses"

"For expenses necessary for the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, \$50,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 12025, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

Under the heading "Chapter VI—Independent Offices," on page 18, after line 17, to insert:

"FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION"

"Salaries and expenses"

"The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on the authorization for land and structures is increased from '\$4,200' to '\$18,300', and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$118,000' to '\$118,650'."

Under the subhead "Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia," on page 19, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Under the subhead "Expenses, General Supply Fund," on page 20 line 8, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$400,000."

On page 20, after line 12, to insert:

"ACQUISITION OF TIN"

"For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of section 5 (b) of the act of June 22, 1956 (Public Law 608), for acquisition of tin, and expenses of its storage and handling, \$8,700,000."

Under the heading "Chapter VII," on page 22, after line 10, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE"

"FOREST SERVICE"

"Acquisition of lands for National Forests"

"Special Acts"

"For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 22, after line 19, to insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION"

"The Forest Service is hereby authorized to construct a ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Wash., at a cost of not to exceed \$40,000, without regard to any limi-

tation on the cost of such a structure contained in any other act."

Under the heading "Independent Offices," on page 23, after line 9, to insert:

"NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses to carry out the provisions of the act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029), \$25,000."

Under the heading "Chapter VIII—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Public Health Service," on page 24, after line 6, to insert:

"TERRITORY OF ALASKA

"For an additional amount for 'Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska', for the purpose of assisting the Territory in making a comprehensive survey of the need for the construction of mental health facilities, \$25,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376, 84th Congress."

On page 25, under the subhead "Grants for Hospital Construction," after line 1, to strike out:

"Funds appropriated under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, and all appropriation acts prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this act; funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1957, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury as of that date; and funds appropriated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1958, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury as of that date."

And in lieu thereof to insert:

"The paragraph under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 810), is amended by striking out 'to remain available until expended' and inserting in lieu thereof 'to remain available until June 30, 1957'; the paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 405), and the paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 431), are amended by striking out in each the words 'to remain available until expended'; and funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 441), and all appropriation acts prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1965, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this act."

On page 27, after line 4, to insert:

"THE JUDICIARY

"COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

"Fees of jurors and commissioners

"For an additional amount fiscal year 1956, for 'Fees of jurors and commissioners', \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Salaries of supporting personnel', fiscal year 1956."

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—President's Special International Program," on page 27, line 17, after the numerals "1956", to strike out "\$4,687,400" and insert "\$7,100,000."

Under the heading "Chapter X—Treasury Department," on page 28, after line 9, to strike out:

"BUREAU OF THE MINT

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$3,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-

ment into law of House Joint Resolution 569, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

At the top of page 29, to insert:

"BUREAU OF THE MINT

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$3,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 569, 84th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 29, after line 6, to insert:

"STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E.

LAMBERT

"For striking of gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and science in connection with the yellow fever investigations in Cuba, as authorized by the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 644), not to exceed \$350."

Under the subhead "Coast Guard," on page 29, after line 16, strike out:

"STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E.

LAMBERT

"For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and science in connection with the yellow fever investigations in Cuba, as authorized by the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 644), not to exceed \$350."

At the top of page 30, to insert:

"FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

"The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head under title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1957, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$250,000 to \$425,000."

Under the heading "Chapter XI—District of Columbia—Operating Expenses—Department of General Administration," on page 30, line 12, after the word "vehicles," to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$308,990."

On page 30, after line 15, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Department of Occupations and Professions,' \$3,200."

Under the subhead "Metropolitan Police," on page 31, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$695,000" and insert "\$831,200", and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$83,000" and insert "\$100,000."

Under the subhead "Courts," on page 31, line 19, after the word "Courts", to strike out "\$379,250" and insert "\$398,850."

Under the subhead "Department of Public Health," on page 31, line 23, after the word "Health", to strike out "\$121,290" and insert "\$261,790."

Under the subhead "National Guard," on page 32, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$7,500 per annum, \$7,500" and insert "\$11,600 per annum, \$11,600."

On page 32, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$11,600."

Under the subhead "Capital Outlay—Public Building Construction," on page 33, line 17, after the words "and a" to insert "detention unit"; on page 34, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$7,427,929" and insert "\$7,922,829"; and at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "\$1,910,500" and insert "\$2,110,500."

Under the heading "Chapter XII—Legislative Branch," on page 37, after line 5, to insert "Senate."

On page 37, after line 6, to insert:

For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the States of Kentucky, \$22,500.

On page 37, after line 8, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year

1956, \$84,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, 'Salaries, officers and employees, Senate,' fiscal year 1956."

On page 37, after line 13, to insert:

"Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1957: For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 21, 1957, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$215,000."

On page 38, after line 4, to insert:

"GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

"Revolving fund

"The statute reference in the third paragraph under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, is hereby amended to read '67 Stat. 330, August 1, 1953'."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, again we have before us a supplemental appropriation bill, in this case calling for appropriations of \$1,722,000,000 added to the enormous appropriations we have passed in the regular way.

I wish to say that for an administration which claims to be businesslike in its conduct of affairs—just as we are completing the last of the regular appropriation bills—for it now to request the enactment of this supplemental appropriation bill, calling for approximately \$1,722,000,000 over and above the appropriations we already have made, to my mind is an indication of very poor budgeting and very poor financial procedure.

The administration claims credit for economy, when it presents its budget at the first of the year. But thereafter, when no one is looking, the administration slips in the supplemental appropriation bills. This is only the first of them; we know there will be a second supplemental appropriation bill, and probably there will be a third supplemental appropriation bill. So, Mr. President, the initial figures the public receives do not bear a very accurate relationship to what finally happens.

When it assumed office, the administration said it would be extremely businesslike, and would put the budget of the country on a sound basis. But in this case the administration violates one of the first rules, and does so in a most grievous manner, right off the bat.

So much for generalities.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield on that point?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall not argue the question with the Senator from Illinois, except to say that this bill involves military construction. At all times it has been stated that the total expenditures would be "X" dollars—\$38 billion-plus and that figure included the funds for military construction.

Appropriations for military construction have never, so far as I know, been included in the regular appropriation bills; they have always been included in a supplemental bill, in order to make it possible to consider and act on that bill at the close of the session. That

is the reason for the size of the appropriation.

Regarding the Army stock fund, I would simply say that the Appropriations Committee unanimously, with the approval of the Army's financial officer, decided to return this money to the Treasury. I say frankly that it has been stated that it is no longer necessary to keep the money in the Army stock fund. Therefore, the money is being returned to the Treasury, so as to keep control in the Congress.

Therefore, what has been voted by the committee, on the recommendation of the executive department, is quite customary, and is not a new supplemental appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is quite true that during past administrations, this practice has been indulged in. But from the campaign promises which were made in 1952, I thought that under the present administration we were going to have a great business reform. We were told we were going to have an improvement in budgetary procedures. But now we find that the very same method is used—which seems to indicate that administrations may come and administrations may go, but the bureaucracy goes on forever.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I wish to say to the Senator from Illinois, who is my friend, that this is a customary practice.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I recognize that; but I thought that under the present administration we were going to change the old, unhappy ways.

Mr. THYE. I was trying to make the RECORD clear, to show that that had been done.

Furthermore, the Bureau of the Budget makes its recommendation 6 months in advance of the time when we deliberate on these appropriations. Thereafter, in the course of the consideration of the appropriations, new factors and new questions become involved; and therefore it is necessary to have the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Bureau of the Budget presents its figures 6 months before, and is perfectly well aware that 6 months later there will be a supplemental appropriation bill. The executive practice very loose procedure.

Mr. President, at this time I should like to speak on the item having to do with the Animal Disease Laboratory, for which an appropriation just short of \$19 million is proposed. I think it is a very good thing to make the appropriation. But I wish to say that the Secretary of Agriculture has erred most grievously in regard to its location.

A Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Illinois, Congressman MACK, first raised the question of whether the new Laboratory should or should not be located at Beltsville, Md. It was the intent of the Secretary of Agriculture to locate it at Beltsville. Congressman MACK argued cogently that this should not be done.

The evidence on the floor of the House of Representatives and the presentation to the Senate committee—in which I had some share—clearly showed that the Animal Research Laboratory should be located in the Middle West, where, after all, the hogs and the cattle are raised.

The Secretary of Agriculture appointed a committee to go into the matter; and it held a public hearing in St. Louis, where testimony was taken about a number of localities in my State which are admirably adapted for the location of such a laboratory, and which had applied for it.

Then the committee went on the road, and carefully visited virtually every State except Illinois; and then the Secretary quickly announced that the laboratory was to be located at Ames, Iowa, at the Iowa State College.

Ames is a very good agricultural college. But I think the Secretary of Agriculture should at least have paid my State the courtesy of having it visited, and I am driven to the conclusion that he had in fact located the Laboratory before the committee ever went on its tour. The Secretary is a graduate of Iowa State College at Ames. The committee held its hearings on June 27, at St. Louis, and had 9 days of visits in the field. And then, about the 6th of July, the Secretary made his decision.

I think this is another case similar to the case of the Air Force Academy. The hopes of various localities were then raised including a community in my State. Inspection trips were made, and the Air Force Academy was located where, in all probability, it has been originally decided to locate it, before any field inspection was undertaken, namely, in Colorado.

Now the Secretary of Agriculture, desiring to honor his alma mater, locates the laboratory at Ames. I have no complaint against Ames. It is a fine college; but the University of Illinois has an equally good agricultural college; and there are other well qualified localities in my State. We feel that the Secretary has not played fair with us. If there were any way of striking this appropriation out of the bill, I would be tempted to undertake to do so, but I shall not do it because of reasons of sportsmanship. I hope the Secretary of Agriculture will mend his ways. I know that this is an exaggerated hope, but—

While the lamp remains to burn
The vilest sinner may return.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I wish to speak very briefly in reference to hospital facilities which are needed at the Lincoln, Nebr., Air Force Base.

The House committee report contains the following language:

For over a year a decision has been pending in the Bureau of the Budget regarding the construction of a hospital at the Lincoln Air Force Base or as an alternative the conversion of an existing Veterans' Hospital in the Lincoln, Nebr., area for joint use by the Air Force and veterans. Hospital facilities are badly needed for Air Force personnel at this base. Yet the matter has been waiting a firm decision for over a year. Last year, and again this year, the Committee was requested to approve the construction of a hospital at this site on a tentative basis, pend-

ing a final determination as to whether or not the veterans' facility would be converted to joint use. Last year, the Committee eliminated this item with the following statement:

"Funds for hospital facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base have been deleted pending a decision regarding use of the existing veterans' hospital near this base."

Again this year, the Committee is eliminating the hospital project from the program with reluctance but in the hope that such action will focus attention on the need for an early decision in this matter. If officials in the respective agencies working on this problem cannot reach a decision, then higher authority, probably the White House, should immediately step in and resolve the question.

In the Senate committee's report there is to be found the following brief paragraph, concurring with the position of the House committee:

LINCOLN, NEBR., HOSPITAL

The committee agrees with the House committee that a decision should be reached as soon as possible regarding the construction of a hospital at the Lincoln Air Force Base at Lincoln, Nebr. Hospital facilities are undoubtedly badly needed for the Air Force personnel at this base. Therefore, the committee urges that a final determination be made as to whether there should be conversion of the existing veterans' hospital at Lincoln, Nebr., so that the necessary action may be taken immediately.

I wish to say to the Senate that this question has been submitted to the White House. It was submitted many months ago. Mr. Sherman Adams and other high-ranking individuals in the White House were present. Mr. Hughes, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, was present. The Veterans' Administration and the Air Force were represented. The Governor of Nebraska was present. I believe the entire Nebraska delegation in Congress, in both the House and Senate, were present and representatives of several veterans' organizations were also present. The question was presented many months ago. I do not know what the decision is. I have pressed for a decision several times.

Last year the Senate inserted an amendment on the floor of the Senate providing for hospital facilities at the Air Force base. The amendment was not maintained in conference. My point in making this statement is that certainly an improvement of an Air Force base is not a local public works project. Certainly a Senator representing in part a State in which an Air Base is located should not urge such construction as a matter of local improvement in his State. Airmen from all over the United States are trained at the various bases. Airmen from all the States may perhaps be located at the Strategic Air Command Base at Lincoln, Nebr.

There are no hospital facilities at the Lincoln Air Force Base. As of a year ago, the local Red Cross had gone over its budget by more than 600 percent, in taking care of hardship cases.

I do not contend that this question is solely a responsibility of the Senator from Nebraska. For 2 years the Congress has asked the Air Force to carry on an important part of our strategic air command without hospital facilities or proper medical facilities.

With respect to the statement that a decision is being awaited as to whether or not to transfer a veterans' hospital, it is well known that the veterans' hospital will not be transferred. The Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House, Hon. OLIN TEAGUE, has stated publicly that no veterans' hospitals will be abandoned or discontinued.

Congress has appropriated money to continue the Lincoln Veterans' Hospital for the next year. It has a high occupancy rate. The Lincoln Veterans' Hospital is being improved for future service to veterans. There seems to be no question in the mind of anyone as to whether or not the veterans' hospital at Lincoln, Nebr., will be abandoned by the Veterans' Administration. I can find no one who says that it is planned to abandon it.

The fact remains that we have an airbase without a hospital. I think it is wrong. I think a hospital may be needed there very badly in case of an emergency.

I have presented the question as well as I could. I do not consider that an airbase belongs to my State. An airbase is a part of the Air Force of the entire United States. I believe that a very unwise decision is being made in not providing adequate hospital facilities for the men who are to be stationed there.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is my sincere hope that the decision referred to by the House and Senate committees will be promptly made, so at the next session of Congress we can provide the hospital facilities which are undoubtedly needed at the Lincoln Airbase.

Mr. CURTIS. I thank the distinguished chairman. I feel that this problem, being an Air Force problem, is a problem for all of us. I doubt if any more boys from Nebraska will be trained there than from any other State.

Mr. HAYDEN. I will say to the Senator that decision has not been made.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1956

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 11:30 having arrived, the morning hour is concluded, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7225) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability-insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, to reduce to age 62 the age on the basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, to provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18, to extend coverage, and for other purposes.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I modify my amendment, which is at the desk, and is the pending question on the social security bill, by making a number of technical corrections, and also one substantive correction or change.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The modifications will be made.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unfinished business, the social security bill, will be temporarily laid aside, and the Senate will resume the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

Mr. CURTIS. If the Senator from Arizona will yield further, I should like to state that after the question of transferring the veterans' hospital was raised, a hearing was held over a year ago before the Hon. CARL VINSON, chairman of the Committee of the House Committee on Armed Services, and that proposal was turned down by the chairman, and he incorporated the hospital facilities for the Air Force at Lincoln, Nebr., in the authorization bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CURTIS. The bill passed the Senate, as well. It was approved by the President. All of that was done after the proposed transfer was presented. I again wish to state that the distinguished chairman has been very kind indeed, and I appreciate it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I wish to express my appreciation for the favorable consideration by the committee of the appropriation for the animal disease laboratory facilities, which are to be located near the State college in my home State. I wish to call attention to the fact that we of Iowa believe, as no doubt, other Senators believe of their States, that Iowa affords an ideal location for the institution. The oldest veterinary school in the United States is located at our State college. No veterinary school anywhere is superior to it. Of course, we have a top agricultural college. It has done a great deal of experimental work in animal diseases over a great many years. The land for the institution will be furnished by the State, as is noted in the report.

I certainly wish to express my personal appreciation and that of all citizens of Iowa to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, after line 11, it is proposed to insert:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," for "plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,500,000 to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the revised statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the act of

August 13, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment was not included in the bill as reported by the committee, because at the time the bill was reported the President had not submitted a budget estimate for the item. The budget estimate is now on the way to the Senate. For that reason I believe it is entirely in order to include the item in the bill. If for any reason the budget estimate should fail to arrive it could be eliminated in conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to say that the Senate Appropriations Committee on Saturday approved the inclusion of the amendment on the floor, provided the supplemental budget estimate had been approved by that time. It has been approved, and it is now on the way to the Senate. We are so advised by both the White House and the Bureau of the Budget. We have a copy of the estimate and also of the justification.

I exhibited to the committee on Saturday a letter from the Honorable LeRoy Collins, Governor of the State of Florida, assuring the committee and Congress of the 50-50 participation by the State of Florida in this whole effort.

I wish to read into the RECORD three of the paragraphs from the Governor's letter, which is dated July 9, 1956. The first is this:

I wish to reiterate statements I have made to you verbally regarding the participation of the State in these efforts. Florida expects to bear one-half of the cost, and this commitment has been made by me as Governor, by our State Budget Commission, and informally by representative members of both houses of our State legislature.

I may say that the State legislature has been studying the question and is merely awaiting advice on the amount of the Federal appropriations. The Governor will make the necessary recommendation to the legislature, and I am sure the legislature will promptly follow the recommendation. It will be on an equal matching basis with the Federal Government for the total amount of the appropriation for this important Mediterranean fruitfly-eradication program.

The next quotation I wish to read from the Governor's letter is this:

I am planning to convene the legislature in a special session on July 23, next, and I will include in the call a recommendation for an appropriation which will be adequate to match all Federal funds to take care of the cost of the program for the remainder of the current fiscal year, which extends to July 1, 1957.

The third quotation from the letter which I wish to read is this:

You are, of course, fully authorized to convey the information expressed herein to your

congressional colleagues and to representatives of the USDA there.

The need for inclusion of the appropriation in this bill is obvious. Until the next regular session of the State legislature, following the adjournment of the special session to be held next week, it is necessary that adequate State funds be available to meet the Federal appropriation, both of them together having been determined to be adequate to cover the period of time involved, as approved by the scientists of the Federal Government and of the State government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. BRIDGES. As ranking minority member of the committee I should like to say that the amendment, which has been so ably explained by the distinguished Senator from Florida, is fully justified. Inasmuch as we are assured that a budget recommendation will be forthcoming, I am hopeful that the amendment will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina.

Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask it that be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 19, after line 10, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia," \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I wish to explain the amendment very briefly. The purpose of the amendment is to install an elevator in a Government building at Anderson, S. C., in my native county. The building is two and a half stories high and does not have an elevator. Judges have refused to hold court in the building for several sessions, due to the fact that, as they are old, they cannot walk up and down the steep steps in the building. The sessions of the court which would normally be held in the building have been transferred to either Greenville or Spartanburg, S. C., my home town, 65 miles away. In doing so a great deal of expense is incurred. I believe the expense, in transferring sessions of the court to other cities, would be saved if the court could sit at Anderson for the purpose of trying cases which arise in that locality.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator mean to say that the Federal judges in the District are so infirm that they cannot walk up one and one-half flights of stairs?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It is true that the judges are incapacitated to the extent of being unable to go up and down steep stairs. I understand doctors have advised them not to climb stairs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Why do we not get new judges?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I prefer not to answer that question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator does not believe that would be a good plan. Would it cost as much to get new judges as to install an elevator in the building?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The need for the elevator exists in any event. It is an old building. If it were a new building, an elevator would have been installed in it; but this is an old building, and does not have an elevator.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee will accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 12138) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. THYE conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which House bill 12138, the supplemental appropriations bill, 1957, was passed, be reconsidered, and that the votes by which the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill were ordered also be reconsidered, for the purpose of permitting the consideration of some corrective amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I send to the desk the amendments to which I refer, and ask that they be stated.

The amendments were stated, as follows:

On page 6, line 21, strike out "Act of —, 1956 (Public Law —)," and insert "Military Construction Act of 1956."

On page 7, line 21, strike out "Act of —, 1956 (Public Law —)," and insert "Military Construction Act of 1956."

On page 8, line 22, strike out "Act of —, 1956 (Public Law —)," and insert "Military Construction Act of 1956."

On page 9, line 7, strike out "Act of —, 1956 (Public Law —)," and insert "Military Construction Act of 1956."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the amendments were considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question now is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 12138) was read the third time, and passed.

TRUST LANDS FOR CERTAIN PUEBLOS IN NEW MEXICO

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar 2291, House bill 5712.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5712) to provide that the United States hold in trust for the Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of the Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill, it is proposed to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 3. In the administration of the lands to be held in trust by the United States pursuant to this act, together with any remaining lands comprising the Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant, the Secretary of Agriculture, or any officer or agency of the United States hereafter administering such lands, shall make the livestock grazing capacity of such lands available to the Zia and Jemez Indians to the extent of 400 cattle units yearlong, and the remaining livestock grazing capacity of such lands available to the non-Indians included in the provisions of the Executive Order (No. 8697) signed by the President on February 28, 1941.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am glad to accept the amendment, and I thank my colleague for arriving at an adjustment satisfactory to the State.

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5. change the reduction factor below age 60 from 3 percent a year to $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent a year; 6. liberalize the disability benefits to provide that it shall be the lesser of 40 percent of average salary or the annuity which would have been earned at age 60; and 7. provide for an annuity upon involuntary separation at age 50 with 20 years of service as well as 25 years of service without regard to age." p. D831

26. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. Senate conferees were appointed on July 16. p. 12146
27. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Conferees were appointed on S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. Senate conferees were appointed on July 17. p. 12146
28. FISHERIES. Conferees were appointed on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries, to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy, to establish within the Interior Department a Fisheries Division, and to create and prescribe the functions of the U. S. Fisheries Commission. Senate conferees were appointed on July 17. p. 12174
29. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 497, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. Senate conferees were appointed on July 16. p. 12142
- Rep. Green criticized the Administration's efforts to oppose the construction of a Federally owned high dam at Hells Canyon. p. 12185
- The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 7435, to reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Farwell unit, Nebr., of the Missouri River Basin project. p. 12195
- The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3338, relating to rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects (H. Rept. 2788). p. 12195
30. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Flood opposed intemperate consideration of bills to authorize an accelerated atomic energy electric power program and suggested that further contemplation be given to the peaceful application of atomic energy. p. 12185
- The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12061, to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. p. 12195
31. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received from the President the 37th annual report on Lend-Lease operations (H. Doc. 413); to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. pp. 12031, 12176
- ITEMS IN APPENDIX
32. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Philbin stating that "...the same unfair competitive conditions now so seriously undermining the textile industry are developing with respect to other American industries..." and inserting an article on this subject. p. A5593
- Rep. Celler inserted a letter from the Textile Workers Union of America stating that whatever justifications there may be for consolidations of other industries and that whatever the benefits may be from such mergers that none has become evident in the textile industry. p. A5598
33. RECLAMATION. Rep. Dawson, Utah, inserted a series of newsletters outlining information concerning the Central Utah project, of the upper Colorado River

storage program. p. A5594

Rep. Miller, Neb., inserted Guy Jackson's pres., Nat'l Reclamation Ass'n, speech outlining the legislative history of the Federal reclamation program. p. A5618

Rep. Brooks, La., inserted a report he made to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress concerning the activities and achievements of the congress during the past year. p. A5643

34. FARM PRICES. Rep. McGregor inserted a newspaper article which stated that official statistics, based on a careful study of the farm situation, indicate an increase in farm prices. p. A5597

35. FISHERIES. Sen. Magnuson urged final action on S. 2379, which would provide aid to the fishing industry in the United States by providing for the training of needed personnel. p. A5599

36. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. McGregor inserted excerpts from various speeches he had made, including: farm problems---controls; farm vote on wheat referendum; permit farmers to grow what they need; and social security for farmers. p. A5620

Sen. Wiley inserted and discussed various newspaper articles "which show what I have done for farmers on such issues as farm parity, school milk, Dairy Day, dairy research, etc.. p. A5637

37. PUBLIC WORKS. Rep. Brooks, La., inserted Rep. Rabaut's address before the Rivers and Harbors Congress discussing the scope and responsibility of the Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. p. A5626

38. POULTRY. Rep. Sullivan urged enactment of legislation to require compulsory poultry inspection and inserted her statement before the Poultry Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture. p. A5628

39. SOIL BANK. Rep. Hill inserted a USDA news release summarizing the progress of the 1956 acreage reserve program. p. A5645

40. PERSONNEL. Sen. Martin inserted and commended a newspaper editorial critical of the theory that no inquiry should be made concerning the loyalty of persons holding so-called nonsensitive positions in Government. p. A5645

BILLS INTRODUCED

41. POULTRY. S. 4243, by Sen. Clements, to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

42. LANDS. H. R. 12299, by Rep. Berry, to amend the act of August 5, 1947, to grant to owners of property adjacent to lands to be leased by the Secretary of the Army for agricultural or grazing purposes, certain rights with respect to the leasing of such lands; to Armed Services Committee.

43. RESEARCH. H. R. 12302, by Rep. Metcalf, to provide for cooperative unit programs of research, education, and demonstration between the Federal Government of the United States, colleges, and universities, the several States and Territories, and private organizations; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

trously misjudged the temper and the resolution of the American public. Historians generally agree that none of these would have done what they did if they had realized in advance how strong and determined would be the reaction of the United States. Because the American people are long suffering and try to the last minute to avoid any trouble, gives some the impression we can be pushed around indefinitely. The Congress owes it to the world to announce once more to any countries anywhere that may be inclined to think that American public opinion is soft on this issue, that they ought to stop and ask themselves carefully:

Which do they think it more important and valuable to themselves and to the United Nations to have on their side, Communist China or the United States? They may not be able to have both.

Mr. Speaker, one occasionally hears, especially from abroad, various arguments brought up in favor of recognition or admission into the United Nations of a Communist regime in China which, instead of helping the U. N. put down an aggression in Korea, joined in the aggression against the U. N.—a regime which brazenly defies all the decencies of civilized international intercourse, cynically breaks its pledged word whenever expedient, and accuses the United States of the crimes in Asia of which it itself has been solemnly judged guilty by the United Nations.

I wish all would read the committee report on this resolution, which assembles the facts and arguments presented in the reports on 5 similar resolutions during the last 5½ years. May I give the answers to some of the arguments that at first glance might seem plausible?

It is said that Communist China should be admitted because the U. N. ought to have all existing governments in it, ought to have universal membership. No; the charter makes perfectly clear that was never the intent of the U. N. Maybe there ought to be a universal organization, but that cannot be the U. N. unless its charter is drastically amended. Why do not the advocates for Red China openly advocate such amendment, instead of cynical violation of the charter?

The U. N. was limited to peace-loving nations. Article IV sets up criteria and procedure for determining eligibility, how nations are to be admitted, and how they are to be suspended or expelled if they violate the charter. To admit the Communist China regime would only make it immediately eligible for expulsion.

Someone will protest, "But the Soviet Union is in the U. N.—what is the difference? We should either admit Red China or kick the Soviet Union out." There are three quick answers:

First, two wrongs do not make a right.

Second, the Soviet Union got in on the ground floor when it was pretending to be peace-loving, democratic, willing to cooperate for peace in international affairs. The Reds of China do not even pretend. There is no excuse for making a mistake in their case.

Third, it is idle to talk about expelling the Soviets because they are one of the

big five and can veto their expulsion. If Communist China were to be admitted, it would not be possible to expel her either. Russia would veto that too.

It is said, "Well, Communist China is a fact. We must be realistic." The answer is that it is just because Red China is indeed such a powerful and dangerous fact that the regime must not be admitted. To do so would make it even more powerful and more dangerous. If anything is realistic, it is the fact that the Communist regime in China is dedicated to the isolation and destruction of the United States.

Gangsters are a fact in some of our big cities. We do not argue, in the name of realism, that, therefore the FBI should take the gangsters in. Realism demands that the gangsters be kept out of the forces responsible for maintaining law and order.

It is said that since the Chinese are the most numerous people on the globe, they are entitled and ought to have representation in the U. N.

Certainly, but the Peking Government does not represent the Chinese people. It represents the Kremlin. When a person becomes a Communist, he ceases to be a Chinese patriot, or a French patriot, or an American patriot. He is a world revolutionist. Let the Chinese people choose their representatives in free elections.

There are many more arguments as superficial and as easily refuted as the above. But I must not take time here and now to list and answer them. In summary let me ask three questions.

First. Would admission of Communist China to the U. N. make it weaker or stronger? The answer is obvious. Why else would every Red regime sympathizer in the world be moving heaven and earth all these years to get Red China admitted?

Second. Would admission decrease or increase Red China's influence with its neighbors in Asia—Japan, Southeast Asia, India—and the neutrals everywhere? The answer is obvious.

Third. Would admission make Red China a lesser or a greater danger to ourselves and to genuine peace in the world? The answer is obvious.

To build up an avowed enemy, as admission into the U. N. would undeniably do, could only be described as an act bordering on madness. It must not happen.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. KELLY of New York. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. First of all, I want to say I am happy that the gentlewoman has brought up this resolution this morning. But, I want to say I have heard a report, which I hope is true, that Great Britain has decided not to press for the resolution to admit Communist China into the United Nations.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 391, nays 0, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 103]

YEAS—391

Abbltt	Curtis, Mass.	Hinshaw
Abernethy	Curtis, Mo.	Hoeven
Adair	Dague	Hoffman, Mich.
Addonizio	Davidson	Hollfield
Albert	Davis, Ga.	Holland
Alexander	Davis, Tenn.	Holmes
Alger	Dawson, Ill.	Holt
Allen, Calif.	Dawson, Utah	Holtzman
Allen, Ill.	Deane	Hope
Andersen	Delaney	Horan
H. Carl	Dempsey	Hosmer
Andersen	Denton	Huddleston
August H.	Derounian	Hull
Andrews	Devereux	Hyde
Anfuso	Dies	Ikard
Arends	Diggs	Jackson
Ashley	Dingell	James
Ashmore	Dixon	Jarman
Aspinall	Dodd	Jenkins
Auchincloss	Dollinger	Jennings
Avery	Dolliver	Jensen
Ayres	Dondero	Johansen
Baker	Donohue	Johnson, Calif.
Baldwin	Dorn, N. Y.	Johnson, Wis.
Barden	Dorn, S. C.	Jonas
Barrett	Dowdy	Jones, Ala.
Bass, N. H.	Doyle	Jones, Mo.
Bates	Durham	Jones, N. C.
Baumhart	Edmondson	Judd
Beamer	Elliott	Karsten
Becker	Ellsworth	Kean
Bennett, Fla.	Engle	Kearney
Bennett, Mich.	Ewins	Kearns
Berry	Fallon	Keating
Betts	Fascell	Kee
Blatnik	Felghan	Kelly, N. Y.
Boggs	Fenton	Keogh
Boland	Fernandez	Kilburn
Bolling	Fino	Kilday
Bolton	Fisher	Kilgore
Frances P.	Fjare	King, Calif.
Bolton	Flood	King, Pa.
Oliver P.	Flynt	Kirwan
Bonner	Fogarty	Klein
Bosch	Forand	Kluczynski
Bow	Ford	Knox
Bowler	Forrester	Knutson
Boykin	Fountain	Krueger
Boyle	Frazier	Laird
Bray	Frelinghuysen	Landrum
Brooks, La.	Friedel	Lanham
Brown, Ga.	Fulton	Lankford
Brown, Ohio	Garmatz	Latham
Brownson	Gary	LeCompte
Broyhill	Gentry	Lesinski
Buckley	George	Lipscomb
Budge	Grant	Long
Burdick	Gray	Lovre
Burnside	Green, Oreg.	McCarthy
Bush	Green, Pa.	McConnell
Byrd	Gregory	McCormack
Byrne, Pa.	Griffiths	McCulloch
Byrnes, Wis.	Gross	McDonough
Canfield	Gubser	McGregor
Cannon	Gwinn	McIntire
Carlyle	Hagen	McMillan
Carrigg	Hale	McVey
Cederberg	Haley	Macdonald
Celler	Halleck	Machrowicz
Chase	Hart	Mack, Ill.
Chelf	Hardan	Mack, Wash.
Chenoweth	Hardy	Madden
Chiperfield	Harris	Magnuson
Chudoff	Harrison, Nebr.	Mahon
Church	Harrison, Va.	Mailliard
Clark	Harvey	Marshall
Clevenger	Hays, Ark.	Martin
Colmer	Hays, Ohio	Mason
Cooley	Hayworth	Matthews
Coon	Healey	Meador
Cooper	Henderson	Morrow
Corbett	Herlong	Metcalf
Coudert	Heselson	Miller, Calif.
Cramer	Hess	Miller, Md.
Cretella	Hiestand	Miller, Nebr.
Crumpacker	Hill	Miller, N. Y.
Cunningham	Hillings	Mills

Minshall	Riehlman	Teague, Calif.
Morano	Riley	Teague, Tex.
Morrison	Rivers	Thomas
Moss	Roberts	Thompson,
Moulder	Robeson, Va.	Mich.
Multer	Robison, Ky.	Thompson, N. J.
Mumma	Rodino	Thompson, Tex.
Murray, Ill.	Rogers, Colo.	Thomson, Wyo.
Murray, Tenn.	Rogers, Fla.	Tollefson
Natcher	Rogers, Mass.	Trimble
Nicholson	Rogers, Tex.	Tuck
Norblad	Rooney	Tumulty
Norrell	Roosevelt	Udall
O'Brien, Ill.	Rutherford	Utt
O'Brien, N. Y.	Sadlak	Vanik
O'Hara, Ill.	St. George	Van Pelt
O'Konski	Saylor	Van Zandt
O'Neill	Schenck	Velde
Osmer	Schwengel	Vinson
Ostertag	Schwegel	Vorys
Patterson	Scrivner	Vursell
Pelly	Seely-Brown	Wainwright
Perkins	Selden	Watts
Pfost	Sheehan	Weaver
Phillbin	Shelley	Westland
Phillips	Sheppard	Whorton
Pilcher	Short	Whitten
Pillion	Shuford	Widnall
Poage	Sikes	Wier
Poff	Siler	Wigglesworth
Powell	Simpson, Ill.	Williams, Miss.
Preston	Simpson, Pa.	Williams, N. J.
Price	Sisk	Williams, N. Y.
Quigley	Smith, Kans.	Willis
Rabaut	Smith, Miss.	Wilson, Calif.
Radian	Smith, Va.	Wilson, Ind.
Rains	Smith, Wis.	Winstead
Ray	Spence	Withrow
Reece, Tenn.	Springer	Wolcott
Reed, N. Y.	Staggers	Wolverton
Rees, Kans.	Steed	Wright
Reuss	Sullivan	Yates
Rhodes, Ariz.	Taber	Younger
Rhodes, Pa.	Talle	Zablocki
Richards	Taylor	Zelenko

NOT VOTING—41

Bailey	Eberharter	Passman
Bass, Tenn.	Gamble	Patman
Belcher	Gathings	Polk
Bell	Gavin	Priest
Bentley	Gordon	Prouty
Blitch	Hébert	Scherer
Brooks, Tex.	Hoffman, Ill.	Scudder
Burleson	Kelley, Pa.	Sieminski
Carnahan	Lane	Thompson, La.
Chatham	McDowell	Thornberry
Christopher	Mollohan	Walter
Cole	Morgan	Wickersham
Davis, Wis.	Nelson	Young
Donovan	O'Hara, Minn.	

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Brooks of Texas with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Cole.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Thornberry with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Prouty.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Belcher.

Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Scudder.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Young.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Bentley.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, MAHON, SHEPPARD, THOMAS, KIRWAN, NORRELL, WHITTEN, ANDREWS, ROONEY, GARY, FOGARTY, SIKES, PRESTON, RABAUT, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, JENSEN, H. CARL ANDERSEN, HORAN, CANFIELD, FENTON, PHILLIPS, SCRIVNER, COUDERT, CLEVINGER, WILSON of Indiana, and FORD.

IMPROVING GOVERNMENTAL BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3897) to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. DAWSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. FASCELL, Mrs. HARDEN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. LIPSCOMB.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH IN CRIPPLING AND KILLING DISEASES

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 849) to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy, tuberculosis, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, cystic fibrosis, and muscular dystrophy, and for other purposes, with House amendments thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARRIS, CARLYLE, ROBERTS, DIES, WOLVERTON, HINSHAW, and HESELTON.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF ROLLA, MO.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7723) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Phelps County, Mo., to the Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 4, insert:

"SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this act shall provide that in the event that the lands cease to be used for public purposes all right, title, and interest therein shall immediately revert to and revest in the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file reports on the following bills: S. 2216, S. 1079, S. 4058, H. R. 5275, and H. R. 11950.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

ELKINS, W. VA.

Mr. CELLER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2182) for the relief of the city of Elkins, W. Va.:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2759)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the entitled, "An Act for the relief of the city of Elkins, West Virginia," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment and agree to the same.

E. L. FORRESTER,
HAROLD D. DONOHUE,
WILLIAM E. MILLER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PRICE DANIEL,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2182) entitled "An Act for the relief of the city of Elkins, West Virginia", submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

When this proposed legislation passed the Senate it provided:

"That the city of Elkins, West Virginia, is hereby relieved of all liability to repay to the United States the sum of \$75,000 (plus any interest which may have accrued thereon), which amount represents a loan made to such city by the United States on April 5, 1943, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In the settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for all amounts for which liability is relieved by this Act."

The House amended the bill to read as follows:

"That all of the Airport Revenue Bonds issued by the city of Elkins, West Virginia, presently held by the Reconstruction Finance

July 21, 1956

administration for not effectuating similar provisions in the current law.
p. A5739

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

33. WATERSHEDS. H. R. 11873, to reduce from 45 days to 15 days the review period for projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Approved July 19, 1956 (Public Law 734, 84th Cong.).
34. FORESTRY. H. R. 8817, providing for conveyance of a Forest Service tract to Corbin, Ky. Approved July 20, 1956 (Public Law 742, 84th Cong.).
H. R. 9339, authorizing exchange of certain U. S. lands in Union County, Ga., for lands in Chattahoochee National Forest. Approved July 20, 1956 (Public Law 747, 84th Cong.).
35. PERSONNEL. H. R. 9500, extending for 1 year the Missing Persons Act. Approved July 20, 1956 (Public Law 749, 84th Cong.).
36. SCHOOL MILK. H. R. 11375, to authorize extension of the special school milk program to certain non-profit child-care institutions, whether or not they benefit underprivileged children. Approved July 20, 1956 (Public Law 752, 84th Cong.).

SENATE - July 21

37. EMPLOYEE SECURITY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted its report on the investigation into the administration of the Federal employees' security program (S. Rept. 2750). p. 12570
38. RECLAMATION. Sen. Bennett spoke on the record of the Administration in the field of reclamation, and inserted an announcement of the Interior Department on new starts to be undertaken with reclamation appropriations. p. 12573
39. NATURAL RESOURCES; FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted a magazine article on the importance of conserving our natural resources. p. 12578
40. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Wiley inserted several articles and spoke on the need of legislation to aid small business. p. 12578
41. FOREST PRICE REPORTING. Made as its unfinished business S. 4059, providing for price reporting and research with respect to forest products. p. 12600
42. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed as reported H. R. 9260, to amend title III of the Servicemens Readjustment Act of 1944, so as to extend the termination date of the loan guaranty program for 1 year, until July 25, 1958. p. 12593
43. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Capehart inserted his statement on the need for extending the social security coverage for farmers. p. 12595
44. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Appropriations Committee "concluded executive consideration of H. R. 12350, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957". p. D854
45. FOOD AND DRUG. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 9547, amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to simplify procedures governing the prescribing of regulations under such act. p. D854

46. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 11695, to extend to June 30, 1958, the programs of financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities. p. D854
47. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 12130, making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year 1957. Agreed to unanimous consent agreement to agree to the residue of committee amendments en bloc, except those relating to defense support and development assistance, and the committee amendment eliminating special authorization for Middle East and Africa; and that no further amendments to the bill will be received after adopting this agreement. Consideration of the measure is to be resumed on Tues., July 24. p. 12582
48. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the following measures have been cleared for consideration: p. 12573
S. 4183, authorizing payments-in-lieu of taxes to the States.
S. 4059, providing for forest products price reporting and research.
S. 863, water rights settlement bill.
S. 3725, increasing annuities to retirees.
S. 1636, the humane slaughter bill.
S. 4221, the International Wheat Agreement bill.
S. 3831, to establish a fish hatchery in W. Va.
H. R. 10946, to dispose of certain surplus personal property to Alaska.
H. R. 4096, to dispose of certain public lands in Alaska.
H. R. 7887, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain conditions.
H. R. 11522, extending Federal Seed Act to Guam.
He also announced that the calendar will be called on Mon., July 23. p. 12575
49. COMMITTEE REPORTS. Committees were authorized to file reports during recess until midnight Sat., July 21. p. 12592
50. RECESSED until Mon., July 23. p. 12600
51. SOCIAL SECURITY. The conferees agreed to various provisions in H. R. 7225, the social security bill, including: "...in the case of farm operators and share farmers who have gross incomes of \$1,800 or less, two-thirds of such income will be considered for social-security purposes; where gross income is over \$1,800, they report either actual net earnings or, if net earnings are less than \$1,200, they may report \$1,200;...farm workers would be covered if they receive \$150 per year from one employer, or if they work 20 days or more for cash wages for one employer." p. D857

HOUSE - July 21

52. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. The conference report includes the following provisions: Deletes the authorization of \$200,261 for control of the Khapra beetle; appropriates \$2,500,000 for eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly; provides \$385,000 (instead of \$375,000 as contained in the House version) for the Budget Bureau to assist in effectuating Hoover Commission recommendations on budgeting, accounting, and management; appropriates \$632,500 (instead of \$600,00 as contained in the House version) for the Commission on Government Security; and reported in disagreement the Senate amendments for an animal disease laboratory facility, Superior National Forest land acquisition, and Mount Baker National Forest ski shelter (H. Rept. 2864). p. 12630 (Action

on the items for this Department is indicated in the attached table.)

53. **PERSONNEL.** Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7619, the executive pay increase and civil service retirement bill. Senate conferees were appointed on July 20. p. 12602

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2875, to revise the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 2854). p. 12661

The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 3481, to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, so as to increase the salaries and provide other benefits for employees in the Foreign Service. p. 12662

54. **CUSTOMS.** Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6040, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (H. Rept. 2866). p. 12654

55. **WATERSHEDS.** Conferees were appointed on H. R. 8750, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Senate conferees were appointed July 20. p. 12657

56. **FARM LOANS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 11544, to improve and simplify the credit facilities available to farmers, and to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The conference report includes the following provisions: Eliminates limitation on refinancing loans to part-time farmers for debts against the real estate; authorizes insurance of loans not to exceed \$15,000 for general farm improvement on farms requiring no more than three families; further clarifies eligibility for FHA loans, by eliminating reference to prevailing rates of interest in excess of 5% as a criteria for eligibility; provides that "improvement or refinancing loans (as distinguished from acquisition or enlargement loans) may be made with respect to farms above the 'average value' level"; authorizes insurance of second mortgage loans on real estate; accepts the Senate formula for determining the maximum amount of operating loans; authorizes the extension of production loans in hardship cases to ten years from date of loan, without regard to criteria of determined disaster areas; and extends the "economic disaster" loan program for two years and provides an additional \$50 million in loan funds (H. Rept. 2869). p. 12657

57. **FLOOD INSURANCE.** Began debate on S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damage. pp. 12633, 12637

58. **WOOL IMPORTS.** The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12227, to amend certain provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 relative to import duties on wool (H. Rept. 2868). p. 12662

59. **LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12185, to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U. S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress (H. Rept. 2856). p. 12661

60. **HOUSING.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 11742, to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities. p. 12662

The "Daily Digest" states the Rules Committee cleared for consideration H. R. 12328, to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the conservation and development of urban communities. p. D856

61. **RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 497, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. p. 12603

62. CONTRACTS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 11947, to amend and extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 12603
63. TARIFFS. Passed as reported H. R. 12254, to extend until March 1, 1958, the time in which the Tariff Commission is directed to complete its study and report with respect to recommendations for simplifying our tariff structure as provided in Public Law 768, 83d Congress. p. 12656
64. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following program for July 23-27: Monday, Consent Calendar and the following bills under suspension of the rules - omnibus rivers and harbors and Army flood control projects bill, Federal Construction Contract Act relating to subcontractors bill, migrant farm laborers transportation bill, Foreign Service Act amendments bill, International fairs and festivals bill, cranberries marketing bill, Great Plains conservation bill, and USDA point-of-order bill; balance of the week - civilian atomic power bill, second supplemental appropriation bill, housing bill, power rates on Federal projects bill, Farwell reclamation project bill, minimum wages in territories and possessions bill, marketing facilities loan insurance bill, wool import bill, and Fryingpay-Arkansas reclamation project bill; Thursday - Private Calendar. p. 12637
65. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 23. p. 12661

SENATE (continued)

66. APPROPRIATIONS. S. Doc. 143 includes the following items for this Department: Acquisition of Lands for Cache National Forest, \$50,000, to remain available until expended; Salaries and Expenses, Farmers' Home Administration, \$1,400,000; and Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel, \$85,000. The latter two items are contingent upon the enactment of pending legislation to amend Titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which would substantially broaden the authority for loans thereunder.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 21

67. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Gavins inserted a two part newspaper article with an editor's note explaining "how world-wide commodity sales operations of surplus farm products acquired in its agricultural price-support programs gets Uncle Sam foreign money, and how he spends it abroad. pp. A5748, A5746
68. SOIL BANK. Rep. Hill inserted a newspaper article, "Five Hundred and Ninety-Two Thousand Five Hundred and Three Acres Colorado Land in Soil Bank." p. A5748
69. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Cooper inserted a summary of the principal provisions of the conference agreement on H. R. 7225, the social security amendments bill. p. A5755
70. STOCKPILING. Rep. Multer inserted a newspaper article, written by Willard Rockwell, a former special assistant to Secretary of Defense Wilson, "Stockpiling Opposed-- Government's Actions Said To Cause Severe Loss To Small Business." p. A5758
71. LEGISLATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Tollefson commenting on some of the bills passed by the Congress this session, including national debt, appropriations, revised farm program. p. A 5759

72. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Multer inserted an article, "A Bad Mixture--Politics and Milk: Lawyer-Farmer Urges Moreland Act Investigation Into Milk Business," stating that "the problem is serious and acute. It demands action, not conversation." p. A5760

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 21

73. LANDS. S. 4266, by Sen. Monroney (for himself and Sen. Kerr), to provide for the renewal of certain grazing leases of Federal land in the Lake Texoma, Denison Dam project area, Oklahoma and Texas; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
74. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12352, by Rep. O'Neill, to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, to increase the annual and sick leave which may be earned and accumulated by officers and employees of the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
75. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. H. R. 12353, by Rep. Perkins, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to the waiving of requirements with respect to the time of filing of applications for review of determinations of acreage allotments; to Agriculture Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

July 23: Reorganization of Federal safety functions, S. Government Operations (exec).
Federal power program, H. Government Operations.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext 4654 or send to Room 105-A. In some cases the supply is limited and copies are available for lending purposes only.

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HIGHLIGHTS. (continued): Sen. Malone claimed foreign aid fosters competitive farm production. Senate committee reported on Federal employees' security program investigation. Senate debated mutual security appropriation bill. Senate made forest product price reporting bill its unfinished business. Senate passed bill to extend veterans' loan guaranty program. House conferees were appointed on executive pay bill. House committee reported civil service retirement bill. House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. House debated flood insurance bill. House agreed to conference report on customs simplification bill. House committee reported wool import bill. House conferees were appointed on watershed bill. House received conference report on bill to amend Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act. Rules Committee cleared housing bills.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Supplemental Estimates, 1957, Included in the
Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957
 (Amounts in brackets [] are not included in totals.)

Agency or Item	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Bill	Act
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>				
Plant and animal disease and pest control:				
Language authorizing not to exceed \$200,261 of the 1956 unobligated balances for reimbursing persons, firms, and organizations for the direct expenses heretofore incurred by them for the fumigation of premises in the control and eradication of the Khapra beetle	- -	- -	Inserted	Deleted
To provide additional funds to finance the Mediterranean fruitfly eradication program	\$2,500,000	a/	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Language authorizing transfer from any funds available to the Department	Included	a/	Deleted	Deleted
Animal disease laboratory facilities	18,915,000	b/	18,915,000	c/
<u>Commodity Stabilization Service:</u>				
Sugar Act program:				
Increase in administrative expense limitation	[189,000]	[189,000]	[189,000]	[189,000]
<u>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:</u>				
Subscription to capital stock:				
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Corporation in order to provide adequate working capital	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
<u>Forest Service:</u>				
Acquisition of lands for National Forests:				
For acquisition of lands in Superior National Forest, Minnesota	500,000	b/	500,000	d/
Language authorizing not to exceed \$40,000 for construction of a ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Washington	- -	- -	Inserted	d/

Agency or Item	Budget	House	Senate	Act
	Estimate	Bill	Bill	
Commission on Increased Use of Indus-	:	:	:	:
trial Products authorized by sec-	:	:	:	:
tion 209 of the Agricultural Act	:	:	:	:
of 1956	150,000:	b/	e/	- -
Total	35,065,000:	13,000,000:	34,915,000:	15,500,000

a/ Submitted in Senate Document 140, dated July 16, 1956.

b/ Submitted in Senate Document 136, dated July 11, 1956.

c/ Reported in disagreement. Conference report states "It is intended that the amount allowed will cover the full cost of the project."

d/ Reported in disagreement.

e/ Senate report indicates action was deferred pending appointment of Commission members and their confirmation by the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

JULY 21, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

MR. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12138]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 12, 15, 21, and 35.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 9, 18, 19, 25, 31, 32, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$88,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: *additional projects as may be authorized by law during the Second Session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress*, and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: *The amount available in the Army Stock Fund is hereby reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the Treasury no later than December 31, 1956.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: *additional projects as may be authorized by law during the Second Session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress, ;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: *\$18,500,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: *additional projects as may be authorized by law during the Second Session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress, ;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: *authorizations enacted into law during the Second Session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

Sec. 309. Any funds appropriated for Reserve Facilities by this or any other Act shall be used for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$385,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$632,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$8,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$5,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$758,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$92,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$191,520; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: *\$9,000 per annum, \$9,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: *\$9,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 16, 22, 26, 27, 33, 34, 36, 38, 45, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

CLARENCE CANNON,
GEORGE MAHON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD (except
amendment No. 20),
ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY (except as
to No. 36).
R. L. F. SIKES,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
BEN F. JENSEN,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,
F. R. COUDERT,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
EARL WILSON,
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN STENNIS,
STYLES BRIDGES

By _____.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
EDWARD J. THYE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 2: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate authorizing use of not to exceed \$200,261 of unobligated balances of 1956 funds to reimburse individuals and organizations for expenses incurred in the control and eradication of the Khapra beetle.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly as proposed by the Senate. The conferees expect that Federal expenditures for the program to eradicate the Mediterranean fruitfly will be fully matched by any state affected.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement. It is intended that the amount allowed will cover the full cost of the project.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 5: Restores language proposed by the House relative to the costs of maintenance and operation of the Jones Point Bridge.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$300,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The conference committee approves of \$49,000,000, the amount allowed by the House of Representatives and the Senate for construction of the headquarters for the Central Intelligence Agency. The committee directs that the Agency make every effort to construct a building to accommodate all of its headquarters personnel within the sum provided, and directs that none of these funds be spent in such a way as to make it necessary for the Congress to authorize additional funds at a later date. The committee further directs that none of these funds

be obligated or spent until the Director of Central Intelligence has obtained from the appropriate local authorities written commitments for the construction of roads, sewage treatment plants, public transport, and other local facilities which are deemed necessary to serve the site selected.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$88,000,000 instead of \$88,369,170 as provided by the Senate. The managers desire to emphasize their belief that the reductions made in deutschemark support are not justified and that more satisfactory arrangements should be made with the Republic of Germany for the support of our troops stationed in that country.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

Amendment No. 8: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendment No. 9: Provides \$202,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the Army stock fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$193,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase of \$9,000,000 is to provide for the additional projects listed in the report of the Senate.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

ARMY STOCK FUND

Amendment No. 10: Provides for covering reduction of currently available funds into the Treasury by not later than December 31, 1956, instead of March 31, 1957, as proposed by the Senate and immediately upon approval of the act as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

Amendment No. 11: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$400,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$418,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Committee on conference is in agreement that the following projects shall be added to the program as approved by the House and contained in House Report No. 2638:

<i>Project</i>	SHIPYARD FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL	<i>Amount</i>
Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass-----		\$1, 072, 000
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash-----		1, 300, 000
Harbor Defense Base, Norfolk, Va-----		300, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif-----		1, 300, 000
Total, shipyard facilities, continental-----		<u>3, 972, 000</u>

AVIATION FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL	
<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
NAS, Glyneo, Ga.....	\$170, 000
NAAS, Kingsville, Tex.....	592, 000
NAS, Memphis, Tenn.....	170, 000
NAS, Atlantic City, N. J.....	371, 000
NAS, Brunswick, Maine.....	4, 977, 000
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.....	297, 000
NAAS, El Centro, Calif.....	830, 000
NAS, Key West, Fla.....	170, 000
NAS, Miramar, Calif.....	960, 000
NAS, Moffett Field, Calif.....	160, 000
NAS, Norfolk, Va.....	170, 000
NAS, North Island, San Diego, Calif.....	170, 000
NAS, Oceana, Va.....	160, 000
NAS, Quonset Point, R. I.....	589, 000
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash.....	287, 000
MCAS, Beaufort, S. C.....	1, 420, 000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.....	302, 000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.....	2, 803, 000
NAS, Patuxent River, Md.....	170, 000
NAMTC, Point Mugu, Calif.....	1, 682, 000
Total, aviation facilities, continental.....	16, 450, 000

AVIATION FACILITIES, OVERSEAS	
NAS, Barber's Point, Oahu, T. H.....	870, 000
NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	3, 641, 000
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, T. H.....	352, 000
NS, Kodiak, Alaska.....	714, 000
NAF, Point Lyautey, French Morocco.....	221, 000
NS, Sangley Point, P. I.....	1, 821, 000
AEW No. 4, classified location.....	1, 920, 000
NAS No. 3, AOA, classified location.....	3, 393, 000
Classified location, Far East aviation facilities.....	8, 000, 000
Total, Aviation Facilities, Overseas.....	20, 932, 000

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES	
NTC, Bainbridge, Md.....	2, 569, 000

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL	
Various locations: Rehabilitation of family housing.....	425, 800
Grand total.....	44, 848, 800

The following project shall be deleted from the program approved by the House and contained in House Report No. 2638:

FLEET BASE FACILITIES	
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.....	\$33, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$18,500,000 instead of \$18,626,130 as provided by the Senate. Reference is made to the statement on the part of the managers in connection with amendment No. 7.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

Amendment No. 14: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendment No. 15: Provides \$1,228,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,238,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The projects listed in House Report No. 2638 and Senate Report No. 2580 are approved in the amounts stated with the exception of Dublin, Ga.; Hobbs, N. Mex.; and Mitchell, S. Dak. The committee of conference agrees to defer approval of appropriations for the proposed bases at Dublin, Ga.; Hobbs, N. Mex.; and Mitchell, S. Dak., in the 1957 program. However, the Air Force is directed to study and survey its needs to determine whether or not such bases, or any one of them, are required for the Air Force program. Should the study reveal that these bases are necessary, the committee of conference agrees that the Air Force make appropriate requests for funds to the Congress through reprogramming or otherwise as determined by the Secretary of the Air Force. The committee of conference expects that the Secretary of the Air Force will report his findings, if possible, by January 31, 1957, to the Appropriations Committees of Congress.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 17: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19: Delete provision of the House exempting unit cost limitations for three units of family quarters at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Amendment No. 20: Strikes out language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate and inserts language proposed by the Senate with a clarifying amendment. The committee on conference is agreed that the intent of the House provision relating to the apportionment of funds as expressed in the House report on the bill be carried out and reiterates the statements contained in that report. Regarding funds appropriated for "Reserve facilities, Department of the Air Force," the committee on conference is agreed that the amount to be applied for such facilities shall be in the same proportion as the total amount appropriated is to the total approved program.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes provision of the Senate restricting the use of funds appropriated for "Military construction."

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$385,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$375,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$632,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$665,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

Amendment No. 25: Strikes out the House proposal to appropriate \$50,000 for this Commission.

CHAPTER VI

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$250,000 for acquisition of land, District of Columbia, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$300,000 for expenses, general supply fund, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Inserts language relating to the acquisition of tin as proposed by the Senate and appropriates \$8,000,000 instead of \$8,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

Amendment No. 35: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$25,000 for expenses of the National Monument Commission.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 36: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37: Inserts Senate language relative to rescission of unexpended balances in lieu of House language.

CHAPTER IX

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$5,900,000 for the President's special international program instead of \$4,687,400 as proposed by the House and \$7,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees believe that, in allowing a larger amount for this appropriation this year, emphasis should be placed on international fairs, they also believe that participation in artistic and sporting events are of value but should be carefully scrutinized before being approved. They further direct that none of these funds should be allowed for the USIA.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 40-44: Technical amendments, rearranging certain items of the bill, are agreed to as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

Amendment No. 45: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OPERATING EXPENSES

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$308,990 for the Department of General Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$3,200 for the Department of Occupations and Professions as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49: Appropriate \$785,100 for Metropolitan Police instead of \$695,000 as proposed by the House and \$821,200 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that of the sum appropriated \$92,000 shall be derived from the highway fund instead of \$83,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the sum allowed are funds for six automobiles.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$398,850 for the courts as proposed by the Senate instead of \$379,250 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$191,520 for the Department of Public Health instead of \$121,290 as proposed by the House and \$261,750 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the sum allowed is \$14,500 for first-aid assistants for the emergency ambulance service. The balance of the funds provided is to be used to grant a salary increase to interns and residents at District of Columbia General Hospital effective January 1, 1957.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53: Appropriate \$9,000 for the National Guard instead of \$7,500 as proposed by the House and \$11,600 as

proposed by the Senate; and provide that the compensation of the commanding general shall not exceed \$9,000 per annum retroactive to January 1, 1956.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Amendments Nos. 54, 55, and 56: Appropriate (to include a detention unit) \$7,922,829 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,427,929 as proposed by the House; and provide that of the sum provided \$2,110,500 shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,910,500 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 57: Inserts heading.

Amendments Nos. 58, 59, 60, and 61: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
GEORGE MAHON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD (except
amendment No. 20),
ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY (except
as to No. 36),
R. L. F. SIKES,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
BEN F. JENSEN,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
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GORDON CANFIELD,
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JOHN PHILLIPS,
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F. R. COUDERT,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
EARL WILSON,
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,
Managers on the Part of the House.



problems in the Department of Defense, it deals only with persons who can be covered by the Department of Defense. These other committees can make exceptions if they wish, but this matter is exclusively within the purview of the Appropriations Act. This is not new language. It is merely amendatory language to language which has been in appropriation bills for the last two fiscal periods.

The fact that it concerns mail is because it is the action of this body as a Congress, which directed that the defense mail be used through the Department. The existence of the Department of the Post Office is purely parenthetical and has no connection with the Department of Defense. As a matter of fact, the CAB does not rule on the Department of Defense but it can rule on the Post Office Department.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call attention to one thing, that if there had been anything of this kind in an appropriation bill, it would have been subject to a point of order. It would not be an item that they would have had jurisdiction over.

Mr. FLOOD. I just want to add this word in reply to what my friend from New York said. While it may be academic, if my amendment is not germane and if this point of order is sustained, then the entire section of this bill is likewise not germane; likewise completely out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] has offered an amendment to strike section 32 which reads:

There is herewith authorized to be made available appropriations of the Department of Defense for reimbursement to the Post Office Department for payment of costs of commercial air transportation of military mail between the United States and foreign countries.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] reads:

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to provide for the commercial air transportation of military mail between the United States and foreign countries—

With further language. It appears from the reading of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] that it is germane, and the point of order is overruled.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Armed Services has not sufficient information to advise the House on this matter, as we have not made a study of it, but will be happy to say that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations, [Mr. MAHON], of Texas, is fully qualified to present views in opposition to this amendment, which he will now ask permission to do.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would not say that I am fully qualified to discuss this issue, but I think I can bring it into a little clearer focus. I regret to rise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, we have been discussing from time to time throughout the year the status of the Military Air Transport Service. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on this service, and there are some controversial features in connection with it. Now, as I understand it, the Department of Defense, in its own airplanes, can take all the mail overseas it wishes to take. The way the mail is handled now is through commercial carriers by contract, and the law provides, as I believe you already understand, that rates are fixed in negotiation between the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Post Office Department.

Under the present law the Civil Aeronautics Board has the jurisdiction to fix rates for the transport of mail, and what the amendment seeks to do is to take from the CAB the right to fix the rates for the transport of this type mail. Now, that decision is quite clear, and, as pointed out by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, mail is not considered as cargo. So, the Defense Department has to comply with the regulations of the law with respect to that matter.

Two years ago the rate per ton mile was 84 cents. It is now, I believe, about 50 cents a ton mile. The gentleman from Pennsylvania said it could be as low as 23 cents. In a memorandum prepared for me by the Department of Defense it is stated that the Department does not believe that the rate could go to the low rate of 25 cents per ton mile, but that is a question of opinion.

The Department of Defense, in a memorandum supplied me, says the following:

Such a proposal would increase administrative costs substantially to the Department of Defense by duplicating the existing functions, personnel and facilities of the Post Office Department now used in negotiation and execution of contracts with commercial airlines. That is to say, it would be necessary for the Department of Defense to establish a separate unit or organization, hire personnel and prescribe procedures for an activity now being carried on by the Post Office Department.

For the carrying of this mail in 1955 the Department of Defense paid a lump sum of \$6 million. In 1956 the amount paid was around \$12 million by all the services. The estimate for 1957 is just slightly above that figure.

What would happen if the amendment is adopted is this. If the Department of Defense contracts with these nonscheduled carriers—and I assume that is the object here, to help the nonscheduled carrier or to help the regular commercial carrier, but more particular the nonscheduled carrier—if a contract is made to carry the mail at a lower rate by some other carrier than the carrier who is now performing this service he will not get this money, he will lose that revenue and that difference has got to be made up through a subsidy or otherwise.

The Northwest Airlines in the Pacific have no subsidy. TWA has no subsidy. Pan American does have a small subsidy. But this reduction of business, this reduction of income from the major airlines, officials of the Government tell

me—and it is perfectly logical—would result in reducing their income and bringing about a situation in which subsidies would perhaps have to be offered or other arrangements made. So I think probably with the Department of Defense having as much business as it does have, this \$35 billion annual operation, it might be well to let the Post Office Department and the CAB handle this matter of mail transportation. That was my feeling. I realize that there is room for differences of opinion.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HAND. Is there anything wrong in inviting this freer competition so that the Government might save money on transportation of this mail which has been estimated to be in excess of \$10,000 or \$11,000 per day?

Mr. MAHON. As to the likelihood that the Government would save money, I do not think the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] expects that the Government would necessarily save money. The Department of Defense is just one branch of the Government. It might save some money. But the repercussions upon postal rates and upon the CAB would be such that we probably would not save much money, if any at all. Traditionally, we let the postal department, handle the mail and set the rates.

Mr. HAND. That is just a hypothesis. We are not sure that would be the result. But we are sure that the Department of Defense would save money.

Mr. MAHON. We are sure now that air carriers are getting \$12 million a year for carrying this mail that they would not get if it were contracted out to the nonscheduled carriers. How you would make up that deficit is something that we would have to determine.

Mr. HAND. It seems to me that the gentleman's amendment should be considered favorably, should be adopted.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman is making a very fine statement. But, as the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] has pointed out, that is exactly my point. As the gentleman always does, he has made it much clearer than I have. That is exactly the point. It is a question of mathematics. If you fly 450,000 pounds of mail to Frankfurt at 53 cents a pound, it would cost you \$477,000. If you fly it at 25 cents, it would cost you \$170,000. Therefore, in 1 month, you save \$225,000 and with 30 days in the month that is \$8,400 a day. Even I can figure that out.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman, I think, is seeking to make the point that instead of spending about \$12 million a year on this mail we would probably spend through the Department of Defense about half that amount.

Mr. FLOOD. That is about right.

Mr. MAHON. I think that is highly questionable. I have been in touch with the Post Office Department and

with the officials of the CAB and of the Department of Defense. It seems to me that this is such a highly technical and controversial point that the Committee on Armed Services or the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce should have exhaustive hearings to determine whether or not the officials of the Government are right in saying that in the long run it would cost more money to adopt the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement made by the gentleman from Texas and in view of the fact that this matter should have thorough study, I ask that the amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOR] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DEANE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7992) to enact certain provisions now included in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act and the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 526, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BOW. The Committee has adopted an amendment which changes the rules of the House. My parliamentary inquiry is this: Is it proper at this time to again interpose a point of order against the report of the Committee on the ground that the rules have been changed in the Committee of the Whole?

The SPEAKER. The Committee of the Whole has reported an amendment. The Chair would be forced to hold that the point of order comes too late and will not lie at this time.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I request a separate vote on section 27.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 27. (a) Prior to the transfer by contract of any commercial or industrial-type operation which has been performed by the Department of Defense for a period of 3 consecutive years or more and in which more than 10 civilian personnel are employed at the specific activity concerned, the Secretary of Defense shall file with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House

a report setting forth the details of the proposed transfer. Upon the expiration of 60 days of continuous session of the Congress following the filing of said report, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to proceed with the proposed transfer unless during such period either House shall adopt a resolution of disapproval, as hereinafter provided in this section, of the proposed transfer described in said report. For the purposes of this section, continuity of session shall be considered as broken only by adjournment of the Congress sine die; but in the computation of the 60-day period there shall be excluded the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain.

(b) The provisions of this section are enacted by the Congress:

(1) As an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in such House in the case of resolutions (as defined in subsection (c)); and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) With full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to the procedure in such House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

(c) As used in this section, the term "resolution" means only a resolution of either of the two Houses of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the ----- does not favor transfer of ----- as recommended by the Secretary of Defense, that has been for a period of 3 consecutive years or more performed by more than 10 civilian personnel of the Department of Defense," the blanks therein being filled with the name of the resolving House and the operation proposed to be transferred.

(d) A resolution with respect to a transfer shall be referred to a committee (and all such resolutions shall be referred to the same committee) by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

(e) (1) If the committee to which has been referred a resolution with respect to a transfer has not reported it before the expiration of 10 calendar days after its introduction, it shall then (but not before) be in order to move either to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution with respect to such transfer which has been referred to the committee.

(2) Such motion may be made only by a person favoring the resolution, shall be highly privileged (except that it may not be made after the committee has reported a resolution with respect to the same transfer), and debate thereon shall be limited to not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. No amendment to such motion shall be in order, and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which such motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(3) If the motion to discharge is agreed to or disagreed to, such motion may not be renewed, nor may another motion to discharge the committee be made with respect to any other resolution with respect to the same transfer.

(f) (1) Where the committee has reported, or has been discharged from further consideration of, a resolution with respect to a transfer, it shall at any time thereafter be in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of such resolution. Such motion shall be highly privileged and shall not be debatable. No amendment to such motion shall be in order

and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which such motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(2) Debate on the resolution shall be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, which shall be equally divided between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate shall not be debatable. No amendment to, or motion to recommit, the resolution shall be in order, and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.

(g) (1) All motions to postpone, made with respect to the discharge from committee, or the consideration of, a resolution with respect to a transfer, and all motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

(2) All appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution with respect to a transfer, shall be decided without debate.

(h) Section 638 of the act of July 13, 1955 (69 Stat. 321), cited as the "Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1956," is hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I advise the majority leader that on Tuesday or whenever this bill is taken up again I expect to ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House on the bill H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2864)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 12, 15, 21, and 35.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 9, 18, 19, 25, 31, 32, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$38,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "additional projects as may be authorized by law during the Second Session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"The amount available in the Army Stock Fund is hereby reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the Treasury no later than December 31, 1956."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "additional projects as may be authorized by law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$18,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "additional projects as may be authorized by law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "authorizations enacted into law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 309. Any funds appropriated for Reserve Facilities by this or any other Act shall be used for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$385,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$632,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$758,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$92,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$191,520"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "\$9,000 per annum, \$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 16, 22, 26, 27, 33, 34, 36, 38, 45, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

CLARENCE CANNON,
GEORGE MAHON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD (except amendment No. 20),
ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY (except amendment No. 36),
R. L. F. SIKES,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
BEN F. JENSEN,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
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JOHN PHILLIPS,
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,
F. R. COUDERT,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
EARL WILSON,
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN STENNIS,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WM. F. KNOWLAND,
EDWARD J. THYE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 1: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 2: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate authorizing use of not to exceed \$200,261 of unobligated balances of 1956 funds to reimburse individuals and organizations for expenses incurred in the control and eradication of the Khapra beetle.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly as proposed by the Senate. The conferees expect that Federal expenditures for the program to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly will be fully matched by any State affected.

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement. It is intended that the amount allowed will cover the full cost of the project.

CHAPTER II

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 5: Restores language proposed by the House relative to the costs of maintenance and operation of the Jones Point Bridge.

Independent Office

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$300,000 for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

Central Intelligence Agency

The conference committee approves of \$49,000,000, the amount allowed by the House of Representatives and the Senate for construction of the headquarters for the Central Intelligence Agency. The committee directs that the Agency make every effort to construct a building to accommodate all of its headquarters personnel within the sum provided, and directs that none of these funds be spent in such a way as to make it necessary for the Congress to authorize additional funds at a later date. The committee further directs that none of these funds be obligated or spent until the Director of Central Intelligence has obtained from the appropriate local authorities written commitments for the construction of roads, sewage-treatment plants, public transport, and other local facilities which are deemed necessary to serve the site selected.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Maintenance and Operations

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$88,000,000 instead of \$88,369,170 as provided by the Senate. The managers desire to emphasize their belief that the reductions made in deutchemark support are not justified and that more satisfactory arrangements should be made with the Republic of Germany for the support of our troops stationed in that country.

Military Construction, Army

Amendment No. 8: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendment No. 9: Provides \$202,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the Army Stock Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$193,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase of \$9,000,000 is to provide for the additional projects listed in the report of the Senate.

Reduction in Appropriation Army stock fund

Amendment No. 10: Provides for covering reduction of currently available funds into the Treasury by not later than December 31, 1956, instead of March 31, 1957, as proposed by the Senate and immediately upon approval of the Act as proposed by the House.

Department of the Navy

Military Construction, Navy

Amendment No. 11: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$400,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$418,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The committee on conference is in agreement that the following projects shall be added to the program as approved by the House and contained in House Report No. 2638:

SHIPYARD FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

Project:	Amount
Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.	\$1,072,000
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.	1,300,000
Harbor Defense Base, Norfolk, Va.	300,000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.	1,300,000

Total, shipyard facilities, continental

AVIATION FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

Project:	Amount
NAS, Glyncro, Ga.	170,000
NAAS, Kingsville, Tex.	592,000
NAS, Memphis, Tenn.	170,000
NAS, Atlantic City, N. J.	371,000
NAS, Brunswick, Maine	4,977,000
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.	297,000
NAAS, El Centro, Calif.	830,000
NAS, Key West, Fla.	170,000
NAS, Miramar, Calif.	960,000
NAS, Moffett Field, Calif.	160,000
NAS, Norfolk, Va.	170,000
NAS, North Island, San Diego, Calif.	170,000
NAS, Oceana, Va.	160,000
NAS, Quonset Point, R. I.	589,000
NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash.	287,000
MCAS, Beaufort, S. C.	1,420,000
MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.	302,000
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.	2,803,000
NAS, Patuxent River, Md.	170,000
NAMTC, Point Mugu, Calif.	1,682,000

Total, aviation facilities, continental

AVIATION FACILITIES, OVERSEAS

Project:	Amount
NAS, Barbers' Point, Oahu, T. H.	870,000
NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	3,641,000
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, T. H.	352,000
NS, Kodiak, Alaska	714,000
NAF, Point Lyautey, F. M.	221,000
NS, Sangley Point, P. I.	1,821,000
AEW No. 4, classified location	1,920,000
NAS No. 3, AOA, classified location	3,393,000
Classified location—Far East aviation facilities	8,000,000

Total, aviation facilities, overseas

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

NTC, Bainbridge, Md.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES, CONTINENTAL

Various locations: Rehabilitation of family housing

Grand total

The following project shall be deleted from the program approved by the House and contained in House Report No. 2638:

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Navy Department, Washington,
D. C.

Department of the Air Force Operation and Maintenance

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$18,500,000 instead of \$18,626,130 as provided by the Senate. Reference is made to the statement on the part of the managers in connection with amendment No. 7.

Military Construction, Air Force

Amendment No. 14: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendment No. 15: Provides \$1,228,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,238,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The projects listed in House Report No. 2638 and Senate Report No. 2580 are approved in the amounts stated with the exception of Dublin, Ga.; Hobbs, N. Mex.; and Mitchell, S. Dak. The committee of conference agrees to defer approval of appropriations for the proposed bases at Dublin, Ga.; Hobbs, N. Mex.; and Mitchell, S. Dak., in the 1957 program. However, the Air Force is directed to study and survey its needs to determine whether or not such bases, or any one of them, are required for the Air Force program. Should the study reveal that these bases are necessary, the committee of conference agrees that the Air Force make appropriate requests for funds to the Congress through reprogramming or otherwise as determined by the Secretary of the Air Force. The committee of conference expects that the Secretary of the Air Force will report his findings, if possible, by January 31, 1957, to the Appropriations Committees of Congress.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

General provisions

Amendment No. 17: Inserts statutory reference.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19: Delete provision of the House exempting unit cost limitations for three units of family quarters at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Amendment No. 20: Strikes out language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate and inserts language proposed by the Senate with a clarifying amendment. The committee on conference is agreed that the intent of the House provision relating to the apportionment of funds as expressed in the House report on the bill be carried out and reiterates the statements contained in that report. Regarding funds appropriated for Reserve Facilities, Department of the Air Force, the committee on conference is agreed that the amount to be applied for such facilities shall be in the same proportion as the total amount appropriated is to the total approved program.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes provision of the Senate restricting the use of funds appropriated for Military Construction.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

Executive Office of the President

Bureau of the Budget

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$385,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$375,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Independent office

Commission on Government Security

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$632,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$665,000 as proposed by the Senate.

President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space

Amendment No. 25: Strikes out the House proposal to appropriate \$50,000 for this Commission.

CHAPTER VI

Independent offices

Federal Communications Commission

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

General Services Administration

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$250,000 for acquisition of land, District of Columbia, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$300,000 for expenses, general supply fund, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Inserts language relating to the acquisition of tin as proposed by the Senate and appropriates \$8,000,000 instead of \$8,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

Department of Agriculture

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

Independent Office

Amendment No. 35: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$25,000 for expenses of the National Monument Commission.

CHAPTER VIII

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 36: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37: Inserts Senate language relative to rescission of unexpended balances in lieu of House language.

CHAPTER IX

The Judiciary

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Funds appropriated to the President

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$5,900,000 for the President's Special International Program instead of \$4,687,400 as proposed by the House and \$7,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees believe that, in allowing a larger amount for this appropriation this year, emphasis should be placed on international fairs; they also believe that participation in artistic and sporting events are of value but should be carefully scrutinized before being approved. They further direct that none of these funds should be allowed for the USIA.

CHAPTER X

Treasury Department

Amendments Nos. 40-44: Technical amendments, rearranging certain items of the bill, are agreed to as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Facilities Corporation Fund

Amendment No. 45: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XI

District of Columbia

Operating Expenses

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$308,990 for the Department of General Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$3,200 for the Department of Occupations and Professions as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49: Appropriate \$758,100 for Metropolitan Police instead of \$695,000 as proposed by the House and \$821,200 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that of the sum appropriated \$92,000 shall be derived from the highway fund instead of \$83,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the sum allowed are funds for six automobiles.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$398,850 for the courts as proposed by the Senate instead of \$379,250 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$191,520 for the Department of Public Health instead of \$121,290 as proposed by the House and \$261,750 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the sum allowed is \$14,500 for first aid assistants for the emergency ambulance service. The balance of the funds provided is to be used to grant a salary increase to interns and residents at D. C. General Hospital effective January 1, 1957.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53: Appropriate \$9,000 for the National Guard instead of \$7,500 as proposed by the House and \$11,600 as proposed by the Senate; and provide that the compensation of the commanding general shall not exceed \$9,000 per annum retroactive to January 1, 1956.

Capital Outlay

Public building construction

Amendments Nos. 54, 55, and 56: Appropriate (to include a detention unit) \$7,922,829 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,427,929 as proposed by the House; and provide that of the sum provided \$2,110,500 shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,910,500 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XII

Legislative branch

Amendment No. 57: Inserts heading.

Amendments Nos. 58, 59, 60, and 61: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
GEORGE MAHON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD (except
amendment No. 20),
ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY (except
amendment No. 36),
R. L. F. SIKES,
PRINCE H. PRESTON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
BEN F. JENSEN,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
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IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,
F. R. COUDERT,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
EARL WILSON,
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

INSURANCE AGAINST FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 617) providing for the consideration of S. 3732, a bill to provide insurance against flood damage, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, upon the adoption of this resolution, it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3732) to provide insurance against flood damage, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of my term of 30 minutes, I will yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 617 makes in order the consideration of S. 3732, a bill to provide insurance against flood damage and for other purposes.

The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate. It also makes in order the consideration of the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency now in the bill, and the substitute shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill.

The bill provides for an experimental program to provide insurance and reinsurance against losses resulting from damage to or destruction of real or personal property due to floods occurring within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and Puerto Rico. The property covered may be owned privately or by a State or local government and agencies thereof.

The bill also provides for an additional form of protection against flood loss by means of a program of federally guaranteed and Federal direct loan contracts designed to provide a line of credit to finance any subsequent flood losses.

The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to appoint a Commissioner to assist him in carrying out the provisions of the bill. The Administrator is required to compute a schedule of estimated rates to be computed on the basis of the risks involved and which, if collected, would be sufficient to produce enough to pay all claims for probable flood losses over a reasonable period of years. In addition, he will determine the type of property and location of property which may be covered by insurance and reinsurance and the nature and limits of loss or damage in any area.

Loans are to be made only with respect to amounts exceeding the first \$500 of the amount of the flood loss. The face amount of insurance policies issued under the bill cannot exceed \$250,000 per person and cannot exceed \$10,000 for any dwelling unit. This same limit is provided for loan contracts.

The face amount of insurance policies and reinsurance agreements outstanding at any one time under the bill cannot exceed \$3 billion. This amount may be increased, with Presidential approval, by additional amounts not to exceed \$2 billion in the aggregate. The face amount of all loan contracts outstanding shall not at any one time exceed \$2 billion dollars. This amount may also be increased with Presidential approval by an amount not to exceed \$500 million in any fiscal year.

The Administrator is authorized to establish a disaster insurance fund, a disaster reinsurance fund, and a disaster loan fund. He may borrow from the United States Treasury up to \$500 million, and more if approved by the President. All administrative expenses of the Federal Government under the programs provided by the bill are to be paid out of appropriations made by the Congress for that purpose.

Annual reports are required and the annual report for the calendar year 1961 must contain the Administrator's opinion and findings as to the advisability of withdrawing Federal financial aid for insurance policies to be issued after June 30, 1962.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 617 so the House may proceed to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is before the House because of the flood that happened in the northeast section of the country in 1954. I recall September 21, 1938, when the first of the hurricanes struck the northeast, a huge cyclonic storm, spawned in the subtropics, with powerful howling winds, massive tides, and torrential rains, leaving in its wake half a billion dollars worth of damage. This was considered at that time to be a freak and could never happen again, but in 1944 the northeast section was again hit, and in 1954, the first being the hurricane, Carol, causing a billion dollars worth of damage, hit the northeast region of this Nation. All electric power, the lifeblood of a modern community, had ceased to flow. A half million men were out of work. Two thousand men were put to work repairing the electric and water systems and literally digging themselves out of the disaster. Hardly had the community struggled through Hurricane Carol when on September 10, 1954, Hurricane Edna struck with tremendous force, with tremendous tides, and winds up to 135 miles per hour. Although people were ready and had made what preparation they could, it again took its toll, and the damage was exceedingly heavy, with hundreds of thousands of people suffering severe losses, and industry suffering terrific financial losses.

At that time, between Hurricane Carol and Hurricane Edna, the members of the Massachusetts delegation met in Bos-

ton. At that time we appointed a special committee to work with the Federal authorities, under the chairmanship of Congressman PHILBIN. The committee was composed of Congressman PHILBIN, Congressman DONOHUE, Congressman BOLAND, Congresswoman ROGERS, Congressman HESELTON, and Congressman WIGGLESWORTH. They did a tremendous job in going all through the area that had been stricken. They came out with a program making recommendations that have already gone through this Congress with regard to the dam sites, that should be included in the appropriation bill this year. They also recommended to this Congress an insurance bill, such insurance as of this type. It is my honest opinion that this bill does not go far enough. It is not sufficient. We should have a stronger bill than this. We should have a general disaster bill. Annually, since 1932, the torrential rains in this country have cost the homeowners and industry about a half billion dollars a year. How much further damage is caused by the cyclones and fire, I do not know, but I do believe that this is good legislation, because it opens the door and will put on the books a statute which will be further amended in the years to come, that will take care of this great problem.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 617, so that the House may proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield.

Mr. DIES. I know nothing about this bill. I am asking for information. Does the Government issue insurance and also reinsure?

Mr. O'NEILL. As I understand the bill, it does. It invites private industry to come in and participate.

Mr. DIES. You mean the Government issues a contract to the property owner, an insurance policy, and collects a premium?

Mr. O'NEILL. I will say "yes," but Mr. SPENCE can answer far better than I can. I know the answer is "yes." Furthermore, the House and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to appoint a Commission, and this Commissioner is required to compute a schedule of rates which, if collected, would be sufficient to produce enough to pay all the claims for flood losses over a period of years.

Mr. DIES. No one would have any benefit unless they paid the premium on a policy?

Mr. O'NEILL. That is correct, yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will ask the same question which the gentleman from Texas asked, except in a little more detail. I confess I have not yet been able to read the report, but has anyone set up a rate, or anything of that kind?

Mr. O'NEILL. I will yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH], to answer that.

Mr. McDONOUGH. In answer to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] the rates are a matter of consideration. That is a subject to be gone into and developed by the Commissioner. He will have to determine whether the

rates will require a high premium or a medium premium.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will yield further, let me ask another question: Is it intended that the rates charged for the insurance shall cover the entire loss? I mean would this be a self-supporting insurance program?

Mr. McDONOUGH. No, the rates will not cover the entire loss; as a matter of fact the total amount anyone can realize in the maximum is very small.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not mean the entire loss to the householder. I mean, is the entire cost to the Government to be underwritten by the premiums to be charged?

Mr. McDONOUGH. It is a matter that experience will have to determine after it has been in operation long enough to know how many people will participate.

Mr. PHILLIPS. This is a rather important question. I am familiar with the problem of crop insurance. It failed at the start on that one point, that there was no way in which we could get money enough through premiums to carry crop insurance. Our fear is that we will never be able to have insurance premiums which will carry this program. I feel that we are in on this proposition to the extent of several billions or dollars a year when it is really rolling.

Mr. McDONOUGH. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will yield I may say to the gentleman from California, [Mr. PHILLIPS] that the committee looked at that part of the bill very seriously and we concluded that we have no way of determining whether the premiums will even approximate the losses until after we have had experience to know how many people will come into the program and buy the insurance.

Also, two protections are given under this bill: You can buy the right to a loan or you can buy insurance.

Mr. PHILLIPS. At the same time that we are being asked to vote here for a tremendously expensive venture with no calculation as to what it will cost, I am concerned as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Let me emphasize again that this is an experimental program and a costly program, but we hope it can be worked out satisfactorily.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I might say solely as I have been able to understand this matter, and I have tried to pay some attention to it, it is my impression that the bill as it passed the other body carried certain provisions that I think would have done something to quiet the fears of some of us, including the gentleman from California, as to just what ultimately may be involved here—for instance, as the bill passed the other body there was a limitation of 40 percent on the subsidy to be paid by the Federal Government.

Mr. O'NEILL. That is correct. That is in this bill.

Mr. HALLECK. In the second place, as the bill came from the other body

there was a requirement for full participation. That has been eliminated. In other words, as far as I am concerned, this bill as it is presently before us is too vague and does not carry safeguards.

As far as I am concerned I just could not support the bill in its present form. Whether it can be corrected on the floor or whether we can correct it in conference is another question, but I certainly want to emphasize that as far as I am concerned this bill with the safeguards removed, in my opinion, if it were to become law as written would take us much too far in what surely is an experimental operation but which can turn out to be a very burdensome operation.

Mr. O'NEILL. With regard to the changes between the Senate bill and the bill pending before the House I refer the gentleman from Indiana to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield.

Mr. HAND. I would like to say to my minority leader that so far as the so-called subsidy is concerned, this bill does contain on page 29 the provision that no insurance policy shall be issued for a fee of less than 60 percent of such estimated rate. I think that is either the same or much the same as the Senate provisions.

Mr. HALLECK. I must say that my information on the subsidy arrangement is that there is no such limitation in respect to owner-occupied units, and, of course, that will be the maximum part.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. Is it proposed to establish a revolving fund that is to be administered by the Home Finance Corporation?

Mr. O'NEILL. Yes.

Mr. DIES. How much money will be appropriated for the revolving fund?

Mr. McDONOUGH. The obligation on the part of the Government shall not exceed \$3 billion. You can anticipate a flood disaster, and a number of them over a few years, and we will not assume any more liability than \$3 billion. That is the maximum.

Mr. O'NEILL. The face amount of the insurance policies and reinsurance agreements outstanding at any one time cannot under this act exceed \$3 billion. This amount may be increased with the approval of the President by further amounts not to exceed \$2 billion in the aggregate. The amount may be increased by Presidential authority to a total amount not to exceed \$5 billion in any fiscal year.

Mr. DIES. The Government establishes a revolving fund that cannot exceed \$3 billion?

Mr. O'NEILL. That is correct.

Mr. DIES. Then it issues insurance policies to cover loss from floods?

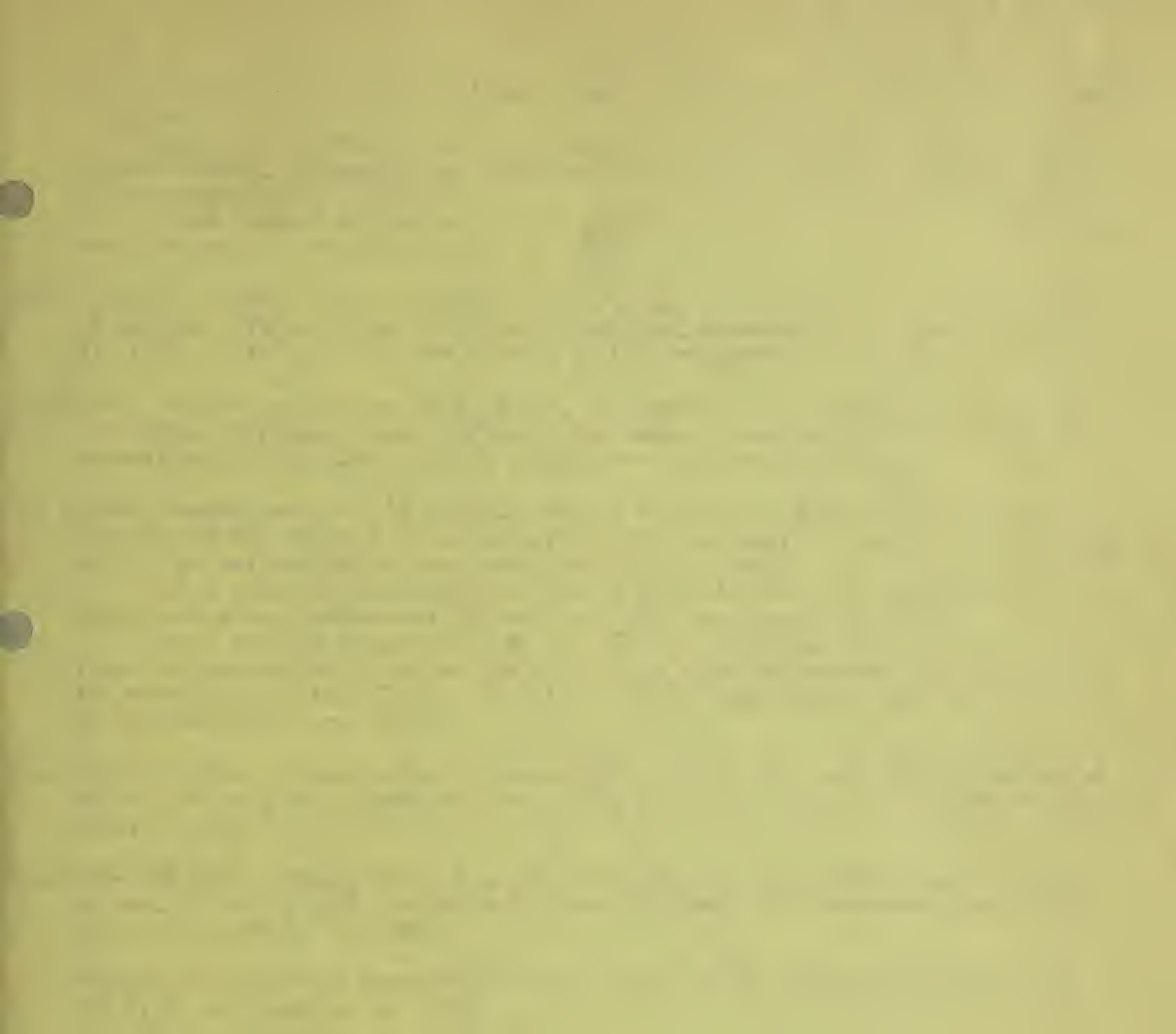
Mr. O'NEILL. That is correct.

Mr. DIES. Any other disasters?

Mr. O'NEILL. No.

Mr. DIES. Just from floods. No one can tell us how much premium will be required?

Mr. O'NEILL. No. As I have already said, it is in the experimental stage and



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withdrawn and the withdrawal lifted. This bill will now be sent to the President p. 12676

Passed as reported HR 4096, to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements. p. 12676

Passed without amendment S. 4059, providing for price reporting and research with respect to forest products. p. 12761

16. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 10946, to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial government of Alaska until Dec. 31, 1958. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12676

17. SEEDS. Passed as reported H. R. 11522, to provide for the extension of certain provisions of Federal laws, including the Federal Seed Act, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and wildlife restoration authorities, to Guam. p. 12678

18. LANDS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell, S. 3957, to amend the act authorizing the exchange of certain farm units in order to limit the time during which applications may be made under the act. p. 12684

Passed over, at the request of Sen. Purtell S. Res. 281, relative to the conservation and development of land and water resources. p. 12684

Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 642, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma Co., Miss., to the Home Demonstration Club of Rena Lara, Miss. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 12727

19. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 197, authorizing the President to proclaim the period from Oct. 22 to 27, 1956, as National Transportation Week. p. 12686

20. FARM-CITY WEEK. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 317, designating the week of Nov. 16 to 22, 1956, as National Farm-City Week. This measure is now ready for the President. p. 12686

21. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mansfield discussed the foreign policy problems between the U. S. and Russia. p. 12703

22. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 497, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Wahoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12708

23. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 3725, to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. p. 12723

24. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Stennis discussed the "economic plight" of the farmer. p. 12727

25. EXECUTIVE PAY; RETIREMENT. The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees met in executive session to resolve the difference between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7619, to adjust the rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other Federal officials, but did not conclude their work and will meet again tomorrow." p. D870

26. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to waive the rule providing that all reports of committees lie over 1 day for consideration, in order that the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957 may be considered when received. p. 12667
27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the mutual security appropriation bill will be further considered today. p. 12762

HOUSE

28. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. The House concurred in the Senate amendment providing 40,000 for the Baker National Forest ski shelter; and adopted amendments to the Senate amendments providing \$16,250,000 (instead of \$18,915,000) for animal disease laboratory facilities and providing that land acquisition to the Superior National Forest shall be subject to local governmental approval. p. 12768

Passed as reported H. R. 11682, to facilitate the control and eradication of certain animal diseases, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural and related programs, to facilitate the agricultural attache program, and to facilitate the operation of the FHA, FCIC, and FS. p. 12806

29. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Received the conference report on S. 3897, to improve Governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. The statement of the House conferees includes the following: "The conference substitute is substantially the bill as passed by the House with the deletion of the minor amendments which the House made to H. R. 11526 as originally introduced. The provision for appropriations on an accrued expenditure basis which the House rejected remains out of the substitute.

"The substitute, as in the House-passed bill, provides for budget information on program costs and accomplishments; departmental budgeting on a cost basis; synchronization of organization structure, budget classifications and accounting systems; accounting on an accrual basis; and simplification in the subdivision of appropriations or funds.

"This legislation does not provide for a major overhaul of the Government budget and accounting systems nor does it correct all of the weaknesses that have been criticized. It does, however, provide progressive forward steps on the basis of which many improvements can be made. Due to the impending adjournment it is not likely that further action can be taken in this Congress." (H. Rept. 2872). p. 12770

30. FORESTRY. Rep. Gavin objected to the consideration of S. 1079, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell at not less than the appraised value, and under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, lands in the national forests which are isolated parcels or narrow projecting strips, when he finds such lands suitable for private ownership and better adapted to commercial, agricultural, residential, or private purposes other than to national forest purposes. p. 12794

Passed without amendment S. 2216, to amend the Act of March 4, 1915, to permit the use and occupancy of national forest lands for industrial and commercial purposes, and by States or political subdivisions for constructing facilities for education or other public uses. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 12794

31. LANDS. At the request of Rep. Aspinall (for Rep. Dempsey), passed over H. R. 8250, to require conformance with State and Territorial fish and game laws and

qualified persons by reason of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

Wisconsin also provides that its schools shall not exclude any person on accord of his religion, nationality, or color.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the question of civil rights is one for the States to protect. There is ample evidence to suspect that H. R. 627 is politically inspired. Certainly in Wisconsin the civil rights of all persons, regardless of race, color, creed, or nationality, are duly protected by State law. Hence it is not an issue there.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I am inserting the statutory provisions of the Wisconsin State law dealing with the matter of fair employment and school districts:

FAIR EMPLOYMENT

SEC. 111.31. Declaration of policy: (1) The practice of denying employment and other opportunities to, and discriminating against, properly qualified persons by reason of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, is likely to foment domestic strife and unrest, and substantially and adversely affect the general welfare of a State by depriving it of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production. The denial by some employers and labor unions of employment opportunities to such persons solely because of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, and discrimination against them in employment, tends to deprive the victims of the earnings which are necessary to maintain a just and decent standard of living, thereby committing grave injury to them.

(2) It is believed by many students of the program that protection by law of the rights of all people to obtain gainful employment, and other privileges free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, would remove certain recognized sources of strife and unrest, and encourage the full utilization of the productive resources of the State to the benefit of the State, the family, and to all the people of the State.

(3) In the interpretation and application of this subchapter, and otherwise, it is declared to be the public policy of the State to encourage and foster to the fullest extent practicable the employment of all properly qualified persons regardless of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry. All the purposes of this subchapter shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of this purpose.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

SEC. 40.51: Exclusion on account of religion, nationality, or color a misdemeanor. No person shall be excluded from any public school on account of his religion, nationality, or color. No separate school or department shall be kept for any person on account of his religion, nationality, or color. A member of any board of education who votes to exclude from any public school any child on account of his religion, nationality, or color shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not less than 30 days, nor more than 6 months, or both.

CIVIL RIGHTS A LIFE-AND-DEATH MATTER

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, while I rise in support of this measure I am under no delusion that this so-called civil rights bill is, in fact, a bill to secure and protect the civil rights of all of our people against any encroachment. It is a modest, and one would almost say, timid, approach to the problem of protecting civil rights. As far as it goes, it may have real value. But it does not go very far.

It sets up a Commission on Civil Rights—which of course the President could set up at any time without legislation of this kind; just as President Roosevelt and President Truman set up commissions. Commissions like the FEPC and also the Truman Commission on Civil Rights. It provides also for upgrading the present civil rights section in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice into a division all by itself—and of course the President could always do that without special legislation.

These are among major proposals of this so-called civil rights bill, but they are, in my opinion, quite minor. On the other hand, if the provisions of this bill dealing with the right to vote are in fact vigorously enforced—courageously and boldly enforced—then this legislation could really achieve much good. It would be very worthwhile under those circumstances.

My point, Mr. Speaker, is that while legislation which would secure and protect the civil rights of all of our people would be extremely worthwhile, nevertheless we know this bill is a weak bill, and that it is primarily political in motivation. Having had nearly 4 years in which to act effectively in behalf of civil rights, and in which to recommend really effective legislation, this administration under President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell has waited and delayed and hesitated—and then asked just for these few crumbs of legislation.

Then, when the legislation came to the floor, it was made into a subject of great humor and levity. There is nothing funny, Mr. Speaker, about the deprivation of civil rights. Civil rights to some Americans means the right to live.

I remember the wave of revulsion which swept the Nation over the cases of cold-blooded murder of children which occurred not so long ago. I do not know whether a Division of Civil Rights in the Justice Department would have been any quicker to look into this matter than was the Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. I know I inquired about the Justice Department's position, and I was informed that it could see no reason to even look into the Till case, for instance.

What bothers many of us, then, is not only the parliamentary pulling and hauling, and the legalistic sidestepping of responsibility, but also the will of the American people—through their elected President and his advisers—to protect people in their right not only to vote but to live.

We are told before we even vote on this bill that there is no chance of it passing the Senate this year. We are told, then, that it is largely a gesture. I am sorry that it is put on such a seemingly futile basis, made futile by the lateness of the recommendations on this legislation by Attorney General Brownell for the administration.

But if this debate in the House, and our vote on this bill, help to bring closer the realization of the need for securing

and protecting the civil rights of all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, then they will have served a useful purpose.

For, as I said, those who suffer most from the deprivation of civil rights, and we all know that occurs, are primarily concerned in the opportunity to live as Americans—with all rights, privileges and immunities thereunto appertaining.

To many of them, civil rights is not just a political issue—it is a matter, as I said, of life and death.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great interest to the debate on this civil rights bill.

This is a field in which I have been active and interested for a great many years.

It was my privilege to serve in the first civil rights section ever established in the Department of Justice. And I point out that this civil rights section was set up in 1939.

In those early days some pioneering work was done and some important litigation was carried on.

As a result of that work, a great number of people in the United States have been aware of this weakness in our structure in the area of civil rights and some progress has been made.

Under this bill the Attorney General will get the authority to establish a new Division in the Department of Justice.

I am in favor of granting the Attorney General this authority because I am confident that the work of the civil-rights section has grown and that it is now and has been for some time worthy of Division status in the Department of Justice.

I am frank to say that this bill leaves much to be desired. I think a much stronger bill could have been presented to this House, but since this is the bill which is before us and the only bill of this kind which we will have an opportunity to vote upon, I have no hesitancy in saying that I will vote for it.

Several years ago a Presidential Committee on Civil Rights made a valuable study of this whole problem. That Committee said:

The future of our Nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With His guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all.

The action which we will take here today will be a step forward toward that nobler social order in which there will be equality for all before the law.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the civil rights bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, Brooklyn has once again been recognized. The Navy Department has just announced that it has assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard the construction of the new attack aircraft carrier of the *Forrestal* class—CVA-64—in this fiscal year's shipbuilding program. Our New York Naval Shipyard, known as the know-how yard, has unique facilities for the construction of such a large carrier.

At the same time, the Navy Department announced the assignment to Brooklyn Navy Yard of the work in the conversion of an attack aircraft carrier—CVA—and a guided-missile light cruiser—CLG.

Great credit is due our distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANFUSO] in whose district the Brooklyn Navy Yard, otherwise known as the New York Naval Shipyard, is located.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 21, 1956.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there are a few amendments which are in technical disagreement, but there is complete harmony on the conference report. In order to save time, I append a tabular statement which is self-explanatory:

The supplemental, 1957

1. Estimates considered by House-----	\$2, 007, 849, 525
(a) Direct appropriations-----	1, 222, 849, 525
(b) Transfers from military stock funds--	785, 000, 000
2. Bill as passed House-----	1, 983, 589, 275
(a) Direct appropriations-----	1, 555, 589, 275
(b) Transfers from military stock funds--	428, 000, 000
3. Estimates considered by Senate-----	2, 039, 364, 525
(a) Direct appropriations-----	1, 254, 364, 525
(b) Transfers from military stock funds--	785, 000, 000
4. Bill as passed Senate-----	2, 161, 639, 675
(a) Direct appropriations-----	1, 724, 639, 675
(b) Transfers from military stock funds--	437, 000, 000

5. Conference report----- \$2, 128, 341, 875

(a) Direct appropriations-----	1, 691, 341, 875
(b) Transfers from military stock funds--	437, 000, 000

6. Conference report compared to—

Estimates-----	+88, 977, 350
House bill-----	+144, 752, 600
Senate bill-----	-33, 297, 800

NOTE.—Principal reason totals are above estimates and House bill is the inclusion, by the Senate of appropriations of \$106,500,000 to replace deutschemark support heretofore available to Army and Air Force.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. May I ask the gentleman if amendment No. 36 is to be voted on separately?

Mr. CANNON. It will be voted on separately, and I shall be glad to yield time when it comes up for disposition.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill carries quite a bit of money, but it is going to be necessary for the military construction authorization bill to pass in some form before the biggest part of these funds will be available. What the status of that is going to be no one knows at the present time.

The total carried in this bill is close to \$2 billion. I would say that two-thirds of that, maybe three-quarters, would not be used unless the other bill is passed.

I think that is all I care to say at this time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, with regard to amendment in disagreement numbered 39, I should like to call the attention of the House to the following:

The committee in the other body in its report on this bill disapproved the use of funds for jazz bands, ballet and dance groups and similar activities, and strongly urged that greater emphasis be placed in sponsoring choral groups and miscellaneous sports projects.

The House-Senate conferees, by their action about to be presented to the House for approval with regard to amendment numbered 39, voided the Senate disapproval of the use of funds for jazz bands, ballet and dance groups and similar activities, leaving the matter of selection of activities under this program entirely in the discretion of the President.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 2, line 20, insert:

"Animal disease laboratories facilities"

"For an additional amount for 'Animal disease laboratory facilities,' for establishment of such facilities, including construction and alteration of buildings and acquisition of necessary land by purchase, donation, or exchange, \$18,915,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$18,915,000" proposed, insert "\$16,250,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc those amendments which are in technical disagreement and on which the House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur, as follows: Nos. 16, 26, 34, 38, 45, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 9, line 9, insert ", including \$1,000,000 for additional facilities to increase the water supply for Holloman Air Force Base."

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 19, line 3, insert:

"FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION"

"Salaries and expenses"

"The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on the authorization for land and structures is increased from '\$4,200' to '\$18,300', and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$118,000' to '\$118,650'."

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 23, line 10, insert:

"Administrative provision"

"The Forest Service is hereby authorized to construct a ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Wash., at a cost of not to exceed \$40,000, without regard to any limitation on the cost of such a structure contained in any other act."

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 28, line 1, insert:

"THE JUDICIARY"

"Courts of appeals, districts courts, and other judicial services"

"FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS"

"For an additional amount fiscal year 1956, for 'Fees of jurors and Commissioners', \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Salaries of supporting personnel', fiscal year 1956."

Senate amendment No. 45: page 30, line 20 insert:

"FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND"

"The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head under title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1957, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$250,000 to \$425,000."

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 38, line 4, insert:

"For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky, \$22,500."

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 38, line 6, insert:

"Contingent expenses of the Senate"

"Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1956, \$84,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, 'Salaries, officers and employees, Senate', fiscal year 1956."

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 38, line 11, insert:

"Joint Committee in Inaugural Ceremonies of 1957: For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 21, 1957, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$215,000."

Senate amendment No. 61: Page 39, line 1, insert:

"GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE"

"Revolving fund"

"The statute reference in the third paragraph under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, is hereby amended to read '67 Stat. 330, August 1, 1953'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendments of the Senate numbered 16, 26, 34, 38, 45, 53, 59, 60, and 61.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 12, line 16, insert:

"SEC. 311. Not exceeding \$25 million of the funds available to the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments of 1955, in accordance with section 420 of the Military Construction Act of 1956: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 310. Not exceeding \$5 million of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments of 1955, in accordance with applicable provisions as may be authorized by law during the 2d session of the 84th Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: On page 14, line 20, insert the following:

"Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia"

"For an additional amount for 'Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia,' \$50,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia"

"For an additional amount for 'Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia,' not to exceed \$35,000, to remain available until expended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 23, line 3, insert the following:

"Acquisition of lands for national forests"
"Special Acts"

"For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "expended", insert "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 25, line 1 insert:

"DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA"

"For an additional amount for 'Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska,' for the purpose of assisting the Territory in making a comprehensive survey of the need for the construction of mental health facilities, \$25,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376, 84th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of the amendment, delete the words "assisting the Territory in."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HAND].

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, one of my principal objections to amendment owned buildings outside the District of No. 36 were to the words "assisting the Territory in." Leaving the words "assisting the Territory in," which is the language of the conference agreement, is not only completely unnecessary aid to the Territory of Alaska in merely planning this mental facility which we have been talking about for some time, but, as a matter of fact, is actually contrary to the legislative authority on which this appropriation is based.

I have not been able to obtain a printed copy of the bill, but I think I have, and accurately, section 372, subparagraph (b) which is the authority on which this \$25,000 appropriation is based. It provides as follows:

Such facility shall be scheduled for construction in accordance with a comprehensive construction program developed by the Territory in consultation with the Public Health Service and approved by the Surgeon General.

When we had the language confronting us now in section 36 we not only have appropriated the \$25,000 but we are seeking to strike out, or at least the conferees were, the words "assisting the Territory in" which makes the entire burden, and it is a small burden financially, the entire burden of the \$25,000 starting the planning of this facility on the United States, and no part of it is on the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said, the law on which this appropriation is based provides very definitely that the Territory shall make the comprehensive survey for their own mental health facility in cooperation with the Public Health Service. But when the conferees struck out any part of the obligation of the Territory of Alaska to help, I think the language is objectionable.

Of course, there is a great deal of controversy about the building of this facility at all. I do not think anyone objects to a mental health facility being built in the Territory of Alaska. But, there certainly is ample room for objection to the United States building it for them. It is completely unprecedented. We do not build such facilities in any other State or any other Territory, and if it be argued that the Territory of Alaska is not able to build its own facility, the refutation of that is that they have insisted for a period of years that they are fully able to assume complete statehood. Their budget is in balance, and they have a budgetary surplus, yet we are asked to build this facility. We are now being asked to even plan it for them, in contravention of the basic legislative authority which says they must plan it for themselves.

I object to the motion, Mr. Speaker; I am opposed to the motion to recede and

concur, and I suggest that it be voted down.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am not anxious to embark the Government on the construction of this hospital, with the Government paying for it. The only thing I would be willing to do—and that is what this language will do at the present time if the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri is adopted—would be to have an investigation, an independent survey made by the Government people rather than by the people of Alaska, as to whether or not there is need for it or whether it is justified. I am very much of the opinion that we ought to have that investigation before we proceed with appropriating money to build the hospital or to make plans for it. I do not see how we would dare go ahead in this House and appropriate money without having it investigated. If this item is voted down, I should ask the investigatory process of the Committee on Appropriations to have an independent investigation of it made before that was done. If this is allowed, I would insist upon the Public Health Service or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare making an independent investigation with this money. It does not call for plans, because the language itself says "Making a comprehensive survey of the need for the construction of mental health facilities." Well, now, that is a little different than making plans.

Mr. Speaker, I think that is all I care to say.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I think further explanation should be made about this problem of the mentally ill in Alaska. We have, for many years, brought most of the mental patients from Alaska to Portland, Oreg., where they have been placed in an asylum. True, they have been treated good at that asylum. The cost has been about \$6 a day per patient, which is very reasonable. I have always contended, as has most everybody who has been close to this problem, for many years that it borders on criminal, to bring the mental patients so far away from home to be incarcerated. Many of us long have felt that an asylum should be erected in Alaska where these mental patients could be closer to their loved ones. But, we could easily be maneuvered into a position where the taxpayers in the mainland would be called upon to pay the entire cost of this mental institution in Alaska. I feel Alaska should pay at least half of it. I do not object to spending \$25,000 to investigate the need for this hospital. I should not like to see the Congress of the United States go on record obligating itself to the full cost of this mental institution.

Mr. Speaker, I should like the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the committee [Mr. CANNON] to please answer this question. Does the gentleman understand that if we were to permit this bill to pass as it was amended in conference, that the United States Gov-

ernment would be in any way obligated to pay the cost of the erection of a mental institution in Alaska, or any part of it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's inquiry I will say that the bill answers that question, if the gentleman will read the amendment proposed. It provides:

This paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376, 84th Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. So the gentleman feels that it is clear that the Congress of the United States will not be obligated to pay any of the cost under present conditions until such other bill to which the gentleman has referred has been enacted by the Congress, of erecting a mental hospital in Alaska.

Mr. CANNON. The bill H. R. 6376 will govern.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TO IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 3897) to improve Governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2872)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3897) to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING ACT, 1921

"SEC. 1. (a) Section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended (31 U. S. C. 11), is further amended by inserting '(a)' after the words 'Sec. 201.'; by changing subsection (a) to subparagraph (1); by adding after subparagraph (1) a new subparagraph '(2) at such times as may be practicable, information on program costs and accomplishments'; by changing subsections (b) through (j) to subparagraphs (3) through (11), respectively.

"(b) Section 216 of such Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 24), is further amended by in-

serting '(a)' after the words 'Sec. 216.' and by adding the following new subsections:

"(b) The requests of the departments and establishments for appropriations shall, in such manner and at such times as may be determined by the President, be developed from cost-based budgets.

"(c) For purposes of administration and operation, such cost-based budgets shall be used by all departments and establishments and their subordinate units. Administrative subdivisions of appropriations or funds shall be made on the basis of such cost-based budgets."

"AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES ACT OF 1950

"SEC. 2. (a) The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 is amended by inserting after section 105 thereof the following new section:

"ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET CLASSIFICATIONS

"SEC. 106. The head of each executive agency shall, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, take whatever action may be necessary to achieve, insofar as is possible, (1) consistency in accounting and budget classifications, (2) synchronization between accounting and budget classifications and organizational structure, and (3) support of the budget justifications by information on performance and program costs by organizational units."

"(b) Section 113 of such Act (31 U. S. C. 66a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this subsection, the head of each executive agency shall, in accordance with principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General, cause the accounts of such agency to be maintained on an accrual basis to show the resources, liabilities, and costs of operations of such agency with a view to facilitating the preparation of cost-based budgets as required by section 216 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended. The accounting system required by this subsection shall include adequate monetary property accounting records as an integral part of the system."

"(c) Section 118 of such Act is amended by inserting '113 (c)' after the words 'section 111'."

"SIMPLIFICATION OF SYSTEM FOR SUBDIVIDING FUNDS

"SEC. 3. Section 3679 (g), Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665 (g)), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: 'In order to have a simplified system for the administrative subdivision of appropriations or funds, each agency shall work toward the objective of financing each operating unit, at the highest practical level, from not more than one administrative subdivision for each appropriation or fund affecting such unit.'"

And the House agree to the same.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
ROBERT E. JONES,
JOE M. KILGORE,
DANTE B. FASCELL,
CECIL M. HARDEN,
CLARENCE J. BROWN,
GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN F. KENNEDY,
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
THOMAS A. WOFFORD,
STUART SYMINGTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3897) to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 26, 1956
For actions of July 25, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses cleared for Presidential action the following bills: Farm bill; watershed bill; amendments to Public Law 480 bill. House received conference report on mutual security appropriation bill. House passed: housing bill; wheat agreement extension bill and flood insurance bill. Conferees agreed to file report on executive pay and retirement bill. House committee issued reports on Federal timber sales policies and CCC purchase-resale transactions. House committee reported bills to permit national forests receipts paid to States to be used for other than schools and roads, and to authorize USDA to pay expenses of soil and water conservation advisory committee. Rep. Rogers, Fla., introduced bill for appropriations on accrued expenditure basis. Senate committee reported Great Plains bill. Senate committee reported bill to reorganize Federal safety functions. Senate cleared following bills for President: Improve budgeting and accounting methods; (Continued on page 8)

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. pp. 13258, 13265, 13275, 13284) Conferees were appointed. (For items of interest to this Department, see Digest 127.)

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12138, the first supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. (p. 13286) This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. (The House agreed to the report on July 23.) This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13078
3. EXPENDITURES. The Jt. Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report, "Unexpended Balances, Domestic-Civilian Agencies" (S. Rept. 2803). p. 13070
4. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 898, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the authority of the ICC to regulate the use by motor carriers of motor vehicles not owned by them (so-called trip leasing bill). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13114
Agreed to the House amendments to S. 3391, to provide for the regulation of the interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13110
5. CUSTOMS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6040, the customs simplification bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13293
6. SEED. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9396, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list (S. Rept. 2779). p. 13069
7. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11833, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program (S. Rept. 2785). p. 13069
8. SAFETY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 3517, to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government (S. Rept. 2788). p. 13070
9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12080, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (S. Rept. 2784) (p. 13070). Agreed to consider the measure today under limited debate rule (p. 13265).
10. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations (S. Rept. 2775) (authorizes the use of Public Law 480 and CCC funds for foreign housing construction for military). p. 13070
11. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sen. Neuberger inserted and commented on a newspaper article discussing the expiration of the "GI Bill of Rights". p. 13083
12. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Debated, under limited debate rule, S. 2663, to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas (pp. 13108, 13310). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Fulbright to increase from \$50 million to \$100 million the amount of loan funds available for rural areas; to eliminate the provision in the bill limiting to 300 counties in the U. S. and 15 in any single State which would be available for assistance under the rural development program (there would be no limitation as provided by the amendment); to increase the limitation to \$6 million which can be loaned in each State under the rural development program; and to strike

ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. **MUNDT**. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 10, line 5, to strike out the provision reading "That \$25,000 of this amount shall be available only upon the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 576, 84th Congress." The amount appropriated is for the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.

The House did not pass House Joint Resolution 576 until July 23. For that reason, as Chairman of the Commission of which the senatorial Members are the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], and myself, I offer the amendment. I have discussed it with the minority and majority leaders and with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and other Senators.

I ask that the authorizing language of House Joint Resolution 576 be inserted in lieu of the language on lines 5 through 7 on page 10.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The amendment will be stated.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK**. On page 10, line 5, after the word "Provided", it is proposed to strike out "That \$25,000 of this amount shall be available only upon the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 576, 84th Congress" and insert in lieu thereof:

That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton," approved August 20, 1954, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to the sum of \$175,000 heretofore authorized to be appropriated, as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. **HUMPHREY** of Minnesota. Mr. President, I do not wish to offer an amendment. I merely ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the **RECORD** a letter which I addressed to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee relating to the Upper Harbor project. I am pleased that that appropriation has been made available. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the **RECORD** a statement I have prepared on the Davis-Bacon provisions.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the **RECORD**, as follows:

JUNE 28, 1956.

The Honorable **CARL HAYDEN**,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I should like to call to your attention the fact that the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors on June 19, 1956, recommended that the authorized

project on the Mississippi River at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn., be completed substantially as authorized. Original authorization was on August 26, 1937.

You may recall that the engineers had been requested to review the project by action of the House Committee on Public Works in August 1954.

The action of the Board of Engineers was taken on the report of the district engineer dated April 15, 1955, recommending completion of the extension at St. Anthony Falls.

In discussions with the Army engineers, I am told that if the engineers were asked to indicate the amount of funds which would permit full resumption of work on this authorized project during the coming fiscal year, they would specify that the sum of \$400,000 could be utilized. This would permit completion of the lower lock and dam, which is 82 percent complete, and commencement of work on the upper lock and dam.

Because of the pending decision of the Board of Engineers, the engineers had not initiated a budget request for the St. Anthony Falls extension for the fiscal 1957 budget.

Now that the decision of the engineers has been made, and the Congress will be given a favorable recommendation to complete the project, I wish to request the Committee on Appropriations to consider the appropriation of the sum of \$400,000 to be added to the supplemental appropriation on which the committee is now conducting hearings.

This harbor and channel improvement at St. Anthony Falls will be of immense value to the entire Upper Midwest, and not only to the city of Minneapolis. The project has been exhaustively reviewed and its completion favorably recommended. Since 1948, work has gone steadily forward on this magnificent engineering task. It would be a tragic loss to be forced to suspend construction for an entire year.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, I urge that funds be appropriated to permit uninterrupted progress toward the development of the upper harbor at St. Anthony Falls.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

I am pleased to note that the Appropriations Committee has provided \$300,000 for carrying out the labor-standards provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act enacted a few weeks ago. You will recall that the act was intended to assure that employees building the Interstate System will be paid not less than prevailing-wage rates in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The Highway Act imposes the duty on the Secretary of Labor to determine the prevailing-wage rates in the immediate locality of each project, after consulting with the highway department of the State involved and giving due regard to the information obtained from it.

These responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor will add a tremendous burden on the Office of the Solicitor of Labor. The Solicitor recently testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee that the Highway Act may increase the wage determination workload of his Department by approximately 12,000 determinations per year. This is based on estimates by the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, on the number of contracts that will be made each year under the program.

The Solicitor of Labor explained that the workload and cost for each determination under the Highway Act will be substantially greater than for other Davis-Bacon determinations. This additional cost per determination is caused by several factors. For

one thing, the greater bulk of the new highway construction will be in rural areas where complete or accurate wage-rate information cannot be obtained from the present sources. Many on-the-spot wage surveys will have to be conducted under the new program. In contrast, most of the present wage determinations are for building and heavy construction projects located in urban areas where information is readily available. Secondly, the requirement for the Secretary of Labor to consult with the appropriate State highway department before making each highway determination means that he must maintain constant liaison with the 48 State highway departments. This costs money. Thirdly, the Department of Labor will have to increase its subscriptions to the private reporting services which furnish information on contract awards.

Clearly the Secretary of Labor will need additional funds for making wage determinations under the Highway Act. He will also require extra funds for coordinating enforcement under the act, necessary to insure compliance with the labor-standards provisions of the act.

The sum of \$300,000 is less than the amount requested by President Eisenhower in his communication of July 11 to the President of the Senate with respect to supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957. It will, however, provide a minimum budget for the enforcement program. I'm sure if more funds are needed, the Congress will respond favorably.

Lest there be any question regarding the authority of the Secretary of Labor to coordinate enforcement of the labor standards provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act, I think that an examination of what Congress did in enacting the Highway Act clearly shows that both Houses intended to give the Secretary of Labor this responsibility.

Section 115 (a) of the act requires that employees working on the Interstate System shall be paid not less than prevailing wage rates in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. And the Secretary of Labor is given the over-riding authority, under Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950, "to assure coordination of administration and consistency of the labor standards provisions" of the Davis-Bacon Act and related statutes.

It will be recalled that section 115 (a) was added on the floor of the Senate by the Chavez amendment, with the junior Senator from Oregon, among others, as cosponsor. The senior Senator from New Mexico pointed out that the language of his amendment was identical with the labor standard provision inserted in the highway bill by the House Public Works Committee and passed by the House. The provision was not in the bill when reported out by the Senate committee but was reinserted here by enactment of the Chavez amendment. During the debate on the amendment, the junior Senator from Oregon had printed in the **RECORD** the portion of the House committee report explaining the meaning and operation of the section. The House report stated, "In discharging his responsibilities, the Secretary of Labor will have, with respect to the labor standards specified in the bill, the authority and functions set forth in reorganization plan of 1950" and under the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended.

So when this Chamber voted to include the House labor standards provision in the bill, it was fully aware that the Secretary of Labor was being given the responsibility of coordinating enforcement of the provision, as provided in Reorganization Plan No. 14. The senior Senator from California, in opposing the Chavez amendment, correctly pointed out to the Senate that: "Inclusion of the Davis-Bacon Act in the highway bill would also result in placing enforcement functions in the Federal Government as provided under Reorganization Plan No. 14, 1950. This would

mean that the Federal Department of Labor would have authority to conduct compliance inspections" on work conducted under the program. The senior Senator from Florida also referred to the responsibility of the Secretary of Labor if the amendment were adopted.

Nothing can be clearer than that the statement of the House committee is controlling with respect to the application of Reorganization Plan No. 14. The Senate accepted the provision exactly as reported out by the House committee. As the junior Senator from Tennessee explained with respect to the bill reported out of conference: "This particular section was not before the conference committee, because it was approved in identical language in both the Senate version of the bill and the House version of the bill."

The Secretary of Commerce is responsible, as stated by the managers on the part of the House in connection with the conference report, "to insure that the Davis-Bacon Act is applied to Interstate System projects." His enforcement responsibility under the Highway Act is comparable to that vested in each Federal contracting agency under the Davis-Bacon Act. But it is equally clear that the Secretary of Labor has the overall responsibility of coordinating enforcement under the Highway Act, as he has with respect to Davis-Bacon projects.

There is no inconsistency between the enforcement responsibilities of the Secretary of Commerce and the coordinating functions of the Secretary of Labor under the Highway Act. During the 6 years since adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 14, the functions performed by the agencies having the primary enforcement responsibility and those of the Secretary of Labor have been mutually complementary in producing effective enforcement of the labor standards provisions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. BIBLE in the chair) appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the clerk be given authority to change the section numbers, if necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the 2 Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 21, 1956, pp. 12630-12631, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I desire to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the committee, whether the conference report includes agreement by the House of Representatives to the provision for the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, which provision was inserted in the bill by the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, that was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, this item was not included in the bill at the time when it was passed by the House of Representatives, because at that time the President had not signed the bill extending the life of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control.

I recognize the lateness of the hour, and I shall not detain the Senate; but I wish to say that when history is written, I think the work of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control and the value of the experiments on modification of clouds will be considered among the most important results from the tasks authorized by this Congress.

I may say that I have before me a paper by Capt. Howard T. Orville, chairman of the Committee, presented by him at a conference on weather control, held just a few days ago in the State of South Dakota, by invitation of Gov. Joe Foss. I ask unanimous consent that the statement by the chairman of the Advisory Committee be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL
(By Capt. Howard T. Orville, chairman, Friez Instrument division, Bendix Aviation Corp.)

Gentlemen, it is indeed a pleasure for the task force of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to meet with the distinguished gentlemen from South Dakota headed by His Excellency, Gov. Joe Foss. We sincerely hope when this day is over you will all have a better understanding of what is meant by cloud seeding experiments and you will have a deeper appreciation of the capabilities and limitations of present cloud seeding techniques and even more important the great difficulties in determining exactly what effects have been obtained when cloud seeding experiments are carried out.

You will note that I have used the term "experiments" in connection with the cloud seeding. The use of this term is intentional to emphasize the fact that there is still much to be learned about cloud seeding and how to determine what results, if any, have been obtained when cloud seeding experiments are conducted over an area.

It may seem strange to some of you that even though the present techniques of creat-

ing precipitation artificially were first discovered almost 10 years ago there are still many questions remaining to be answered and because so many of the answers are unknown the whole question of weather modification using present scientific techniques is still controversial. There are many today who feel that cloud seeding can completely modify the weather and that the day of absolute weather control is on the horizon. There are many more, and probably most of us here today are in this classification, who take the more conservative view that cloud seeding experiments can and do produce increases in precipitation of varying amounts under favorable weather conditions. Then, of course, there is the third group who are positively skeptics and will never accept the view that cloud seeding has any effect on the weather until they have observed repeated positive demonstrations almost with mathematical certainty.

Because of the widely different opinions as to the effectiveness of cloud seeding and because of the tremendous economic importance of any methods of increasing precipitation in the western drought States, Congress became interested in weather modification as early as 1948. However, it was not until 1953 that through the efforts of your distinguished Senator FRANCIS CASE, assisted by Senators CLINTON ANDERSON, of New Mexico, and WARREN MAGNUSON, of Washington, that a bill was finally passed and signed into law creating the Advisory Committee on Weather Control. This bill was signed by President Eisenhower on August 13, 1953, and created an 11-man committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. It is now known as Public Law 256 (67 Stat. 559). Its members consist of 5 members from private life of recognized standing in the fields of science, agriculture, and business, and 6 members from interested Government departments. The members from private life were appointed by President Eisenhower on December 9, 1953, and confirmed by the Senate on January 25, 1954. This 11-man Committee held its first meeting on December 18, 1953. At this first meeting the Committee adopted four guiding principles to ensure that its evaluation would be impartial in all respects. These principles are:

"First, the Committee will base its conclusions on facts obtained and interpreted, and not any preconceived notions. Experiments to date have suggested that weather control may eventually provide benefits to agriculture, industry, and Government. Without such a hint of substantial benefits, the Congress would most likely not have created this Committee. However, the Committee will not proceed under the assumption that 'weather control, including rainmaking, does 'work' or does not 'work.' It will aim to examine all the evidence with scholarly care and scientific impartiality.

"Second, the Committee recognizes the need for additional basic research dealing with processes related to rain, snow, and cloud phenomena. There is also a need to develop ways and means of providing methods for reliable evaluation of weather-control activities. The Committee will encourage such research in industry at our universities and throughout Government.

"Third, the Committee will welcome, and will solicit, the information possessed by and the opinions held by all individuals and groups having an interest in the field of weather control. It will carefully consider all facts and opinions pertinent to its study.

"Fourth, the Committee will not act in any way prejudicial to responsible individuals and concerns attempting to modify the weather."

Since that time the Committee has—
1. Held a total of 12 meetings.

2. Made numerous field trips to observe cloud-seeding operations.

3. Received and analyzed several hundred reports from private meteorologists, commercial cloud-seeding companies, and corporations.

4. Obtained complete information on Government-sponsored projects.

5. Consulted with or sought the advice of most of the leading scientists in the world who are familiar with one phase or another in the field of weather modification.

6. Developed an evaluation program consisting of two principal phases, a statistical one and a study of the physical process. You will hear much more of this program this afternoon from Capt. F. A. Berry, our chief scientific adviser.

The Committee was severely handicapped in its operations prior to July 1, 1954, due to lack of funds. A very modest budget was granted by Congress on July 1 and this permitted setting up a staff headquarters in Washington, D. C. As most of you know, the first executive secretary was Charles Gardner, Jr., a native son from Miller, S. Dak. Also you will be interested in knowing that our administrative assistant, Miss Rosalea Munkvold, is also a native of South Dakota. Since this was a temporary Committee, due to go out of existence on June 30, 1956, extreme difficulty was encountered in obtaining a competent technical staff. In fact, the only way in which this was possible was because Public Law 256 permitted the Committee to obtain personnel from other Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Committee obtained its chief scientific advisor, Capt. F. A. Berry, from the Navy, its chief climatologist, H. Thom, from the United States Weather Bureau, as well as several other members of the technical staff, and then the Department of Agriculture and Meteorological Survey assisted in furnishing several persons who were willing to come with the Committee for about 2 years.

The Committee is primarily concerned with three aspects of weather modification or cloud seeding as conducted by the commercial cloud-seeding companies.

1. The technical aspects. How effective is cloud seeding? Does it increase or decrease rainfall or is there no effect?

2. If the answers to (1) above are in the affirmative and there is a positive effect then what economic benefits may be expected from cloud seeding? Dean Eberle, our vice chairman, headed a group of economists and businessmen that has already made a study of the benefits to be obtained if a 10 percent increase in rainfall is produced.

3. If the answers to (1) and (2) are in the affirmative then the Committee has been directed to report to the President immediately on the advisability of the Federal Government regulating by means of licenses or otherwise, those who carry out weather modification activities.

Up to the present time the Committee has found partial answers to (1) and (2) above, but sees no reason to recommend Federal regulation at this time. It has found:

(a) That supercooled stratified clouds can be dissipated by aircraft seeding with dry ice or silver iodide.

(b) Water seeding of warm cumulus clouds will initiate precipitation under favorable temperature and moisture conditions.

(c) Dry ice and silver iodide seeding of cumulus clouds over 5,000 feet above the freezing line and temperature at top -10° C. will induce precipitation.

(d) Ground generator silver iodide seeding in the three Pacific Coast States has produced average increases in precipitation of 9 percent to 17 percent from late winter and early spring storms. These results cannot be referred to other areas or other seasons of the year. The Committee hopes to find answers to flatland seeding and interior mountain

areas during the next 2 years that Congress has just granted.

(e) Intensify study of hail storm suppression and the possibility of inhibiting lightning fires seems well justified. Captain Berry may mention this in his discussion of project Skyfire this afternoon.

In its study the Committee is paying particular attention to any research leading to the discovery of new types of nucleating agents and new methods of dispersing these agents.

In closing I would like to quote from a report by Assistant Secretary Aandahl, of the Department of Interior, when he sums up the relation between cloud seeding and irrigation:

"While the studies to date offer hopes of some eventual increase of water supply, there is, within the present scope of scientific knowledge, little likelihood that artificially induced precipitation can ever substitute for irrigation in most of the areas now requiring irrigation. Precipitation cannot be caused when there is insufficient moisture vapor in the air. Furthermore, as far as is known now, other factors such as temperature must be favorable. Thus, it may not always be possible to cause rain when needed for the crops. There are also times when rainfall, while needed for some crops, may bring damage or even ruin to others. Air movements are sufficiently erratic that it would be impractical, if not completely impossible, to deposit rainfall on certain localized plots. Even if the techniques develop to their maximum anticipated potential of effectiveness, the total annual rainfall in most arid areas will probably still be a fraction of that required for crops, and much of it will be at times when it cannot be fully used. Reservoirs will still be required to conserve water for use when needed, and canals and related works will still be needed to convey the water to the exact spot of use."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an account from the Sioux Falls Daily Argus-Leader for July 19, 1956, dealing with experiments in cloud seeding by the use of jet planes, as carried on by the South Dakota Air National Guard; and also an editorial from the same newspaper, commenting upon the results obtained.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CLOUD SEEDING IS HELD SUCCESSFUL

PIERRE, July 19.—South Dakota has successfully pioneered in cloud seeding experiments by jet plane, it was reported to a State weather modification conference here.

Clouds were seeded for the first time by a specially equipped jet plane and produced excellent results, Chief Howard Welle, United States Navy representative on the National Advisory Committee on Weather Control, told the conference.

The plane, carrying a converted jato tube (jet assist takeoff) with 60 pounds of dry ice on each flight, successfully seeded the clouds in the southeastern part of the State on 6 days.

Wells said arrangements for the experiments were made in Washington 2 weeks ago in conference with Senator Francis Case, Gov. Joe Foss, and Lt. Col. D. L. (Duke) Corning. One of the Air Guard planes of the 175th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Sioux Falls was specially equipped for the experiments on July 5.

TRACKED DOWN BY RADAR

"The experiments were carried out in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau station at Sioux Falls which tracked

the seeding operations by radar," Wells disclosed.

"We made one run in a C-47, but the icing level in this country is high (12,000-14,000 feet) and it took too long to reach that altitude."

Wells said M.Sgt. Bob Perkins, Air Guard mechanic, designed a trapdoor arrangement for a jato tube and placed screen mesh at one end. The tube, loaded with dry ice, was attached to the belly of a T-33 jet trainer. The pilot tripped the trapdoor from his pressurized cockpit, rushing air through the tube and supercooling it while the screen prevented chunks of ice from escaping.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES AN HOUR

The super-cooled air was spread over the tops of storm clouds at altitudes ranging from 6,500 to 39,000 feet while the jet plane was traveling about 350 miles per hour. Except for one trip over the West River and near Pickstown, all flights were flown over the East River area.

Most of them were flown near Sioux Falls to permit ground as well as air observation.

Wells said every cloud seeded produced rains, many of them minutes after the plane had made its run over the tops. The ground observers kept in radio contact with the pilot and learned that the clouds rose quickly after seeding. One pilot reported that the top of a cloud he had seeded rose 2,500 feet within 3 minutes.

Flights were made July 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, and 17 and Wells gave instructions to the pilots on days when cloud formations were not right for seeding and when there were severe thunderstorms in the area.

THREE INCH FALL

"There was a complete changeover in the formation of the clouds after seeding and rain fell from them soon after each run," Wells said. "On one flight, three clouds 20 miles apart were seeded and one of them dropped three inches of rain in the Sioux City region."

Colonel Corning, Maj. John Schilt and Capt. Justin Berger took turns piloting the plane on the experimental flights. A chase plane went along on each flight to observe the effect of the seeding.

Colonel Corning described flying through one of the clouds after seeding and said, "Something was churning in there and I flew out of it fast."

"There were a lot of skeptics among my boys at first," Corning added. "But they joined me in believing there's something to it now."

Wells said the dry ice disappeared at the rate of about one pound for every 4 miles, while normal cloud seeding with dry ice requires from 3 to 20 pounds every 4 miles.

He added, "There is an abundance of moisture in the clouds out here."

FOSS OPENS EVENT

Governor Foss opened the weather modification conference by stating that rain increase programs should be encouraged in an effort to provide more stable rainfall for this agricultural State. He said arrangements have been made to conduct further experiments by the State.

"We're going to try out some new ideas," Foss said. "I realize that these programs are still pretty much of a gamble. However, rain increase research has been improving the odds."

Two other members of the advisory committee on weather control, Chairman Howard T. Orville, New York, and Dean A. M. Eberle of South Dakota State College, also addressed the conference. Orville described rain increase projects on the West Coast and Eberle traced the progress of rain programs in this State.

Other speakers were Charles Gardner, formerly of Miller, S. Dak., and Jack Disanto,

Rapid City, representing commercial rain increase companies.

JETS EXCEL AS RAIN PRODUCERS

The experiments with the "seeding" of rain clouds by jet airplanes in the Sioux Falls territory are an interesting development in this new field of scientific exploration.

According to the reports, the jets have made several tests under a program suggested by Gov. Joe Foss and Senator FRANCIS CASE. Dry ice was sprayed on the clouds and precipitation resulted.

One pilot said the reaction was noticeable when he dropped the ice on a cloud. He cited an instance where a cloud he had seeded rose 2,500 feet immediately afterward—an apparent result of the lightening of its weight due to the precipitation of some of the moisture it was carrying.

Each run produced results, the report said. The jets traveled through and above the clouds at about 350 miles an hour.

Col. Duke Corning said odd things took place after the seeding. "Something was churning in there," he explained in describing one incident, "and I flew out of it fast."

Then he added: "There were a lot of skeptics among my pilots at first but they join me in believing there's something to it now."

The experiments provided reason to believe that the jets achieved results better and faster than other types of airplanes.

All of this points up to another interesting chapter in the program of weather control. The experiments may have been the occasion for a rather peculiar and somewhat erratic rain pattern in the Sioux Falls area during July—many rains that struck limited areas and bypassed others.

Obviously it is wrong to classify today's rainmaking with the fakes of some 50 and 60 years ago. The earlier attempts were unscientific and often misrepresented. But these of today are something else. Rain can be produced, the tests have demonstrated, when conditions are right.

But there are countless problems that may develop. In fact, some already have developed. There may be a battle among areas in respect to the right to seed moisture-bearing clouds. There may be questions about hail resulting from the activity. There may be instances when the rain falls in areas where it isn't desired. There may be cases of excessive rainfall. In any event, all of it is extremely interesting and in a few more years we may know much more about it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I may say to the Senate that the use of jet planes for cloud seeding—the dropping of dry ice in cumulus clouds—is a new thing. The jet plane has made it possible to get on top of and higher clouds, and to do so with some remarkable results. On six trials between July 5 and July 17, as I recall, success was obtained in each instance. In view of the fact that the Congress is so repeatedly called upon to bring relief in one form or another to drought-stricken areas, the significance of this matter is not to be underestimated. Therefore, I have included in the RECORD the article and the editorial from the Sioux Falls Daily Argus-Leader.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a report by Mr. Howard J. Wells, an expert of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, who was sent to South Dakota as an observer during the conduct of these trials. In the report he details the incidents and the circumstances under which the seeding was carried on, and

the results which were obtained. I am sure they will be of interest to every Member of the Senate. I think they have great significance for the country as a whole.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF HOWARD J. WELLS, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL, SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

Thursday July 5, 1956: Dean Aberle picked up at the Carpenter Hotel, and we proceeded to the Air National Guard Terminal at the Sioux Falls Airport. I was introduced to Lt. Col. Duane L. Corning and staff, and we inspected the available aircraft for the project. One C-47, one B-25 in overhaul and 3 T-33 Jets were found suitable for conducting the project. During the afternoon, a metal chute was made for the C-47. Dean Eberle and I established a source of dry ice at 4 cents a pound. We went to the United States Weather Bureau and met Mr. Clark, officer in charge. Everything is working fine, and all personnel are very interested and cooperative. We gave a cold box demonstration in Colonel Corning's office during the afternoon.

Friday, July 6, 1956: We briefed Colonel Corning for first seeding run in the C-47. About 30 pounds of ice remaining from Thursday's demonstration was used. The top of the cumulus clouds was about 14,000 feet. Good results both by observation and radar were observed. This was a single drop method, and it was a wonderful experience for the crew. Also the colonel saw the results, which is an important part of the operation.

Saturday, July 7, 1956: After looking over the weather at the Weather Bureau, it was decided not to seed due to severe thunderstorms throughout the area. The remainder of the day was spent devising a suitable dispenser which could be used on Jet aircraft. The result was using a Jato bottle and tripping mechanism control from the inside of the aircraft.

Sunday, July 8, 1956: This was a very good seeding day. The T-33 equipped with dispenser proceeded on discussed flight plan. It was decided to seed perpendicular to the wind and 40 miles away from the station on a bearing of 310 degrees. This would bring the seeding area over the station in about 1 hour. A chase plane accompanied the seeding plane to watch the dispenser in operation.

The seeding was conducted on top of clouds working back and forth along a 20-mile line. Complete change over was noted in about 30 minutes. The thunderstorms which formed at the end of the run were, or could have been, caused by seeding as the plane turned around at each end of the run. If this is true, then we are underseeding except at turning points.

The dispenser used 60 pounds of dry ice in 50 minutes, or about 1 pound per every 4 miles. Again the pilots could see very good results and were amazed at the growth. A second run was made in the afternoon, but the clouds were not forming due to subsidence in the atmosphere. There were no results to speak of.

Monday, July 9, 1956: This was a fair seeding day. The T-33 aloft proceeded at 27,000 feet. Clouds were visible at the station, and all available flying personnel were standing by to observe the results. We were in contact with the plane through radio, and the pilot gave word when the dispenser was opened. The target cloud was 60 miles distant from the station. Rain was observed to fall from the base of the cloud in about 30 minutes. The top of the cloud, in accordance with the pilot's report, rose at the rate of 2,500 feet in about 2 minutes. Everyone was very impressed.

Tuesday, July 10, 1956: The bottle was modified to give greater output. The T-33 was out and hit the top of three clouds about 20 miles apart. One of these clouds gave 3 inches of rain to Sioux City. The other two were observed to give rain, but how much was unknown.

Wednesday, July 11, 1956, and Thursday, July 12, 1956: There was high pressure over the area. The time was used to instruct pilots and men in methods of seeding.

Friday, July 13, 1956: The forecast proved a failure and spent the day in working with pilots in a simple method of when to work and when not to.

Saturday, July 14, 1956: Again, we decided not to seed because of severe thunderstorm and tornado warnings.

Sunday, July 15, 1956: A weak front was crossing the State southwest to northeast with thunderstorms reported north of station. We decided to conduct operation trying to slow down thunderstorms. Good results at station with 0.20 of light to moderate rain falling.

Monday, July 16, 1956: Air over the station was too dry to operate, but a moist zone was expected to move down from the north. At 1330 first top of cumulus clouds could be seen to the northwest and west. The flight departed from the area and reported moderate thunderstorms through the north half of the State. Captain Berger decided to seed only clouds that were not raining. One cloud was seeded, and as the plane descended to observe base, rain commenced to fall approximately 15 to 20 minutes after seeding.

Tuesday, July 17, 1956: Weak front south and southwest to north northeast through eastern half of the State with thundershowers in progress by 0900. The flight went to the extreme south end of the State and seeded again along the clear air side of the front. During the afternoon, a flight departed to conduct seeding operations over the airport. The cloud base was 6,500 feet and the tops 9,000 to 12,000 feet. Seeded clouds were observed to form and reach 19,000 to 20,000 feet. This bank moved southeast and light rain showers were falling from the base of the cloud by 1700.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this is the conference report on the first supplemental appropriation bill, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish to thank the conferees for keeping in the bill the item of \$35,000 for the building of an elevator at Anderson, S. C.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask that the message from the House of Representatives announcing the action of the House on certain amendments of the Senate be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 12138, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 23, 1956.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 16, 26, 34, 38, 45, 58, 59, 60, and 61 to the bill (H. R. 12138) entitled

"An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 23, 1956.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of Senate No. 4 to the bill (H. R. 12138) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes", and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$18,915,000 proposed, insert "\$16,250,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 310. Not exceeding \$5 million of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing amendments of 1955, in accordance with applicable provisions as may be authorized by law during the 2d session of the 84th Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF
FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"For an additional amount for 'repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia', not to exceed \$35,000, to remain available until expended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "expended", insert: "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of the amendment, delete the words "assisting the Territory in."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 4, 22, 27, 33, and 36.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, amendment No. 33 has been mentioned. The only reason I rise is to explain that today I have received a considerable number of telephone calls because certain language relative to amendment No. 33 denies the right to expend any of these funds until agreement is obtained from the local units of the Government. Many persons fear that that provision

will restrict the use of the funds entirely, because concurrence will not be obtained from the local units of Government.

I wish to make this explanation because some persons have accused me of being the author of the amendment. It is a House provision. In the conference we were unable to get the House to agree to amendment No. 33 unless that language was made a part of the legislative enactment. I wish the RECORD to show that I am not the author of the amendment, and that the Senate conferees were unable to obtain concurrence.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota has correctly stated the situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a summary of the bill, showing for each appropriation title the amount of the budget estimate, the amount provided by the House of Representatives, the amount provided by the Senate, and the amount appropriated under the conference report.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 12138)

Department or agency (1)	Budget estimate (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
CHAPTER I				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ¹				
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses—plant and pest control.....			Language	
Salaries and expenses—plant and pest control.....	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Animal disease laboratory facilities.....	18,915,000		18,915,000	16,250,000
COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE				
Administrative expenses—Sugar Act program ²	(189,000)	(\$189,000)	(189,000)	(189,000)
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION				
Subscription to capital stock.....	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total, chapter I.....	34,415,000	13,000,000	34,415,000	31,750,000
CHAPTER II				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION				
Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport.....	2,429	2,429	2,429	2,429
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
Salaries and expenses.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁵)
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries and expenses.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE				
Export control.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS				
Jones Point Bridge.....	14,325,000	14,325,000	14,325,000	14,325,000
Total, Department of Commerce.....	17,402,429	17,402,429	17,402,429	17,402,429
RELATED AGENCIES				
Advisory Committee on Weather Control.....	350,000		300,000	300,000
Total, Chapter II.....	17,752,429	17,402,429	17,702,429	17,702,429

See footnotes at end of table.

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 12138)—Continued

Department or agency (1)	Budget estimate (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
CHAPTER III				
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY				
Construction.....	\$49,000,000	\$49,000,000	\$49,000,000	\$49,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS				
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
Operation and maintenance.....			88,369,170	88,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE				
Operation and maintenance.....			13,626,130	13,500,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION				
INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES				
Loran stations.....	5,450,000	5,450,000	5,450,000	5,450,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
Military construction, Army.....	⁴ (193,000,000)	⁴ (193,000,000)	(202,000,000)	(202,000,000)
Reduction in appropriation—Army stock fund.....		(357,000,000)	Language	Language
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY				
Military construction, Navy.....	⁵ 165,000,000	⁵ 165,000,000	⁵ 183,000,000	⁵ 165,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE				
Military construction, Air Force.....	⁶ 871,000,000	1,223,000,000	1,238,000,000	1,228,000,000
Total, Department of Defense.....	1,041,450,000	1,398,450,000	1,533,445,300	1,504,950,000
Total, chapter III.....	1,090,450,000	1,447,450,000	1,582,445,300	1,553,950,000
CHAPTER IV				
FOREIGN OPERATIONS				
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
Government and relief in occupied areas.....	2,380,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK				
Administrative expenses.....	(1,670,000)	(1,670,000)	(1,670,000)	1,670,000
Total, chapter IV.....	2,380,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000
CHAPTER V				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS				
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET				
Salaries and expenses.....	405,000	375,000	400,000	385,000
INDEPENDENT OFFICE				
COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY				
Salaries and expenses.....	665,000	600,000	665,000	632,500
PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE				
Salaries and expenses.....		50,000		
Total, chapter V.....	1,070,000	1,025,000	1,065,000	1,017,500
CHAPTER VI				
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	Language		Language	Language
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, 1956.....	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, 1957.....	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000
Repair, improvement, and equipment of Federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.....			50,000	35,000
Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.....	300,000	150,000	300,000	250,000
Additional court facilities.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
United States Post Office and Courthouse, Nome, Alaska.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Expenses, general supply fund.....	400,000	200,000	400,000	300,000
General supply fund.....	9,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Acquisition of tin.....	9,600,000		8,700,000	8,000,000
Total, General Services Administration.....	24,500,000	13,550,000	22,650,000	21,785,000
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
Public Housing Administration				
Annual contributions, 1956.....	1,300,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
Salaries and expenses.....	789,000	789,000	789,000	789,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION				
Synthetic rubber research and development.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Total, chapter VI.....	26,589,000	14,789,000	23,889,000	23,024,000

See footnotes at end of table.

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 12138)—Continued

Department or agency (1)	Budget estimate (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
CHAPTER VII				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Office of oil and gas.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
Construction.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION				
Revolving fund.....	550,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	750,000	325,000	325,000	325,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
Acquisition of land, Superior National Forest, Minnesota.....	500,000		500,000	500,000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
National Monuments Commission, salaries and expenses.....			25,000	
Total, chapter VII.....	1,400,000	475,000	1,000,000	975,000
CHAPTER VIII				
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR				
Salaries and expenses.....	⁹ (500,000)			
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School.....	300,000			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
Assistance to States, general:				
1956.....	¹⁰ (11,000)	11,000	11,000	11,000
1957.....	50,000	50,000	90,000	90,000
Venereal disease:				
1956.....	¹⁰ (9,900)			
1957.....	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Tuberculosis:				
1956.....	¹⁰ (6,600)			
1957.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Communicable diseases:				
1956.....	¹⁰ (11,800)			
1957.....	541,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
Hospitals and medical care:				
1956.....	¹⁰ (268,500)	268,500	268,500	268,500
1957.....	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,225,000
Foreign Quarantine Service:				
1956.....	¹⁰ (8,000)			
1957.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Indian health activities:				
1956.....	¹⁰ (25,700)			
1957.....	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Microbiology activities, 1956.....	¹⁰ (8,800)			
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska.....	25,000		25,000	25,000
Construction, mental health facilities, Territory of Alaska.....	500,000			
Salaries and expenses.....	800,000	720,000	720,000	720,000
REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS				
Grants to States for poliomyelitis vaccination.....		(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Grants for hospital construction.....		Language	Language	Language
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,990,000	3,664,500	3,689,500	3,689,500
Total, chapter VIII.....	4,290,000	3,664,500	3,689,500	3,689,500
CHAPTER IX				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
Extension and remodeling, State Department Building.....	55,600,000	44,920,000	44,920,000	44,920,000
International Fisheries Commission.....	620,000	620,000	620,000	620,000
Vatican City claims.....	964,200	964,200	964,200	964,200
Total, Department of State.....	57,184,200	46,504,200	46,504,200	46,504,200
THE JUDICIARY				
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES				
Fees of jurors and commissioners, 1956.....	¹¹ (100,000)		¹¹ (100,000)	¹¹ (100,000)
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	113,500			
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY				
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	2,000,000			
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
President's special international program.....	9,000,000	4,687,400	7,100,000	5,900,000
Total, chapter IX.....	68,297,700	51,191,600	53,604,200	52,404,200

See footnotes at end of table.

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1957 (H. R. 12138)—Continued

Department or agency (1)	Budget estimate (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference allowance (5)
CHAPTER X				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$82,000	\$82,000	\$82,000	\$82,000
DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT				
Salaries and expenses.....	275,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses.....	1,130,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
BUREAU OF THE MINT				
Salaries and expenses.....		3,500	3,500	3,500
Striking of gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert.....		350	350	350
COAST GUARD				
Retired pay.....	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION				
Administrative expenses limitation increase.....	(225,000)		(175,000)	(175,000)
Total, chapter X.....	1,912,000	1,435,850	1,435,850	1,435,850
CHAPTER XI				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Federal payment.....	3,000,000			
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Department of general administration.....	(332,000)	(300,000)	(308,990)	(308,990)
Office of corporation counsel.....		(3,600)	(3,600)	(3,600)
Regulatory agencies.....	(21,800)	(21,800)	(21,800)	(21,800)
Department of occupations and professions.....	(3,200)		(3,200)	(3,200)
Public schools.....	(155,000)	(155,000)	(155,000)	(155,000)
Public schools (1956).....	(155,000)	(155,000)	(155,000)	(155,000)
Metropolitan police.....	(831,200)	(695,000)	(831,200)	(758,100)
Courts.....	(424,000)	(379,250)	(398,850)	(398,850)
Department of Public Health.....	(336,000)	(121,290)	(261,790)	(191,520)
Department of Public Health (1955).....	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)
Department of Public Welfare.....	(450,000)	(450,000)	(450,000)	(450,000)
Department of vehicles and traffic.....	(3,175)			
National Guard.....	(11,600)	(7,500)	(11,600)	(9,000)
Personal services, wage-scale employees.....	(943,000)	(943,000)	(943,000)	(943,000)
Total, operating expenses.....	(3,740,975)	(3,306,440)	(3,619,030)	(3,473,060)
CAPITAL OUTLAY				
Public building construction, 1957.....	(8,818,500)	(7,427,929)	(7,922,829)	(7,922,829)
Public building construction, 1956.....	(343,000)	(335,000)	(335,000)	(335,000)
Department of Highways.....	(140,000)	(140,000)	(140,000)	(140,000)
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	(5,197,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Total capital outlay.....	(14,498,500)	(12,902,929)	(13,397,829)	(13,397,829)
Settlement of claims and suits.....	(22,281)	(22,281)	(22,281)	(22,281)
Judgments.....	(13,461)	(13,461)	(13,461)	(13,461)
Audited claims.....	(83,093)	(83,093)	(83,093)	(83,093)
Total, Federal funds (ch. XI).....	3,000,000			
Total, District of Columbia funds.....	(18,358,310)	(16,328,204)	(17,135,694)	(16,989,724)
CHAPTER XII				
SENATE				
For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky.....			22,500	22,500
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE				
Miscellaneous items, 1956.....			Language	Language
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1957.....			215,000	215,000
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
Gratuity payment to beneficiary of deceased Member.....		22,500	22,500	22,500
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE				
Miscellaneous items (1956).....	125,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
Revolving fund.....			Language	Language
Total, chapter XII.....	125,000	122,500	360,000	360,000
CHAPTER XIII				
Claims, audited claims, and judgments, sec. 1301.....	2,683,396	2,683,396	2,683,396	2,683,396
Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments, sec. 1302.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
Grand total.....	1,254,364,525	1,555,589,275	1,724,639,675	1,691,341,875

¹ Estimates of \$2,500,000 consisting of \$675,000 for eradication of Mediterranean fruitfly and \$325,000 for control of burrowing nematode, contained in H. Doc. 403, and \$1,500,000 for Mediterranean fruitfly contained in H. Doc. 407 (of which \$1,250,000 made available during balance of 1956) included in Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1957 (Public Law 554).

² Provides increase in limitation for other than payments to producers as authorized in H. R. 7030, now Public Law 545.

³ Language making funds available to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

⁴ To be derived by transfer from the "Army stock fund."

⁵ And \$200 million to be derived by transfer from the "Navy stock fund" and \$35 million to be derived by transfer from the "Marine Corps stock fund."

⁶ And \$357 million to be derived by transfer from the "Army stock fund." In lieu of this transfer the House committee recommends rescission of this amount.

⁷ Unobligated balances continued available until June 30, 1957.

⁸ \$500,000 of the unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1957.

⁹ To be derived by transfer from the highway trust fund established pursuant to sec. 209 of Public Law 627, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.

¹⁰ Authority was requested to transfer this amount from other appropriations.

¹¹ To be derived by transfer.

Public Law 814 - 84th Congress
Chapter 748 - 2d Session
H. R. 12138

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 678.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental
Appropriation
Act, 1957.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses," for "plant and animal disease and pest control", \$2,500,000 to be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases under the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), and the Act of August 13, 1954 (7 U. S. C. 148), to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

31 USC 665.
52 Stat. 344.
68 Stat. 717.

ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Animal disease laboratory facilities," for establishment of such facilities, including construction and alteration of buildings and acquisition of necessary land by purchase, donation, or exchange, \$16,250,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

The limitation under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount of expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers is increased by \$189,000.

Ante, p. 235.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, as provided in section 504 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U. S. C. 1504), \$13,000,000.

52 Stat. 72.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States District Courts, \$2,429, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$10,000 of the funds appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1957 shall be available during the calendar year 1957 for expenses of appropriate activities commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Ante, p. 316

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$75,000.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 as amended, relating to export controls, including awards of compensation to informers under said Act and as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401), \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$950,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$88,000 may be advanced to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under General administration.

63 Stat. 7.
50 USC app. 2021
note.
67 Stat. 577.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

JONES POINT BRIDGE

For expenses necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 963, 964), as amended, \$14,325,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the final consummation of agreements for the maintenance and operation of the bridge and approaches by the States of Virginia and Maryland.

69 Stat. 30.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WEATHER CONTROL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control, established by the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$300,000. 60 Stat. 810.

CHAPTER III

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONSTRUCTION

For the preparation of detail plans and specifications and the construction of a Central Intelligence Agency headquarters installation, and for other purposes as authorized by title IV of the Act of July 15, 1955 (69 Stat. 349), to remain available until expended, \$49,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

LORAN STATIONS

For construction of additional loran stations by the Coast Guard, to remain available until expended, \$5,450,000, which shall be transferred to the appropriation, "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", Coast Guard.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operations", \$88,000,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities, for the Army, as authorized by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended, \$202,000,000, to be derived by transfer during the current fiscal year from the "Army stock fund".

65 Stat. 343.

66 Stat. 609.

67 Stat. 441.

68 Stat. 539,

1120.

69 Stat. 329.

10 USC 1339;

40 USC 259, 267.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

ARMY STOCK FUND

The amount available in the Army Stock Fund is hereby reduced by \$357,000,000, such sum to be covered into the Treasury no later than December 31, 1956.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy as authorized by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; to remain available until expended, \$400,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 shall be derived by transfer during the current fiscal year from the "Navy stock fund" and \$35,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the "Marine Corps stock fund".

65 Stat. 343.
66 Stat. 609.
67 Stat. 441.
68 Stat. 539,
1120.
69 Stat. 329.

10 USC 1339;
40 USC 259,
267.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", \$18,500,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act of September 11, 1950 (Public Law 783) by section 505 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325), the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534), the Act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 765), the Act of July 15, 1955 (Public Law 161), and of the additional projects as may be authorized by law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, to remain available until expended, \$1,228,000,000, including \$1,000,000 for additional facilities to increase the water supply for Holloman Air Force Base.

64 Stat. 829.
65 Stat. 343.
66 Stat. 609.
67 Stat. 441.
68 Stat. 539,
1120.
69 Stat. 329.

10 USC 1339; 40
USC 259, 267.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction in prior years are hereby made available for construction authorized for each such department by the authorizations enacted into law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress.

Cost-plus-a-
fixed-fee
contracts.

SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

Expediting con-
struction.

SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction unless the Secretary of Defense certifies such costs to be necessary to protect the national interest and establishes a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the urgency of the requirement, the type and location of the project, the climatic and

seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

Bakeries, laundries, etc.

SEC. 305. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction are hereby made available for advance planning, construction design and architectural services, as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951, as amended, 69 Stat. 352.

Funds for advance planning.

31 USC 723.

SEC. 306. Appropriations to the military departments for construction may be charged for the cost of administration, supervision and inspection of family housing authorized pursuant to title IV of the Act of August 11, 1955 (Public Law 345), in an amount not to exceed three and one-half per centum of the cost of each such project: *Provided*, That such appropriations shall be reimbursed from the proceeds of any mortgage executed on each such project.

Family housing.

69 Stat. 646.

12 USC 1743

et seq.

SEC. 307. Any limitations contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1957, on the unit cost of construction of family quarters shall not be applicable to forty-seven units of family quarters at the United States Air Force Academy, the individual cost of which shall not exceed the following limitations: \$75,000 on one unit for the superintendent; \$50,000 on two units for the deans; and \$30,000 on forty-four units for department heads.

Ante, p. 455.

SEC. 308. Funds appropriated to the military departments for construction may be used for advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

23 USC 106.

23 USC 106

note.

SEC. 309. Any funds appropriated for Reserve Facilities by this or any other Act shall be used for the sole purpose for which they were appropriated.

SEC. 310. Not exceeding \$5,000,000 of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments of 1955, in accordance with applicable provisions as may be authorized by law during the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage.

63 Stat. 571.

12 USC 1748 et

seq.

69 Stat. 635,

646.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$2,350,000, of which not to exceed \$1,280,000 shall be available for administrative and information and education expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of titles II and III of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, and in the manner authorized by sections 505 (a) and 522 (e) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in section 303 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954: *Provided further*, That funds appro-

60 Stat. 810.

33 USC 733 and
note; 10 USC 1339;
31 USC 529; 40
USC 259, 267.

68 Stat. 840,
841, 851, 855.
22 USC 1871, 1872,
1891-1898, 1757,
1782.

22 USC 1893.

appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

Transfer of
functions.

CORPORATION

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1957 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

Not to exceed \$1,670,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and not to exceed \$9,000 for entertainment allowances for members of the board of directors when specifically authorized by the chairman of the board: *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services, and fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

60 Stat. 810.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$385,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1957, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$70,000" to "\$110,000".

Ante, p. 277.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Government Security, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$632,500.

CHAPTER VI

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on the authorization for land and structures is increased from "\$4,200" to "\$18,300", and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$118,000" to "\$118,650".

Ante, p. 341.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", including payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721), \$1,450,000.

40 USC 472,
521-524.

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", including payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (69 Stat. 721), \$3,550,000.

REPAIR, IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia", not to exceed \$35,000, to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the acquisition by condemnation of a portion of the land, including improvements thereon, in square 62, District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926 (40 U. S. C. 341),

44 Stat. 630.

as amended, \$250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services is authorized to exchange the same or a part thereof for any other land in said square on such terms and conditions as the Administrator may determine.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

The unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall remain available until June 30, 1957. 68 Stat. 815.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, NOME, ALASKA

For an additional amount for "United States post office and courthouse, Nome, Alaska", \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund", \$300,000.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$8,000,000. 63 Stat. 382.

ACQUISITION OF TIN

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of section 5 (b) of the Act of June 22, 1956 (Public Law 608), for acquisition of tin, *Ante*, p. 329. and expenses of its storage and handling, \$8,000,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION, ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Annual contributions", \$450,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$789,000.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SYNTHETIC RUBBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation to the National Science Foundation for support of the Government's synthetic rubber research program, including funds from operations of the Government laboratories at Akron, Ohio, which are unobligated on June 30, 1956, shall remain available until June 30, 1957, for necessary expenses of terminating operations of the Government laboratories and concluding the research responsibilities transferred from the Federal Facilities Corporation to the Foundation.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

For an additional amount for "Office of Oil and Gas", \$100,000.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

63 Stat. 875.

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation as authorized by law, \$125,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Special Acts

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Forest Service is hereby authorized to construct a ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Washington, at a cost of not to exceed \$40,000, without regard to any limitation on the cost of such a structure contained in any other Act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUDITORIUM COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

69 Stat. 243.
Ante, p. 115.

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1955 (Public Law 128), as amended by the Act of April 27, 1956 (Public Law 491), to be available from October 25, 1955, and to be expended on the authority or approval of the Chairman of the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission, \$150,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as follows:

- "Assistance to States, general", \$11,000; and
- "Hospitals and medical care", \$268,500.

For additional amounts for appropriations to the Public Health Service, as follows:

- "Assistance to States, general", \$90,000;
- "Venereal diseases", \$55,000;
- "Tuberculosis", \$35,000;
- "Communicable diseases", \$540,000;
- "Foreign quarantine service", \$70,000;
- "Indian health activities", \$650,000; and
- "Salaries and expenses", \$720,000.

DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska", for the purpose of making a comprehensive survey of the need for the construction of mental health facilities, \$25,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376, Eighty-fourth Congress. Post p. 709.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", including payment of claims for certain structures at Carville, Louisiana, as authorized by law, \$1,225,000.

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

GRANTS TO STATES FOR POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Funds heretofore appropriated under this head are hereby reduced by \$4,000,000, which sum shall be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The paragraph under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 810), is amended by striking out "to remain available until expended" and inserting in lieu thereof "to remain available until June 30, 1957"; the paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 405), and the paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 431), are amended by striking out in each the words "to remain available until expended"; and funds appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 441), and all appropriation acts prior thereto, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1956, are hereby rescinded and ordered to be covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D. C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$44,920,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "International fisheries commissions", \$620,000.

VATICAN CITY CLAIMS

For claims of the Vatican City, to be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as authorized by the Act of July 3, 1956 (Public Law 656), \$964,200.

Ante, p. 495.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount fiscal year 1956, for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of supporting personnel", fiscal year 1956.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$5,900,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of appropriations for "Emergency fund for international affairs", granted in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 3116, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar legislation.

69 Stat. 465.

68 Stat. 824.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$82,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$175,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$750,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. J. Res. 569, Eighty-fourth Congress, or similar Ante, p. 577. legislation.

STRIKING OF GOLD MEDAL FOR GUSTAF E. LAMBERT

For striking a gold medal for Gustaf E. Lambert in recognition of his service in the interest of humanity and science in connection with the yellow fever investigations in Cuba, as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409), as amended by the Act of July 2, 1956 (Public Law 644), not to exceed \$350. Ante, p. 484.

COAST GUARD

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$425,000.

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head under title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1957, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased Ante, p. 95. from \$250,000 to \$425,000.

CHAPTER XI

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OPERATING EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Department of General Administration", including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, \$308,990.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of Corporation Counsel", \$3,600.

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

For an additional amount for "Department of Occupations and Professions," \$3,200.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies", \$21,800.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "Public schools", \$155,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Public schools", for increased salaries for teachers and officers in the evening and summer schools and for per diem educational employees in the regular day schools, to be effective on and after July 1, 1955, \$155,000: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$758,100, of which \$92,000 shall be payable from the highway fund, and \$62,000 from the motor-vehicle parking fund, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1957.

Ante, p. 439.

COURTS

For an additional amount for "Courts", \$398,850.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health", \$191,520.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Department of Public Health", \$75,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare", \$450,000.

NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "National Guard", including compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum, \$9,000.

69 Stat. 256.

The appropriation for the National Guard contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, shall be available for the payment, beginning January 1, 1956, of compensation to the commanding general at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum.

PERSONAL SERVICES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations and funds of said District for the fiscal year 1957, from which said employees are properly payable, \$943,000, of which \$134,500 shall be payable from the highway fund, \$75,400 from the water fund, and \$46,100 from the sanitary sawage works fund; said increases in compensation to be effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That no retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable in the case of any individual not in the service of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date

of approval of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid in the case of a deceased officer or employee, or of a retired officer or employee, for services rendered after the effective date of the increase.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Public building construction", for acquisition of a site for repair shop and engine house No. 7, Fire Department; preparation of plans and specifications for rehabilitation of psychiatric building at District of Columbia General Hospital; erection of the following structures, including building improvement and alteration and the treatment of grounds: replacement of dormitory for resident physicians and interns at the District of Columbia General Hospital, Youth Correctional Center, industrial facilities at the Reformatory, and a detention unit, warehouse, two junior units, and staff housing at the Children's Center; equipment for new buildings; survey of facilities of District of Columbia government hospitals, by contract or otherwise, as may be determined by the Commissioners; improvement of various recreation units, including preparation of architectural plans and erection of recreation structures without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912 (40 U. S. C. 68); and permanent improvement of buildings and grounds (including purchase and installation of furnishings and equipment, road construction, and elimination of fire hazards) of schools, firehouses, hospitals, correctional institutions, welfare institutions, and other District of Columbia buildings; to remain available until expended, \$7,922,829, of which \$2,110,500 shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957, and \$100,180 shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account, "Construction services, Department of Buildings and Grounds". 37 Stat. 444.

For an additional amount for public building construction projects included in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, to cover increased estimated costs of the following projects: nursery cottage at the Children's Center, new operating suite District of Columbia General Hospital, Anacostia Senior High School addition, elementary school in the vicinity of Sixth Street and Riggs Road, Northeast, and Garfield Elementary School addition, to remain available until expended, \$335,000, of which \$210,000 shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957. 69 Stat. 246.

The Commissioners are authorized to construct on land owned by the District of Columbia at the Lorton Reformatory a warehouse building for the storage of materials at a cost of not to exceed \$35,000, to be paid from the permanent revolving fund created by the Act of July 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 514).

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

For an additional amount (payable from the highway fund) for "Capital outlay, Department of Highways", for major improvements to the 11th Street Bridge, \$140,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay, Department of Sanitary Engineering", to remain available until expended, \$5,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided*, That the amount payable from the sanitary sewage works fund and \$1,500,000 of the amount payable from the general fund shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, 1957.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$22,281.

D. C. Code 1-
902 to 1-905.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$13,461, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1954 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 424 (Eighty-fourth Congress), \$83,093, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

58 Stat. 533.

D. C. Code 47-
2413.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

CHAPTER XII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1956, \$84,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate", fiscal year 1956.

Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1957: For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President

and Vice President of the United States, January 21, 1957, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$215,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For the payment to Kathryn Elizabeth Granahan, widow of William T. Granahan, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1956, for "Miscellaneous items", \$100,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REVOLVING FUND

The statute reference in the third paragraph under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, is hereby amended to Ante, p. 369. read "67 Stat. 330, August 1, 1953".

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

SEC. 1301. For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 426, Eighty-fourth Congress, \$2,683,396, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

SEC. 1302. There are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of the postal revenues, respectively, such sums as may hereafter be necessary for the payment, not otherwise provide for, as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments (not in excess of \$100,000 in any one case) rendered by the district courts and the Court of Claims against the United States which have become final, together with such interest and costs as may be specified in such judgments or otherwise authorized by law: *Provided*, That, whenever a judgment of a district court to which the provisions of subsection 2411 (b) of title 28, United States Code apply, is payable from this appropriation, interest shall be paid thereon only when such judgment becomes final after review on appeal or petition by the United States, and then only from the date of the filing of the

Appropriation.

63 Stat. 106.

62 Stat. 978.

transcript thereof in the General Accounting Office to the date of the mandate of affirmance (except that in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court interest shall not be allowed beyond the term of the Court at which the judgment was affirmed): *Provided further*, That whenever a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims is payable from this appropriation, interest payable thereon in accordance with subsection 2516 (b) of title 28, United States Code, shall be computed from the date of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Accounting Office.

Approved July 27, 1956.

